





Digitized by the Internet Archive in 2023 with funding from University of Toronto







IN TRAINING,

# **ONLY WORK WORKS**

Train Canadians and Create Jobs Without Increasing the Deficit, Inflation or Tax Rates.

The Report of the Sub-Committee on Training and Employment of the Standing Senate Committee on Social Affairs, Science and Technology.

December 1987









CA1 YC 26 - 1987 553



IN TRAINING,

# **ONLY WORK WORKS**

Train Canadians and Create Jobs Without Increasing the Deficit, Inflation or Tax Rates.

The Report of the Sub-Committee on Training and Employment of the Standing Senate Committee on Social Affairs, Science and Technology.

December 1987





OHLY WORK WORKS



#### ORDERS OF REFERENCE

Extract from the Minutes of Proceedings of the Senate, October 30, 1986:

The Honourable Senator Gigantès moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Nurgitz:

"That the Standing Senate Committee on Social Affairs, Science and Technology be authorized to study and report upon the Consultation Paper on Training, issued by the Department of Employment and Immigration, tabled in the Senate on 11th December, 1984, and the document entitled "Employment Opportunities: Preparing Canadians for a Better Future", tabled at the First Ministers' Conference held in Regina, Saskatchewan, on 14th and 15th February, 1985;

That papers and evidence taken on the subject and the work accomplished during the 1st Session of the 33rd Parliament be referred to the Committee; and

That the Committee report no later than December 1, 1987.

The question being put on the motion, it was—Resolved in the affirmative".

Charles A. Lussier Clerk of the Senate

Extract from the Minutes of Proceedings of the Standing Senate Committee on Social Affairs, Science and Technology, Tuesday, 4th November 1986:

"The Committee took note of the motion adopted by the Senate on October 30, 1986 authorizing the Standing Senate Committee on Social Affairs, Science and Technology to study and report upon the Consultation Paper on Training, issued by the Department of Employment and Immigration, tabled in the Senate on 11th December, 1984, and the document entitled "Employment Opportunities; Preparing Canadians for a Better Future", tabled at the First Ministers' Conference held in Regina, Saskatchewan, on 14th and 15th February, 1985;

The Honourable Senator Marshall moved, — That a Sub-Committee on Training and Employment be established for this purpose.

The question being put on the motion, it was—Resolved in the affirmative.

The Honourable Senator Bonnel moved, — That the Committee Chairman and Vice-Chairman, as well as the Honourable Senators Gigantès, Robertson and Marsden form the said Sub-Committee and that the Honourable Senators Gigantès and Robertson be appointed Chairman and Vice-Chairman respectively; and that the said Sub-Committee be authorized to report from time to the Standing Committee.

The question being put on the motion, it was—Resolved in the affirmative".

Denis Bouffard Clerk of the Committee

#### MEMBERS OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE ON TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT

The Honourable Philippe D. Gigantès, Chairman The Honourable Brenda M. Robertson, Deputy Chairman

and

The Honourable Senators:

- \* Bonnell, M. Lorne Marsden, Lorna Rousseau, Yvette
- \* Tremblay, Arthur
- \* Ex-Officio Members

(Quorum 3)

The Honourable Senator Yvette Rousseau was added to the list of members of the Sub-Committee on June 1987.

The following Senators also served on the Sub-Committee from time to time as Acting Members: The Honourable Senators Paul David, Jacques Hébert, Mira Spivak.

# MEMBERS OF THE STANDING SENATE COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL AFFAIRS, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

The Honourable Senator Arthur Tremblay, Chairman The Honourable Senator M. Lorne Bonnell, Deputy Chairman

and

The Honourable Senators:

Austin, Jack Cottreau, Ernest G. Flynn, Jacques Gigantès, Philippe D. Hébert, Jacques

- \* MacEachen, Allan J. (or Frith, Royce) Marsden, Lorna Marshall, Jack
- \* Murray, Lowell (or Doody, C. William) Robertson, Brenda M. Rousseau, Yvette Spivak, Mira
- \* Ex-Officio Members

# Staff of the Senate Sub-Committee on Training and Employment

Sub-Committee Officers LINE GRAVEL Andrew N. Johnson

# Policy advice, research, drafting, organization CHRISTINE DEARING

Special thanks to Hélène Bouchard, Janelle Feldstein, Lucie Gaulin, Kathleen Ippersiel, Marie Claire Jak, Jennifer Joseph, Elizabeth Macaulay and Kathleen Schade. Their cheerful devotion to duty, patience and skill made the work easier and better.

Dr. Gerry Goldstein and Mr. Basil Zafiriou of the Research Branch, Library of Parliament, gave of their wisdom and knowledge.

#### TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Foreword	. 1
The Report in brief	
List of abbreviations used in the report	
In training, ONLY WORK WORKS	
Economic Study	
·	
Graphs	
Appendices	
Summaries of interviews	. 137
Allert and Braun	. 138
Bauer and Wagenhofer	. 138
Bayer (Herr Richter)	. 139
Bellemare, Diane	. 139
Bonn, Embassy of Canada	
Canadian Labour Congress	. 143
Carcenac, Yves	
Carmichael, Edward (Paul Matthews)	. 145
Cassels, John	. 148
Cohen, Marjorie	. 148
Colardyn, Danielle	
Confederation of National Trade Unions	. 152
Courchene, Tom (David Laidler)	
D'Aquino, Tom (Todd Rutley)	. 154
Debeine, Pierre	
de Larminat, M.	. 157
Dobell, Rod	. 157
Fortin, Pierre	
Gerard, Chriss (R. Lucas)	. 164
Geyer, Dr.	
Gillespie, Irwin	
Ginden, Bob	
Hayes and Fonda	
Helliwell, John	. 169
Himmelreich, Dr.	
Holland, Geoffrey	
Institute for Educational Research in the Economy	
John, Dr. (Dr. Aigner)	
Kümmerlein, Sigrid	
Lübke, Oliver	
Lutz, B., Dr.	
McCracken, Mike	
Meltz, Noah (Morley Gunderson)	. 177
OECD	. 179
Paquet, Gilles	182

Parizeau, Jacques	183
Peitchinis, Steven	184
Peters, Doug	186
Piskaty, Georg, Dr.	187
Pribich, Mr.	188
Puethmann, Dr.	189
Quebec — Michèle Jean	190
Ramoff, Dr. (François and Ornon)	191
Rehn, Gösta	192
Rosenmöller, Dr.	193
Scarfe, Brian	194
Schmidt, Hermann	197
Schwartz, Bertrand	199
Social Costs of Unemployment	199
Stewart, Ian	201
Unions, Vienna	203
Valli, Paul-Pierre	204
Walker, Michael	206
Weldon, Jack	208
Wilkinson, Bruce	209
Youth Affairs, Ministry of, Bonn	211
List of witnesses	213
References	217

### **Foreword**

The Senate Sub-Committee on Training and Employment was established October 30, 1986, to study two documents: the Consultation Paper on Training and Employment Opportunities: Preparing Canadians for a Better Future. Both government documents asked questions about the state of our economy, about the kind of training Canadians need and about the kinds of jobs Canada is likely to have.

Such questions — and others related to training and employment — have been asked repeatedly over the years and will be asked again. And so they should be: they address the state of constant change which characterizes our economy. In this sense, our report examines the evolution of our economy and current provisions for training not as a final answer, but as part of a continuum.

The Sub-Committee listened to business, labour, government and education experts across Canada, in four European countries, in international organizations and during public hearings in Ottawa in mid-1987.

We explored the relationships linking training and job opportunities for Canadians. How often would the nature of jobs change; how should Canadians train and re-train so as to be able to move more easily from disappearing to emerging jobs or areas of study?

What does Canada do to prepare Canadians for "a better future?" What should we be doing? How could we improve upon existing activities?

We have moved from the industrial society of the 1960s to a knowledge-intensive service economy—an information society. The major imperative of the society of the '80s and '90s is that its members be well educated and well trained. They need basic "core" skills as well as specific knowledge. We must help our population reach its potential by providing the education and training necessary to succeed. Above all, we must teach Canadians of all ages "how to learn" and adapt to change.

The Sub-Committee asked, "Can we afford to do better?" We found that the answer is "yes". In fact, we cannot afford *not* to do better. Moreover, we found that it is possible to do what is needed without increasing tax rates, inflation or the deficit.

Throughout our study, in Canada and abroad, we were consistently told that, when it comes to training, the most successful approaches are those linking classroom time with on-the-job experience. When it comes to training, only work works.

Philippe D. Gigantès Chairman Sub-Committee on Training and Employment



## The Report in Brief

### Train Canadians and Create Jobs Without Increasing the Deficit, Inflation, or Tax Rates

(Note: This summary deals with how to improve education and training in general; how to create jobs and provide training in order to reduce unemployment to 4% without increasing the deficit, inflation or tax rates).

A well trained, well educated work force is the most important resource of our knowledge-intensive service economy and is necessary to ensure our further progress and material well-being. The real wealth of society today is knowledge.

Twenty percent of our population do not read well enough to function in our modern economy. These functionally illiterate Canadians are denied access to basic and further education and have few chances in the job market. We should eradicate illiteracy.

To transform information into knowledge in our information society, our people need basic, core skills: the ability to read, write and understand complex material; to communicate in one's mother tongue; to know a certain level of mathematics and computer science; to know how society and the world work; and to learn how to learn. As well, we should give people the skills needed to: work with a team; adapt to change; assimilate information; transform it into knowledge; apply it appropriately in order to find, hold or create a job; and, where appropriate, lead and innovate.

Our elementary and secondary schools should provide these core skills. We should establish agreed national/provincial standards as well as exit examinations to make sure these standards are met.

Job specific skills can best be learned by those who already have the necessary core skills. Job-specific training is most effective in programs combining onthe-job experience with some classroom work. Examples of successful, existing programs are co-operative education schemes, adopt-a-school projects and apprenticeship programs. These could be expanded.

We do not have, but should have, enough consultation mechanisms to devise agreed training curricula which suit the needs of employees and employers alike, locally and nationally. We do not have, but should have, agreed standards that trainees must achieve. We do not have, but should have, "quality control" in training, or in education, to make sure Canada gets a full return on its education dollar.

Decentralizing training to fit our federal political system and to meet local needs of employers as well as employees, does not preclude nationally recognized, certified standards of scholastic and vocational achievement.

As they move from poorer to richer regions of Canada, it would help people find a job, if they were trained in accordance with nationally recognized, certified standards.

The process of training and re-training may include moving to new jobs and accepting and adopting new technology. This process takes place much more smoothly when there are more jobs available.

Job-creation-plus-training schemes would help Canadians accept constant technological progress and change in general. One such scheme would reduce unemployment to 4% in four years without increasing taxes, inflation or the deficit. It costs more to keep someone unemployed than to create a job for that person. We would use the money currently spent on unemployment insurance (U.I.) and welfare payments to finance a job-creation-plus-training scheme.

Each of the unemployed in 1985 had earned an average of \$14,040 per year before becoming jobless. Each of these, when jobless, cost the three levels of government an average of \$14,645 per year in U.I., welfare payments and lost tax revenue. And not only did the jobless cost \$14,645 per year, they also did not produce the goods and services they had produced when employed. So, when they worked, we paid them

\$14,040 and they gave us, in return, \$14,040 worth of goods and services; when they didn't work, we paid them more and they gave us nothing in return.

The costs of unemployment, since 1968, are equal to the National Debt. Nothing has really worked to make a dent in our unemployment or to speed up economic growth — not government help to business, not technology, not increasing exports, not cutting the size of government.

Only putting our jobless to work will work, will cut the deficit and speed growth without inflation. It is clearly better to pay the jobless to produce something that is needed than to do nothing. This would, at the same time, give them back a role in society and the dignity that goes with it.

A scheme paying the jobless, on average, as much as they had earned when working to produce essential goods or services, was tested in the computer models of the Economic Council of Canada and Informetrica. It was found workable; it did not increase inflation, the deficit, or tax rates. We realize that an average wage of \$14,040 is very little. However, this is the amount the average unemployed person earned

in 1985 before becoming jobless. It is hardly sufficient, but is 75% more than the \$8,100 they would get on U.I.

Through the use of such schemes and at no extra cost to governments, we could launch a national day care program; a campaign to eradicate illiteracy; provide home care for the elderly that would be better for senior citizens and save on hospital costs; repair infrastructures and slums. Participants would work four days a week and train one day a week, either to become better at the job they hold or to allow them to seek new jobs.

The structure that would be used in job-creation-plus-training schemes already exists at the local and provincial level; administrative mechanisms — both governmental and non-governmental — exist for the provision of many essential outputs: they do not have to be duplicated. Using such mechanisms in one province on a small scale would be an excellent pilot project for a national job-creation-plus-training scheme that other provinces could join if they wished.

All that is needed is the political will to create these jobs and to change attitudes.

### ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE REPORT

CAP Certificat d'aptitude professionnelle

CCLOW Canadian Congress of Learning Opportunities for Women

CEIC Canada Employment and Immigration Commission

CFS Canadian Federation of Students

CJS Document The Canadian Jobs Strategy, Its Past, Present, and Future, Employment and

Immigration Canada, 1987.

CVA Canadian Vocational Association

Consultation Paper on Training, Government of Canada, December 1984.

ECC Economic Council of Canada

IEC Industry-Education Council of Hamilton-Wentworth

NAC National Action Committee on the Status of Women

OECD Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

Ontario Discussion Paper Discussion Paper on the Canadian Jobs Strategy, Policy and Implementa-

tion, Ontario Ministry of Skills Development, 1987.

Ontario Study Ontario Study of the Service Sector, Ministry of Treasury and Economics,

Government of Ontario, December 1986.

YTS Youth Training Scheme

A parenthesis enclosing a name followed by a paragraph number refers to the summaries of interviews that appear at the back of this report.



## IN TRAINING, ONLY WORK WORKS

- (1) The Consultation Paper on Training\* asks: "Training for what jobs?" This question sets the stage for any discussion of training. However, we have not yet found a way to answer the question "training for what jobs?". All efforts at predicting the appearance of specific jobs have failed. We are poor prophets. At best, by projecting past trends, we can predict that change in the workplace will continue accelerating, as it has since the Industrial Revolution.
- (2) Though we cannot predict which specific new jobs will emerge, we know more about which jobs will disappear: those in industries that manufacture mass-produced, standardized goods. Newly industrialized countries buy the latest technology and, with their cheaper labour, take away such manufacturing jobs from us. Only with robots, not people, would we stay in the field. Unless we adopted proctectionism with all its prices, where our people will find work may be in
  - "... the production of those complex goods that require a high degree of flexibility, know-how and sophistication; and *innovation* in the development of new products or the improvement of existing ones. It is here that, by virtue of our more advanced expertise and higher levels of education, we can hope to retain comparative advantage over competitors in the newly-industrializing countries...
  - (3) "What is true of manufacturing is even more true of the service sector: one of the key characteristics of our service economy is that it is knowledge-intensive. As one of still relatively few "post-industrial" societies in a world predominantly composed of newly industrializing countries, we have a potential comparative advantage in the form of a comparatively highly educated population and a relatively high degree of expertise. We need to compete vigorously in the large and growing market for know-how not only in such traditionally tradable services as banking, engineering and computer software, but in a whole host of other knowledge-intensive services needed by increasingly affluent developing countries seeking to build up their infrastructure: health care, education, agricultural technology, project management, business planning,

- and so on." (Ontario Study of the Service Sector, p. 14, Ministry of Treasury and Economics, Dec. 1986.
- (4) In Canada, the shift to services, knowledge-intensive or otherwise, is well under way. We have left the industrial age when our economy was almost solely resource-based and manufacturing was the major engine of growth. In this information age, the Canadian economy is undergoing and has already undergone, to a great extent a massive shift to services. Between 1976 and 1986, only 154,000 new jobs were created in the goods-producing sector and two million in services. The service sector accounts for 75% of employment in Canada or 72.4% of GDP.
- (5) And the growth is most strong in knowledge-intensive jobs (para. 3 above). Between 1941 and 1981, knowledge-intensive producer or business services grew by 789% in Ontario; consumer services (restaurants, cleaners, barbers) only grew by 179% (Ontario Study, p. 10).
- (6) To sum up: many of the old jobs will disappear. Many of the new ones will require higher levels of knowledge and skills, including social skills, but since
  - "It is simply not possible to predict what specific skills will be needed in the work force even five years from now ... We must conclude that a worker with mechanical training in specific skills is bound to be in a far less advantageous position than one who has learned how to study, think independently and learn quickly." (A.R. Dobell, President, Institute for Research on Public Policy, Ontario Study, p. 23.)
- (7) The question, then, is: what kind of education and training best equips people with "core skills"? This training must cover the ability to read, write and understand complex material, to communicate in one's mother tongue, to know a certain level of mathematics and computer science, how society and the world work, and to learn how to learn. As well, we must give people the skills needed to work with a team, lead where appropriate, innovate, adapt to change. In short, we must teach people to assimilate information, transform it into knowledge and apply it in order to find, hold or create a job.

<sup>\*</sup> Consultation Paper on Training, Government of Canada, December 1984.

- (8) If we assume that education and training equip people with the skills needed to compete for jobs, should they pursue "education" or "training"?
- (9) Education is seen as more broad-based and general and as the route to further academic studies. Training, on the other hand, usually refers to vocational, technical studies involving the acquisition of specific job-related skills. In fact, the skills acquired through education and training are equally important and useful and, when taken together, form a cohesive set of aptitudes.
- (10) Both "streams" can provide general knowledge of core subjects as well as the technical and affective "life skills" necessary for good performance in further studies or at work (para. 7 above).
- (11) In the 1960s, the education system was expanded in Canada and elsewhere to provide more people with access to schooling and was designed to meet the needs of industrial employers. Students were taught to read, write and count as well as to conform to employers' needs by learning punctuality, conformity and respect for authority. There was a larger demand for unskilled workers. Employers believed that specific skill shortages could be anticipated and that education curricula could be adapted to fill these shortages (Youth: A Plan of Action, pp. 43, 44).
- (12) This is no longer true. People need more technical skills and more general knowledge plus the ability to apply this knowledge and their personal skills in changing situations. Employers no longer simply look for punctuality and conformity: they seek flexible, adaptable people able to respond to new demands and to innovate when necessary. This underscores the crucial role of universities. Not only must they contribute to the creation of training which equips people with the core skills that make them immediately employable and endlessly adaptable to job change; universities must also pursue, with renewed vigor, their traditional role of expanding the mind through fundamental research, through discussion. The mind trained in intellectual endeavors is more adaptable, less prone to stagnation, more questioning, a better protection against losing jobs by falling behind in the struggle for a share of the global pie.
- (13) The Consultation Paper on Training also asks: "Will there be jobs?"

- (14) Education and training can make the labour force more efficient, more productive and, as a result, more competitive, improving the economic prospects of a firm or a country and liberating resources for further training or the creation of new jobs.
- (15) This process, however, takes time. Adjustment periods can be long, especially for those who are unemployed. The costs of allowing large numbers of people to remain unemployed are high, in human terms and in economic terms. Clearly, an economy is more flexible, efficient and equitable when a maximum number of its population is working, producing goods or services and buying these goods or services.
- (16) For some time now, the extent to which education plays a role in generating employment has been a topic of intense debate among member countries of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD, paras. 1 to 3).\* In periods of high unemployment, those with more advanced levels of education or more relevant training will have better chances in the job lottery. Education gives some an advantage over others. But education cannot create jobs.
- (17) Nevertheless, many countries, Canada among them, are shifting the focus of their policies away from unemployment relief (U.I. and welfare benefits, short-term job creation programmes, intensive skillspecific training courses). Instead, these countries now emphasize enhancing the individual's employment potential through increased education and training. Even so, some of these countries have onthe-job training programs which, in effect, create jobs. At the same time, in an attempt to reduce their budgetary expenditures, many governments are trying to encourage the private sector to provide training through tax incentives and wage subsidies for trainees; buying fewer places from community colleges for trainees, so that the private sector sells more training places.
- (18) The belief that the market is best able to determine which jobs and, thus, which skills are needed seems to be the driving force behind the new policies in Canada and elsewhere.
- (19) In the free market system, those who are already best equipped to compete come out ahead; but the market has left to governments the responsibility of ensuring equality of opportunity for young

<sup>\*</sup> Hereafter, a parenthesis containing a name and a paragraph number refers to the summaries at the back of this report.

people, women, Natives, the employment disadvantaged and the handicapped.

- (20) How can the private sector and governments best play their respective roles? Who should decide on the curricula and criteria for education and training programmes? Who should be responsible for administration, development and financing?
- (21) Governments, labour unions, management (enterprises), educators and individuals themselves should *all* be involved. The extent to which each assumes the various roles mentioned, differs from country to country and, in Canada, from province to province.
- (22) As in Canada, other countries consider that education, training and re-training are important factors in improving economic health. The four European countries we studied (Britain, West Germany, France and Austria, paras. 25 to 76) are placing or have placed greater emphasis on involving all social partners in decision-making. The private sector employer is seen as a major player in giving appropriate, initial job-related training and retraining. In Britain and France private employer involvement is an objective; in Germany and Austria it is a reality.
- (23) There seems to be a general feeling among these European countries that, as the Germans put it, "any training is better than no training," regardless of whether there are jobs available or not at the end of the training period.
- (24) At the same time, recent work in Britain and at the OECD suggests that keeping people unemployed on some sort of dole is not cheaper economically than having them work. In Britain, for example, it was found that it costs only \$200 more per year to keep a janitor employed than to put that person on unemployment insurance. The reasons for the moderate to high European levels of unemployment are being re-examined and ways of reducing the numbers of the unemployed are being discussed. However, training and re-skilling of the work force have a high priority and are popular in all countries, as focus shifts from unemployment relief to the enhancement of employment possibilities for individuals through training (Holland, para. 9).

#### BRITAIN

- (25) Unemployment in Britain was 10.9% as of April 1987. Rather than concentrating on job creation measures to sop up this unemployment, British policy, as does Canadian policy (para. 77), reflects a greater commitment to education and training of the labour force (Holland, para. 10).
- (26) Traditionally, British education has focused on the formation of an educated elite in the "noble professions": lawyers, civil servants, doctors, university professors, accountants. The structure has been one that weeds out and devalues the majority, to cultivate the elite minority (Holland, para. 19 to 21).
- (27) In Britain, since the Second World War, the value placed on the practical application of knowledge and skills has fallen progressively.
- (28) British employers have not seen the utility nor the profitability of training a worker for their future needs (Holland, para. 27; Cassels, paras. 11, 12; para. 142 of this report).
- (29) Government and government agencies (Manpower Services Commission [MSC], National Economic Development Office [NEDO]) have tried to change attitudes toward training, because they consider the involvement of all the social partners to be a major prerequisite for effective action in training and re-skilling.
- (30) The National Economic Development Office (NEDO) serves a tripartite council with representatives from government, business and labour. Union participation is energetic and there is the belief among unions that training is important. The problem, we were told, is how to convince business that training makes economic sense and leads to increased profits (Holland, paras. 27, 28; Cassels, paras. 10 to 12).
- (31) A reflection of Britain's renewed commitment to training is the development of the two-year-old *Youth Training Scheme* (YTS).
- (32) YTS aims at providing competence in technical skills, core skills (see para. 7), adaptability and transferability of old and new skills, and in being personally effective at work. This approach to learning has provided an incentive to the education system to review its curricula (Hayes and Fonda, paras. 6 to 21).

- (33) YTS offers a two-year training program with both in-school and on-the-job training to any young person leaving school at 16. The trainees are paid a small allowance, about half the Canadian minimum wage. YTS operates in the belief that the best training for work is work (Hayes and Fonda, para. 14).
- (34) In addition to YTS, the *Technical and Vocational Education Initiative* has been going on in schools as a pilot project over the past four to five years. Its aim is not to teach students how to do a job but to move the curriculum closer to labour market needs in order to reflect opportunities in the work place. Teachers are using this initiative to shift the emphasis from lecturing students to teaching the students, instead, how to teach themselves and to learn thereby (Hayes and Fonda, para. 21).
- (35) These initiatives seem to be improving the competitive potential of British industry by improving the quality of the work force (Hayes and Fonda, para. 17).
- (36) The overriding goal is to enhance international competitiveness through investment in education and training (Holland, para. 12; Cassels, paras. 7, 8).

#### FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

- (37) Unemployment in the Federal Republic of Germany was 8.9% in April 1987. West Germany is renowned for its well-developed apprenticeship training and for its belief that any training is better than no training.
- (38) Unlike in Canada, there is in Germany a strong commitment to training on the part of employers, unions and governments, all of whom believe that a highly skilled and well-trained work force is the key to economic prosperity (Schmidt, para. 14).
- (39) Because it is impossible to forecast specific labour market needs and because change is a part of today's reality, the training system is flexible enough so that people can adapt to changing demands and respond to the needs of employers.
- (40) Training emphasizes core skills (para. 7 above) and the development of "key aptitudes" for teamwork, decision-making, creativity and adaptability.

- (41) In the German education system, students receive their primary education to age 9 or 10, after which they must decide which stream to follow to complete their 13 years of schooling.
- (42) One option is secondary school, followed by vocational training after age 16 in the "dual system", combining classroom training with on-the-job, enterprise-based training.
- (43) Others, at 16, choose the technical high school stream to age 19, which leads to further, more specialized vocational training in upper technical schools or to university education.
- (44) Finally, 25% of students go on to academic high school at 16, and then university.
- (45) Although the German apprenticeship system dates from medieval times, the current dual system (para. 42 above) was not introduced in its present form until 1976. Currently, it provides 1.8 million "jobs" with some pay for the trainees. It represents a source of cheap labour for employers as well as a pool of well-trained workers for the future.
- (46) The success of the dual system depends on a high level of co-operation among governments, local Chambers of Industry and Commerce, labour unions and employers. The system is highly organized, with a clear-cut role for each social partner. We do not have such a well-defined system in Canada (para. 144 below).
- (47) Vocational training in the dual system and the decisions as to the trades, the length of training and the kind of training to take place in the enterprise, are the responsibility of the federal government.
- (48) The actual administration of the dual system of vocational training is the responsibility of the local Chambers of Industry and Commerce.
- (49) The provinces (Lander) are responsible for the curriculum and administration of that part of vocational training which takes place not on the premises of enterprises but in schools and training centres.
- (50) Training must take place within guidelines established by Chambers of Industry and Commerce in conjunction with the federal government, employers and labour unions. Exams are set and administered by the Chambers of Industry and Commerce. The Federal Institute for Vocational Training was

created in 1970 and provides the link between government, industry and unions. It is federally financed by the Ministry of Education; Parliament approves the budget. It carries out research and development projects in the field of vocational training and negociates training needs independently from the government. The Institute provides data on vocational education and training to inform employers and the public and to prepare the field for discussion and planning (Schmidt, paras. 1 to 3).

- (51) The law requires a firm and its trainees to sign a contract agreeing to follow the training guidelines for their chosen trade or profession.
- (52) Many large firms (eg. Bayer) provide vocational training for selected, top-quality apprentices, according to the guidelines set by the Chambers of Industry and Commerce. However, 65% of young people are trained in enterprises of less than 50 employees. In 1976, the government discussed the introduction of a levy on industry to finance an increase in the number of training places. Unions were favorable but industry saw the law as unnecessary government intervention. Employers agreed to produce an increased number of training places voluntarily. Most of the increase came in the crafts sector where apprentices can be trained at low cost, on the job, and also receive schooling in governmentfinanced centres serving many smaller firms (Schmidt, paras. 15 to 19).
- (53) Each year, up to 700,000 school-leavers over the age of 16 seek places in 420 apprenticeable trades. Training lasts from three to 3½ years, on average, with two days per week spent in the classroom and three days in the work place.
- (54) At the end of the apprenticeship period, trainees are examined and, if they qualify, receive a nationally recognized diploma of vocational achievement awarded by the local Chamber of Industry and Commerce. This system of certification makes it easier for employers to know how skilled a potential employee is (Himmelreich, para. 2). Nine out of ten apprentices find jobs after certified training. Training in the dual system seems to be the best preparation for work (Allert and Braun, para. 17).

#### Re-training

(55) Whereas specific curricula are detailed in guidelines for initial training, no such guidelines exist for re-training (see para. 82. for Canada).

- (56) Re-training is usually undertaken by employers at the work place and success is determined after a final exam at the end of the re-training period.
- (57) The re-training system does not follow the format of the dual system for initial training that alternates systematically between work in an enterprise and the classroom. Our German witnesses said that re-training is less successful and produces worse results than the dual system of initial vocational training.
- (58) Re-training is more successful, however, among those who have already had initial training (Schmidt, para. 22). Problems seem to spring from the inability of older workers to adapt to new methods rather than from a lack of motivation.

#### **FRANCE**

- (59) The unemployment rate in France was 11.1% as of April 1987 and the average length of unemployment was 350 days.
- (60) All social partners are beginning to see training as an economic and social necessity for a skilled, competitive workforce.
- (61) At the same time, government policy focuses on giving more autonomy to the private sector (para. 79 for Canada), with fewer restrictions governing hours of work, minimum wages and so on. Traditionally, in France, the private sector has not seen a role for itself in training (para. 142 below; de Larminat, paras. 5, 6).
- (62) The high levels of unemployment in 1980-81 forced government, labour and industry to examine existing structures pertaining to training, re-training and the transition from school to work (Ramoff, para. 4).
- (63) Since the 1981 Loi sur l'alternance, 20% of youngsters entering the workforce have been trained in enterprises through school-industry twinning arrangements, to harmonize the school system with the labour market so that employers' needs can be met (para. 144 for Canada; Ramoff, paras. 5 to 8).
- (64) The French system is less structured than the German. Informal agreements are reached between unions, government and industry as to what kind of training will be given. The agreements are not detailed or normative but provide, instead, training goals that are quite general (Ramoff, para. 13).

- (65) The education system is divided into (a) basic elementary school training; (b) academic high school; (c) technical high school with a small apprenticeship component in a few trade areas (leading to the Certificat d'aptitude professionnelle CAP); (d) university.
- (66) The link between the schooling provided by the Ministry of Education (l'Éducation Nationale) and the work place is traditionally weak. Industry has been dissatisfied with the lack of basic skills among graduates of the school system (paras. 109, 110 for Canada). However, there is also evidence that employers find it hard to accept that some youngsters have considerable, useful skills which they use at work to improve production even though the rules forbid it. Attempts are being made to increase collaboration among the educational system, employers and labour unions (para. 123 for Canada; Debeine, paras. 25, 26).
- (67) In recognition of the need to increase collaboration, the government recently introduced programs to form a bridge between school and work with the co-operation of unions and enterprises (Debeine, para. 27; Carcenac, paras. 8 to 10).
- (68) This "bridging" tries to show young people what to expect of working life, giving them further qualifications and helping them adapt their skills to new needs.

#### Re-training

- (69) Industry and government have also realized the importance of re-training but have been slow to act, they say, due to the amount of money involved.
- (70) A commission comprised of government and business representatives has been set up to work by consensus toward re-training goals (Debeine, paras. 31 to 37).
- (71) Re-training programs have been set up locally. Specific projects, with detailed training objectives, are determined by industry and government. Funding is delivered by the government in stages, pending successful completion of each phase.

#### **AUSTRIA**

(72) The Austrian system of apprenticeship and vocational training is essentially the same as that in Germany although there are fewer defined, appren-

- ticeable trades in Austria (221) than in Germany (420). The Austrian unemployment rate at 3.7% in April 1987, is substantially lower than Germany's (8.9%).
- (73) In the Austrian dual system of vocational training, apprentices receive one day of schooling and four days of on-the-job training. Unions would prefer a two-days-school-three-days-work system as in Germany (Unions, paras. 8, 9).
- (74) In Austria, the school curriculum is determined more independently and is less in tune with the needs of employers than in Germany (Pribich, paras. 9 to 11).
- (75) The Austrian Federal Ministry of Commerce is in charge of administering apprenticeship programs in industry; the Federal Ministry of Education is responsible for vocational education and apprenticeship in schools (Piskaty, para. 30). There is less cooperation in Austria between these two ministries than there is in Germany between the federal and provincial ministries that deal with apprenticeship training (Piskaty, paras. 27, 28).
- (76) Training guidelines as set out by the federal government after negotiations with Chambers of Commerce and labour unions are less detailed in Austria than in Germany (John and Aigner, para. 5).

#### **CANADA**

(77) Current Canadian training and re-training policy follows the European philosophical shift towards enhancing the employability of workers rather than focusing on making unemployment more bearable or creating jobs through government action.

#### THE CANADIAN JOBS STRATEGY

- (78) The federal Canadian Jobs Strategy (CJS) was announced in June 1985 following the government's December 1984 Consultation Paper on Training. The CJS has six components that absorb all previous federal training, job creation and labour market adjustment programs (para. 82 describes these six components).
- (79) CJS claims it focuses on the people most in need. It shifts responsibility for training from public educational institutions and non-profit organizations to the private sector and to individuals. This changes

the way decisions are made on purchases of training courses by the federal government.

- (80) "Many earlier programs were not directly focused on clients. Their main objectives were usually cast in terms of labour market theories which divided labour market problems into categories: those caused by cyclical factors, seasonal factors, and structural factors. Cyclical factors resulted from the operation of the business cycle and would often, it was argued, produce relatively short periods of high unemployment during economic downturns. Seasonal factors were those associated with seasonal reductions in employment, mainly in the winter. Structural factors were those caused by mismatches between the skills needed by the economy and the skills possessed by individuals." (page 6, The Canadian Jobs Strategy, Its Past, Present and Future. Employment & Immigration Canada, 1987, hereafter referred to as CJS document).
- (81) The six components of the CJS do not claim that they respond to specific labour market problems as did previous programs; they claim, instead, that they help people become more skilled by increasing training. In this way, the government maintains, CJS offers a more flexible approach in federal training activities and more opportunities for women, Natives, the employment disadvantaged and the handicapped. This is supposed to operate in a decentralized way based on needs determined locally. Following is a description of the CJS components, as given in the CJS document (pp. 4, 5):
  - (82) "Job Entry (including Re-Entry) is directed to individuals who are not part of the labour market but who want to enter or re-enter the work-force. Federal support is concentrated on those who need it most. One target is young people, especially those who have dropped out of school before finishing high school. Another is women who have been out of the labour force for a minimum of three years. Job Entry also helps students, ranging from potential dropouts to those with entrepreneurial skills, to find useful experience in the summer and encourages the establishment of co-operative education arrangements. Support is also provided for language training for immigrants wanting to make the transition to the Canadian labour market.
  - "Skill Investment is directed to employed workers. Federal support is concentrated on training in smaller firms and on those who are threatened with job loss because of rapid technological and market change.
  - "Job Development is aimed at workers who have been unemployed for at least 24 of the last 30 weeks.

Special measures are available to help those facing serious employment obstacles.

- "Skill Shortages is for employers facing a need for skills that are not being supplied by the normal operation of the labour market. Federal support for skills training is limited to specific regional and national shortage occupations that are designated by Employment and Immigration.
- "Community Futures addresses the special needs of smaller communities facing chronic high unemployment or the closure of major industries. Support for community development initiatives, for entrepreneurship and for relocation may be offered along with training and work experience.
- "Innovations, the sixth program, is different, as it has no single client-group focus. Its role is to provide funds for new initiatives and innovative solutions to labour market issues. It will ensure that the strategy as a whole remains responsive to changing needs."
- (83) The federal bureaucracy has retained the authority to develop programs, leaving the community to administer the process. This may contradict the CJS claim of being decentralized and responsive to locally defined needs.
- (84) In 1984-1985, CJS received initial funding of \$2.2 billion. This was reduced to \$1.7 billion in 1987-1988, or \$1.5 billion in 1984 dollars.
  - "This reflects both the need to reduce the national deficit and, more important, the generally improving employment situation." (CJS document, p. 12).
- (85) Some provincial governments and many of the witnesses at our hearings criticized the reduction in CJS funding, the eligibility restrictions of the program, its lack of flexibility, the decreased emphasis on job creation, and the lack of quality-controlled and diversified training opportunities.

#### Reduction in CJS funding

- (86) In three years, funding at the federal level of training and labour market adjustment has decreased by 32%, in 1984 dollars, much faster than unemployment, which has only decreased from 11.2% to 9.2% or by 19% over the same period.
- (87) Further, the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission (CEIC) has not spent all of its CJS budget (Terry Dance, George Brown College, Hearings, May 11, 1987). When operating costs and funds to other federal departments are taken into

account, CJS underspent by 20% of its allocation in 1985-86. (Discussion Paper on The Canadian Jobs Strategy: Policy and Implementation, Ontario Ministry of Skills Development 1987, hereafter referred to as Ontario Discussion Paper; Government of Quebec [Summaries]; Governments of New Brunswick [Hearings, May 15, 1987] and Saskatchewan, [Hearings, May 15, 1987]).

- (88) During our hearings, witnesses said that the federal government has decreased funding because it gives low priority to helping Canadians train. (Government of Ontario, Hearings, May 11, 1987; George Brown College, Hearings, May 11, 1987; National Action Committee on the Status of Women [NAC], Hearings, May 17, 1987; Canadian Federation of Students [CFS], Hearings, April 27, 1987; Canadian Congress of Learning Opportunities for Women [CCLOW]; Hearings, April 27, 1987, among others).
- (89) The method for purchasing training has also changed. Before CJS, the federal government purchased training from recognized private, public or nonprofit trainers, including private vocational or technical schools, community colleges and community-based organizations.
- (90) Now, however, CJS makes it possible to purchase training through private intermediaries. Under the *Job Entry* and *Re-Entry* programs, such intermediaries are called "managing co-ordinators"; under *Job Development*, "project sponsors".
- (91) These intermediaries are supposed to find people who need training and monitor their activities, a role previously carried out by Canada Employment Centres. Federal funds that would otherwise have gone to recognized providers of training (para. 88) are now diverted to these intermediaries managing co-ordinators and project sponsors; consequently, less money is available to actually train people (Ontario Discussion Paper, p. 14).

#### **CJS Eligibility Restrictions**

(92) The CJS claims to help people most in need (CJS Document, p. 3). However, witnesses told us that the CJS eligibility rules are unfair and counterproductive (Governments of Ontario, New Brunswick, Saskatchewan; CCLOW; CFS; NAC and others). In particular, the restrictions are widely felt by the recently unemployed, by women, the severely employment disadvantaged, older workers, individu-

als in threatened occupations and smaller communities, young people, Native Canadians and even workers who are still employed but need re-training.

(93) The CJS claims it focuses on assisting the long-term jobless rather than the recently unemployed. Witnesses told us repeatedly during our hearings (para. 92) they thought it unacceptable and illogical that the short-term unemployed must become long-term unemployed before qualifying for assistance under CJS. By being kept jobless longer than necessary, people who lose their jobs are subjected to severe economic and social costs that could have been avoided. Those who have recently lost their jobs would be better served if they were given tools with which they could quickly re-enter the workforce. Moreover, the more quickly they re-enter the workforce, the lower the cost to all levels of government (paras. 186 to 206).

#### Women and the CJS

- (94) The CJS identifies women as a group in need of special training measures; the Re-Entry stream of CJS claims to be designed specifically for women. The following groups told us that the CJS does not meet women's needs: the Canadian Congress of Learning Opportunities for Women (CCLOW), the Fédération des Femmes du Québec (Hearings, May 15, 1987), the National Action Committee on the Status of Women (NAC), the Canadian Vocational Association (CVA), (Hearings, May 8, 1987), the Women's Employment and Training Coalition (Hearings, May 11, 1987). Only women who have been out of the labour force for three years can apply under Re-Entry. Initially, under Job Development, only those who had not worked for 24 weeks (six months) of the last 30 were eligible to participate.
- (95) Women, married or single, with family and other responsibilities, often found it impossible to stay unemployed six months (under the *Job Development* program of CJS) or three years (under the *Re-Entry* program) before getting training to improve their skills. The result was that many were forced to stay in low-level, low-paid, part-time jobs. Some improvements have been made in eligibility requirements, however (see para. 98).
- (96) Child care and travel allowances do not meet the real needs of women trying to acquire skills, (CVA, NAC). Allowances are granted on the basis of family status. The Fédération des Femmes du Québec

deplores the fact that this makes women dependent on their marital status and on the income of their husband and have called for an equalization of all allowances, regardless of marital or family status.

- (97) Two-thirds of the jobs for women under the CJS Re-Entry program are concentrated in areas traditionally occupied by large numbers of women, clerical, sales, and service. No training opportunities exist for women in non-traditional fields such as construction, driving heavy vehicles and the operation of machinery.
- (98) Prior to the introduction of CJS, the federal government funded counselling as well as bridging programs to give women training in basic skills. The Women's Employment and Training Coalition told us that CJS has reduced the funding and, therefore, the quality and quantity of such "bridging" programs available to and suitable for women (Hearings, May 11, 1987). However, in June, 1987, changes were made to CJS to facilitate the access of women to training. Specifically, it is no longer necessary to be unemployed 24 of the last 30 weeks or to have been out of the labour force for three years to qualify for Job Entry. Adding the "severely employment disadvantaged option" to Job Entry (it exists for Job Development) means that women in designated groups (e.g. Native women, immigrant women) who have difficulty in finding employment, but who have not been unemployed for the last 6 months, can still qualify for training. Further, the Skills Shortages program will now offer training for women in designated non-traditional occupations. In addition, CEIC is encouraging community groups to propose collaborative bridging projets under *Innovations* to assist women in their search for new labour market activities.
- (99) But following the above program changes, the CJS budget was not increased. In fact, "... in Ontario, the federal government's direct purchases of training seats in bridging programs dropped by over 40 per cent from 1985-86 to 1986-87." (Ontario Discussion Paper, p. 9).

#### Threatened and remote communities and the CJS

(100) The Community Futures stream of CJS is designed for communities with high rates of unemployment; but it does not deal with the problems of Native Canadians on and off reserves or of people in rural or poorly developed parts of the country.

(101) Only two of the 39 communities selected as participants in this program have received funding. This funding comes, in part, from other CJS programs as will future financing.

"Unfortunately, any assistance offered in a selected community under one of the other programs is only accessible under that program's own eligibility rules. For example, a Job Development project initiated by a Community Futures Committee in a selected community would only be accessible to those who have been unemployed for twenty-four of the previous thirty weeks. The imposition of these restrictive eligibility criteria under the Community Futures program makes it difficult for the program to facilitate a smooth, speedy transition to new employment opportunities in communities that experience severe economic downturns." (Ontario Discussion Paper, p. 12).

(102) This has serious implications for industries in those areas which need to upgrade the skills of their workers to meet the demands and challenges of international competition:

"Industries requiring assistance to upgrade the skills of their existing workforce to meet the challenges of international competition are restricted to the *Skill Investment* and *Skill Shortages* programs. Federal funding of these programs is limited: out of total CJS expenditures of \$1.7 billion in 1985-86, only \$67 million (four per cent) was spent across Canada on employer-based training. This represents a reduction of 57 per cent from the \$156 million Employment and Immigration Canada (EIC) spent on employer-based training in 1984-85...

"Restrictive eligibility criteria again compound this funding reduction. Skill Investment is only available to workers who are threatened by technological or market changes likely to lead to job displacement. Skill Shortages is restricted in application to federally-designated occupations where there is an existing or potential regional or national skill shortage, thus greatly limiting its versatility as an industrial training program. These eligibility criteria restrict the flexibility of industrial training under the CJS, at a time when rapid economic and technological changes require flexible programming." (Ontario Discussion Paper, pp. 13, 14).

Representatives from the governments of New Brunswick, Saskatchewan and the Northwest Territories (Hearings, May 11, 1987) voiced similar opinions, so did Quebec (Quebec, para 13).

(103) Further, the occupational areas designated as needing extra attention are determined federally without recognizing local needs, even though there

are existing infrastructures at the community level better able to identify these needs (National Association of Friendship Centres, Hearings, May 15, 1987).

#### Flexibility and the CJS

(104) The problems associated with the eligibility requirements of CJS programs bring into question their adaptability and flexibility. The government of Ontario says:

"In a recent report on the CJS entitled *The Canadian Jobs Strategy: Its Past, Present and Future*, EIC commends the adaptability and flexibility of the Strategy: 'It concentrates on what works and what is needed in different parts of the country. It allows resources to be shifted quickly to meet emerging labour market priorities.'

"The provinces and territories agree that the CJS should be sensitive to regional requirements, and flexible enough to adapt to service local needs. Given the federal government's emphasis on fiscal restraint, adaptability and flexibility would allow the CJS to make the most efficient and effective use of available funds. However, the operation of the CJS, thus far, has revealed some of its shortcomings in adapting to local priorities and labour market needs.

"In designing the CJS, the federal government attempted to give the EIC regional office in each province some flexibility to adjust budgets to regional needs by delegating authority to change the relative allocations of five of the six CJS programs by up to 25 per cent. However, overall budget cuts have essentially neutralized any discretion this measure would have provided. Partnership with the provinces and territories now involves an invitation to share in federal cuts, and not to launch new priorities.

"The provinces and territories, and local communities have had little meaningful input and even less apparent influence on the CJS. In a September 1986 report released by EIC summarizing comments and recommendations from the federal government's own Local Advisory Councils (LACs), which are specifically created by the federal government to advise it on the Canadian Jobs Strategy, LACs expressed frustration over the unresponsiveness of the CJS to local needs.

"In his report to the House of Commons for ... 1985-86, the Auditor General of Canada criticized politically motivated interference in the operation of federal labour market adjustment programs predating the CJS. This interference often led to project approvals by elected representatives with little regard to the efficiency or effectiveness of these projects in creating jobs. "The provinces and territories are concerned with the potential for this type of interference to spill over into the training area. For example, LACs, which are designed to facilitate local community involvement in CJS programming, are chaired by the local Member of Parliament. In addition, local Members of Parliament are involved in approving all proposals under the Job Development program in their constituency. Local control over CJS programming must not be synonymous with the politicization of the programs. Such arrangements are in direct conflict with the governing structure of provincial/territorial training institutions, and have the potential to disrupt and distort the management of the provincial/territorial educational systems.

"Improved tailoring of CJS programs to regional needs does not necessarily entail an increase in expenditures. Existing (budgets) should be spent in a manner most suited to the needs of each of the provinces and territories. Ontario, for example, has identified training as a priority. However, in Ontario, EIC is not yet making optimal use of existing purchase mechanisms for training. In some provinces and territories, particularly those with high rates of unemployment, there may be a need to allocate a greater proportion of existing CJS funding to job creation efforts." (Ontario Discussion Paper, pp. 16, 17).

In fact, several witnesses at our hearings, including representatives of provincial and territorial governments, argued that unemployment insurance benefits and welfare benefits should be used to pay for job-creation-plus-training schemes.

#### Quality of training under the CJS

(105) The New Brunswick Department of Advanced Education and Vocational Training (Hearings, May 15, 1987) told us that privatization of training puts at risk the quality of such training. The private sector in New Brunswick, as in other parts of the country, is not diversified enough to offer broad-based training as well as specific skills training for workers who may need to leave their community and find work elsewhere.

(106) The Community Outreach Department of George Brown College, the Women's Employment and Training Coalition, the Fédération des Femmes du Québec, the CFS and others pointed out that the shift to private sector training and to training brokers or intermediaries creates a conflict between the need of the private sector to maximize profits and the general needs of trainees. It is often unrealistic, our witnesses said, to expect that an employer will give an

employee broad, basic skills training (para. 7 above) when instead, the firm needs very specific, narrow training to meet current production needs. The same criticism has been made of the *Challenge* summer job program for students (*Toronto Star*, Jan. 8, 10, 1987; *Globe and Mail*, May 3, 15, 1986).

(107) Moreover, many employers, especially small and medium businesses, have no experience in training and often see little need for it as they can rely on foreign workers or on the skilled labour force lured from another company. Joanne Harack of the Centre for Advanced Technology Research in Toronto told us that, in 1984, 73% of businesses in Ontario had no training programs whatsoever (Hearings, May 14, 1987).

(108) As yet, CEIC has not published a complete evaluation of the CJS: it may well be too early. However, there are no quality-control mechanisms, no set of objectives or criteria with respect to what kind of training should be given, no tracking procedure to follow the paths of participants so as to judge the success of the CJS graduate in finding a job, what sort of job, for how long and at what wage.

## CANADIAN EDUCATION AND THE WORLD OF WORK

(109) Many people whom the CJS tries to help did not get enough of the right skills in school. Nearly every witness we heard during our public hearings, as well as the business leaders, economists, labour unionists and educators interviewed for the Sub-Committee, had something to say about the education system in Canada. Few of the comments were favorable.

(110) During our hearings, witnesses told us that some of the problems of our education system could be solved by changing the way we teach teachers and, thus, the kinds of teachers we produce. We should attach more value to the work of educators and to the importance of education. In addition, we should shift the focus of study in faculties of education from the methodology of teaching to expertise in the subjects taught (Harry Hill, Hearings, April 27, 1987; Teresa McNeil, Hearings, May 14, 1987).

(111) Let us look at excerpts from the writings of people who had completed their second year in a Bachelor of Education course at the University of sity of Alberta (Lorna McCallum, Hearings, May 15, 1987):

"A candidate who makes themselves look like a fool everytime they speak be a deficit to a political party ... The next stop would be to lay out a format incorporating the personality of the candidate with statistics compiled... The first quality is, does the candidate look good... The candidate must have a clean car; they should not drive a dirty car. People do not like to see a candidate in a dirty car. People like shiny, clean cars... Character alone is not enough to choose a candidate..."

(112) How could provincial education departments allow stan-dards to fall so low in elementary, secondary and post-secondary schooling? How could people who write and think as in the paragraph above manage to finish the second year in a Bachelor of Education course? Clearly, standards are too low. University professors told us that half their undergraduate students are functionally illiterate (Gerard and Lucas, para. 22). Many of our witnesses recommended that something be done to establish national standards for what knowledge students must acquire at the end of elementary and secondary education respectively. The discussion around Canada's education system brings together a number of issues each of which affects the other. Basic education, literacy, the role of schools and educators, the quality of faculties of education, co-operative education, the role of community colleges and universities and research and development are all inextricably linked to one another and to the general concepts of education and training in Canada.

(113) Our witnesses said that elementary and secondary schools should provide students with a basic set of core skills: the ability to read, write and understand complex material; to communicate in one's mother tongue; to know a certain level of mathematics and computer science; to understand how society and the world work; reasoning, problem-solving, team-work, leadership, creativity and adaptability. Above all, students must learn how to learn.

(114) Our schools do not do this well enough. They do not adapt quickly enough to change. The nature of work changes at a rapid pace and, because we cannot predict the kind of jobs that will be needed or available, it is vital that Canadians be adaptable (para. 2).

In this information age, we need people who can make sense of the information produced, who can manage it and turn it into knowledge. Knowledge is today's form of wealth (Joanne Harack, Hearings, May 14, 1987).

- (115) The ability to read, write, communicate and understand fairly complex information is increasingly necessary. The shift to knowledge-intensive services (see paras. 2 to 7 above) makes the core skills mentioned in para. 113 even more essential. Yet, one fifth of the Canadian population fifteen years of age or older has less than a Grade 9 level education and is, thus, functionally illiterate. Given the lack of rigour in our public school systems, thousands of others can read but do not understand what they are reading. We should pause here and ask ourselves how we have managed to so mismanage education that one can still be illiterate after nine years of schooling.
- (116) It is difficult to propose innovative new approaches to training and re-training to increase our competitiveness and productivity, when 20% of our population doesn't even have the most elementary tools needed for such training.
- (117) Every witness who spoke to us about illiteracy strongly believed that we need a national campaign with two aims: to raise public awareness of how widespread illiteracy is, and to combat the problem. Only after people become literate can they move into the Canadian mainstream of education and training.
- (118) Education and training have to be life-long processes in our rapidly changing world of work. Universities, community colleges and departments of continuing education make this life-long process possible, but only for those Canadians who have acquired sufficient learning skills.

"To be effective, post-secondary education must be preceded by a solid foundation of primary and secondary education". (Robert Stuart, Atlantic Provinces Economic Council, Hearings, May 13, 1987).

More advanced and more specific knowledge can only be built on basic core skills (paras. 7, 113).

(119) Universities do build on these core skills to give job-specific training in some instances. But a university also pushes students beyond this "core" so that they can develop intellectual flexibility and innovation.

- (120) More and more people need such increased intellectual power, with the shift to a knowledge-intensive economy. It follows that more and more people must have access to post-secondary education (para. 12 above). But because our society has become so much more dependent on knowledge, we have to define more clearly the goals and objectives of higher education.
  - (121) "The increasing sophistication of skills can best be cultivated within the university for two reasons: one is the sophistication of the information needed; (two), universities provide the conceptual background of knowledge ... so that people can ... constantly reeducate themselves and ... be ... flexible in meeting changing needs in the work place or in business and industry. To train people only at the simplest or lowest levels is to train them for eventual unemployment or redundancy". (Milton Orris, Vice-President, Canadian Association for University Continuing Education, Hearings, May 8, 1987).
- (122) Universities, through their departments of continuing education and regular course curricula, can mesh with the skill and knowledge courses taught in the corporate world. Technological change, Joanne Harack told us, forces us to re-train. The curriculum in universities and colleges will often be determined by the corporate sector which does advanced research and development on its own. The role of universities, then, changes from dictating the training curriculum, to making information understandable and available.
- (123) Quebec officials (Quebec, para. 7) told us that their province encourages increasing collaboration between CEGEPs (junior colleges) and industry. Another example is the Ryerson Polytechnical Institute of Toronto which has developed curricula suited to the needs of corporations, IBM, for example:

"The policy that we ... are introducing is that we go to the corporations and say: 'what skills and knowledge do your workers need?' We develop a curriculum with them to respond to those needs. We then go back and ask if there are any courses in our curriculum which would approximate their curriculum design. If so, we can give (workers) credit towards a degree. If not, perhaps we can persuade those workers that some additional course might lead to university recognition for the activity they have undertaken." (Milton Orris, Hearings, May 8, 1987).

(124) The possibility of increased collaboration between universities and the private sector also has implications in terms of research and development: "Over the past few years there has been a strong thrust to encourage Canadian corporations to invest ... in collaborative (research) activities with universities. That has been very successful in terms of keeping funds flowing for applied ... research." (Milton Orris, Hearings, May 8, 1987).

(125) The role of community colleges is also changing:

"... A major and special function of our colleges across Canada (is) the transfer of technology from theory back into (...) practice." (Burt Curtis, Association of Community Colleges of Canada, Ottawa, May 11, 1987).

Through affiliation with non-profit community-based organizations, colleges have the potential to reach a much broader audience and to be players in community development.

"Through (its) community affiliates, (our) college is now able to reach a much broader community than it ever did before. Senior citizens, the blind, the visually impaired, the severely physically disabled, Native women, the illiterate, unemployed youth and mothers on social assistance have found a welcome at one or more of these affiliates ... We recognize ... that the community is better able to recruit (than is the college). (The community) has the links, the base, and it knows its clients. (Colleges), on the other hand, are more capable, sometimes, of handling the technical training. This is a way, then, to acknowledge the strengths but also the limitations of each side and to try to recognize that neither the community nor the college can be all things to all people. Last, I think the overall concept is that we as a college are acting as a learning broker rather than as an exclusive provider of learning ... We see our community outreach campaign ... as community development in action. It is helping the community to train its own constituents." (Terry Dance, Chairperson, Community Outreach Department, George Brown College, Hearings, May 15, 1987).

(126) Most of our witnesses — educators, business leaders, governments, labour unions — agreed that the role of the school is not to give specific job training to students or to find them a job at graduation. However, business (Canadian Federation of Independent Business, Hearings, May 12, 1987) complained that the school system is not giving young people the skills necessary to make them "trainable".

(127) An employer, we were told, wants motivated, flexible, adaptable workers whom he can train according to the specific needs of his business.

Schools may not be aware of the needs of employers in this respect. More communication between educators, school administrators and employers could help bridge the gap between school training and work demands.

(128) The Industry-Education Council of Hamilton-Wentworth (IEC) recognizes that employers, educators, unions and the community share the responsibility for educating and training young people. The Council provides a forum for discussing the needs of the social partners and has developed Adopt-a-School programs in several communities across Canada. These have successfully increased awareness of the needs of industry and of career opportunities for young people, and have promoted the idea of school-industry linkages. The Council has initiated a number of "industry leaves" for teachers to familiarize them with the realities of the business world (Hearings, May 11, 1987).

(129) Co-operative education is another way of bringing the often isolated worlds of work and school closer together at both the secondary and post-secondary levels. This occurs on a small scale compared with other countries, even though co-operative education programs at the secondary level exist in every province and in 63 post-secondary institutions. All those who spoke to us, generally believed that co-operative education involving classroom work plus on-the-job training prepares young people for the work place well.

(130) Because full-time jobs are not increasing fast enough to absorb all who want to work, and because education and training increase the productivity of the workforce, witnesses recommended that UI and welfare benefits could be used to fund a job-creation-plus-training scheme based on the concept of cooperative education (see Economic Study, below and governments of Saskatchewan, New Brunswick).

(131) Witnesses also told us that we should seek more information on the results of co-operative education in terms of the success with which co-op students find well-paid, study-related work following their schooling. Such information would help us, witnesses said, to improve existing co-operative education programs and expand or eliminate those which are not useful.

"Our current national dissatisfaction with our vocational training infrastructure, at least on one level, reflects a concern about quality rather than quantity;

not 'are we doing enough;' but, rather, 'are we, as a society, getting maximum value for the direct and indirect dollars expended?' That is the real question, but it is difficult to answer when the quantitative data are so fragmented." (Joanne Harack, Centre for Advanced Technology Education, Hearings, May 14, 1987.)

(132) Witnesses also told us that the generalized perception of vocational training as being less valuable than "academic" training undermines the potential benefits of work-related training:

"...The general perception is that if you work with your hands, you are a less important person or less of a quality learner than ... if you use your head. That perception is sustained in our educational system." (Wayne Wilson, Canadian Vocational Association Task Force Committee Member, Hearings, May 8, 1987).

"Unfortunately, at present it's the ones who can't succeed at the CEGEP (Junior College) level who end up in vocational training programs." (John Gradwell, Vice-President, Canadian Vocational Association, Hearings, May 8, 1987).

#### THE KEY CONCEPTS VOICED AT OUR HEARINGS

- (133) The major imperative for our knowledge-intensive economy is that its members be well trained and well educated. A well-trained, well-educated population is the most important resource of our knowledge-intensive service economy and is necessary to ensure our further progress and material well-being. The real wealth of society today is knowledge.
- (134) To transform information into knowledge in our information society, our people need basic, core skills: the abilities to read, write, count and be effective (see para. 7). Elementary and secondary schools should instill these core skills. We should also help people "learn how to learn". After they learn how to learn, we must give them the chance to continue learning and we must make this an attractive choice.
- (135) Twenty per cent of our population have never learned how to learn and do not have the necessary core skills. These functionally illiterate Canadians are denied access to basic and further education and have few chances in the job market.
- (136) Clearly, our education and training activities/policies are inadequate. The shortcomings must be corrected. This is urgent.
- (137) We have no "quality control" in education and training. Agreed national/provincial standards of achievement at the elementary and secondary level and in vocational training, can ensure a higher quality of graduates as in Germany and Austria (para 54).
- (138) Increasingly, the work place demands both specific "skills" and general "intellectual" ability.
- (139) This need for both skill and intellectual depth is creating a new role for post-secondary institutions in the development of curricula which respond to the demands of the work place and the needs of the community. However, the emergence of this new role should in no way be allowed to detract from the well-established role of the university as a place of intellectual questioning, excellence and innovation.
- (140) Many large businesses in Canada (IBM Canada Ltd. [Hearings, May 11, 1987], Esso Resources Canada Ltd. [Hearings, May 13, 1987], BC Telephone [Hearings, April 28, 1987]) under-

- stand the need for intellectually excellent universities. These firms offer to their employees well-developed, far-reaching opportunities for further education and training often in collaboration with universities and colleges; but these firms stand out because they are the exceptions.
- (141) In fact, as our witnesses told us, few small and medium businesses provide any form of training (paras. 28, 38, 52).
- (142) The private sector is concerned with profit, our witnesses said. This concern does not always accommodate training that meets the broader needs of employees. Though training is an investment in future success for employers, few of them realize this for a variety of reasons. While some employers do not see the long-term advantages of providing training for their employees, others, particularly managers of small and medium businesses, simply do not have the means to offer training. Further, for those in the business community who "made it on their own", the idea of relying on anything other than one's own resources in order to get ahead seems foreign. The myth of the "lone ranger" is very present in our North America business culture.
- (143) Employers, educators and students need to be aware of each other's needs, to ensure a smoother transition from school to work and from old job to new job. Training that combines classroom work with on-the-job experience is an excellent way to bridge the gap between school and employment, or between an old job and a new, more sophisticated job (paras. 33, 54, 63, 73).
- (144) We do not have the effective, nation-wide collaborative approaches to classroom-plus-on-the-job-training that Germany and Austria have, for example (paras. 45 to 51, 72). We only have small-scale schemes such as those developed by the Industry-Education Council of Hamilton-Wentworth, co-operative education programs and some few collaborative efforts such as the joint IBM-Ryerson project (paras. 128 to 130).
- (145) We do not have enough consultation mechanisms to devise agreed education and training curricula which suit the needs of employees and employers alike, locally and nationally. Nor do we have agreed standards that students and trainees

must achieve, for Canada to get a full return on its education dollars.

- (146) Industry and labour can best define what kind of standards must be attained in vocational training. Governments can facilitate the development of these standards.
- (147) Decentralizing training to fit our federal political system and to meet local needs of employers as well as employees need not preclude agreed, nationally recognized, provincially certified standards of scholastic and vocational achievement.
- (148) As they move from poorer to richer regions of Canada, it would help people find a job if they had training leading to nationally recognized, provincially certified skills.
- (149) Graduates of vocational, technical and cooperative education courses seem to find a job more easily because the schools offering these courses have curricula that meet the needs of employers.
- (150) We need to change the perception of vocational education as being less valuable than academic education. Until those with vocational educations are

- seen by the public as being "successful" (well paid, highly regarded), vocational education will continue to be perceived as being less valuable than academic education.
- (151) Although education and training may increase the productivity of a society, they do not in themselves create jobs. However, education and training appreciably increase one's chances in competing for what jobs there are.
- (152) The whole process of training and re-training including moving to new jobs, accepting and adopting new technology, takes place much more smoothly when there are more jobs available.
- (153) Job-creation-plus-training schemes would, therefore, help Canada to accept constant technological progress.
- (154) To have equal chances for employment and training, women need adequate child care, travel allowances and training programs designed for them. Native people, the handicapped and the employment disadvantaged also require help tailored to their special needs.

### RECOMMENDATIONS

Not all the recommendations that follow are new. That is because the problems they address are old, elementary problems which have long required, but have not received, elementary solutions. In this field we do not need to re-invent the wheel: we need to use the wheel.

- (155) We should fund a permanent national information campaign to stress the importance of education and training as a national issue and of well-trained Canadians as our most important resource, whether they be employers or employees.
- (156) This national information campaign should also raise public awareness of the problems caused by illiteracy.
- (157) We should fund a national Right to Read campaign to combat illiteracy. The campaign should be co-ordinated in conjunction with existing community-based literacy programs.
- (158) We should fund the training of tutors who train illiterates.
- (159) Unemployed, qualified teachers should be trained and employed as tutors for illiterate Canadians.
- (160) Literacy programs should avoid the institutional approach of formal classroom work and be more closely linked to the reality of the learner.
- (161) Because it is so difficult to forecast future job needs in a changing labour market, we should teach core skills in elementary and secondary schools to allow people to adapt to change. We should establish agreed, national/provincial exit exams to be taken at the end of elementary and secondary school to ensure that graduates have core skills including the ability to read, write and speak in their mother tongue and one other language; mathematics; science; reasoning and personal effectiveness (para. 7, above).
- (162) We must teach young Canadians, as well as older people, that they will have to learn and re-learn, all their lives.\* This can best be done through self-directed learning and application of this learning, followed by self criticism, with the teacher as a resource (OECD, paras. 50 to 52).

- (163) Faculties of education must focus on the mastery of subject matter as well as techniques for classroom teaching. They must meet stiff standards of achievement.
- (164) Colleges and universities should review their curricula, their staff and their standards of achievement to bring them more in line with current needs and reality.
- (165) Federal government funds should be withdrawn from provinces which do not conform to agreed, high quality standards both in teaching and research.
- (166) The provinces should have a major role to play in monitoring the quality of federal training programs. We should develop the means by which this monitoring, through federal/provincial consultation, can be effective, timely and open to public scrutiny.
- (167) We should expand the role of community colleges as centres of life-long learning, community development and applied research.
- (168) We should expand opportunities for professors and students to take educational leave to acquaint themselves with the needs of business. Similarly, those in business should have access to upgrading courses. Community-based forums for discussion and collaboration such as the Industry-Education Council of Hamilton-Wentworth seem an appropriate mechanism for increasing links between schools and the work place.
- (169) We need to develop government-businesslabour partnerships to promote comprehensive education and training, through apprenticeship, cooperative education and school-industry linkages. Such partnerships work successfully in Germany and Austria, in large part because of the clear-cut roles of each social partner (para. 46). Although the social

<sup>\*</sup>Note: Ferrière, Adolphe, L'école active — Spart a Ferriere, 8° édition, Suisse de la Chaux et Niestlé Neuchatel, 1969.

structure in Canada is not so highly organized, governments should offer opportunities for business and educational institutions to collaborate in the areas of education and training and in research and development activities.

- (170) Training programs should be composed of classroom-plus-on-the-job training in order to provide relevant, work-related skills as well as the core skills listed in para. 7 above.
- (171) We need an agreed, national/provincial system of certification for trades, occupations and professions as recommended by the Special Senate Committee on Youth (Youth: A Plan of Action, p. 105, February, 1986).
- (172) Follow-up studies of co-operative education should determine the success of students in finding jobs, as well as the level of pay and duration of employment. Such a study should also cover other training and re-training programs.
- (173) We should examine the advisability of funding training and re-training programs on the basis of their placement success rate at completion, in order to maintain a commitment to employment.
- (174) The federal government should provide opportunities and encouragement for business to develop training and employment equity programs.
- (175) In order to provide equal opportunities for women in the labour market and in training for traditional and non-traditional jobs, we must provide affordable, quality child care and reasonable travel allowances. Similar special consideration must be given to the handicapped and the employment disadvantaged.
- (176) Training for Native Canadians should be designed and administered in collaboration with aboriginal peoples so that it reflects their reality and their needs.
- (177) Because of the increase in the number of Canadians working part-time rather than full time,

wages and benefits for such part-time workers should be equal per hour to what they would receive for similar full-time work. This will make more attractive the choice of opting out of full-time work so as to train or re-train. We recognize that this may place financial burdens on many employers. The Wallace Commission report (*Part-time work in Canada*) has studied this problem and contains recommendations for solutions we believe should be re-examined.

- (178) The federal government's Canadian Jobs Strategy (CJS) should be revised in view of criticism that its participation requirements are too restrictive. In particular, we should change the limitations with respect to the length of time one must remain unemployed before qualifying for assistance. The level of training allowances and kinds of training available should be re-examined.
- (179) The CJS shift to private sector training risks ignoring the broader needs of trainees. Quality of training should be monitored by an independent, non-profit body which evaluates the programs, on the basis of agreed national standards of achievement. Possible models for this monitoring role would be the Council of Ministers of Education, the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada and the Canada Labour Market and Productivity Centre.
- (180) The role of colleges and community-based groups in providing training of high quality should not be diminished by shifting emphasis to the private sector.
- (181) The CJS should moderate its emphasis on private sector training in regions with a poorly developed private sector.
- (182) Because full-time jobs are not increasing fast enough to absorb all who want to work, and because education and training increase the productivity of the workforce, UI and welfare benefits should be used to help fund a job-creation-plus-training scheme (para. 130 above and the Economic Study, para. 227, below.)

### JOB-CREATION-PLUS-TRAINING

(183) But can we afford what we recommend, especially a job-creation-plus-training scheme? The free market does not necessarily provide all the outputs society needs (Economic Study, para. 277 below). A special program could be launched to provide these outputs and, at the same time, help new businesses as Professor John Graham of Dalhousie University suggests (note 18, Economic Study). This option stresses training by creating jobs using the money we spend to pay people to do nothing. Instead people would be trained and would be paid to produce outputs the society needs and which are not now being produced (Gillespie, paras. 10 to 16; Matthews and Carmichael, paras. 11; Valli, paras. 4 to 7; Wilkinson, paras. 5 to 8; Peters, para. 6).

(184) Such a program could reduce the deficit say professors Blanchard and Summers of M.I.T. and Harvard (note 19, Economic Study):

"High tax rates and overly generous social welfare benefits are often blamed for European unemployment. But each one percentage point reduction in unemployment in Europe today would make possible a reduction of about four percent in tax rates because of the reduced need for social welfare expenditures and the enlarged tax base, as output expanded. More than half of the growth in government relative to gross national product in the last 15 years in West Germany and Britain can be attributed to abnormally slow GNP growth rather than abnormal growth in government."

(185) If the views of professors Blanchard and Summers hold true not only for Western Europe but for Canada also, then it would make economic and budgetary sense to put in place a program combining job creation with training. But are they right? Might it not be cheaper to keep a person unemployed rather than create a job for that person? If we can prove that it is not cheaper to keep people unemployed than to create jobs for them, then we can get a better appreciation of whether we can afford a training-plus-job-creation or any other training program.

(186) It is possible to give an answer to this question. In 1985, the average jobless but employable Canadian (let us call him Smith) had earned \$14,040 per year in his last job in the private sector, according to the Department of Employment and Immigration. This is not enough to allow Mr. Smith to live decently, but it is what the 1985 jobless had earned in their last job.

(187) Smith's \$14,040 in wages brought the three levels of government some \$4,800 in direct and indirect taxes. When Smith spent his \$14,040 on goods and services, he provided income for the suppliers of those goods and services and for the suppliers of these suppliers; the income of all these suppliers brought the three levels of government some \$3,400 more in direct and indirect tax revenue, for a total government revenue of \$8,200.

(188) This spending and respending of money is called the **multiplier effect**. Each dollar spent in Canada generates \$1.70 in taxable economic activity. These figures have been verified by the Economic Council of Canada (for a more detailed explanation, see Appendix A, paras. 13 through 16, and Appendix C, para. 18).

(189) To resume, when he had been working in a private sector job at \$14,040 per year, Smith, the average 1985 unemployed Canadian, had generated \$8,200 in tax revenue, for the three levels of government.

(190) Let us look now at what happens when Smith loses his job and starts collecting unemployment insurance benefits or — when his UI benefits run out — welfare. Smith no longer adds to government revenue: he adds to government losses. Government pays him UI or welfare which he spends, generating some tax revenue for governments; but that tax revenue is \$6,424, less than they pay him. Before he lost his job, Smith generated \$8,200 in

revenue for governments. Jobless, he accounts for \$6,424 in the deficit column of government ledgers. The total loss for government in going from plus \$8,200 to minus \$6,424 is \$14,624 (for detailed calculation, see Appendix A, paras. 13 to 16).

(191) So, when he works, the Canadian society pays Smith \$14,040; when he becomes jobless, the Canadian society "pays" him \$14,624. He costs us more idle than working. This, of course, does not even take into account the social costs of unemployment. There is a measurable causal link between unemployment and mortality, suicide, family breakdown, alcoholism, violent crime, juvenile delinquency, cardiovascular disease and mental hospital and prison admissions. Smith, when unemployed, places more strain on society than when he is working (Social Costs, para. 1). Paul Shaw has identified the characteristics of the unemployed, or those most likely to be unemployed (Social Costs, paras. 22 to 32):

- Young, blue-collar, single residents of the Maritimes and Quebec are most likely to experience unemployment. Older workers have low unemployment rates, but have greater difficulty finding a job if they do become unemployed. Increasing numbers of women, particularly female heads of family, and those in clerical, sales and resource-based sectors, are facing unemployment. These groups are also more likely to experience frequent and long-term unemployment.
- Unemployment affects not only the unemployed individual but also family members, according to Martyn Harris (Social Costs, para. 26). Children of unemployed adults are less likely to continue their studies, are more likely to miss school due to truancy and illness and to have reading, mathematics and communication problems.
- There is also a regional element to the incidence of unemployment. Urban workers are less likely to become unemployed than rural residents.
- Similarly, those with only elementary education are three times more likely than university graduates to experience unemployment.
- In other words, if Mr. Smith is young, single and works in sales or a resource-based industry, for

example, the chances of his not finding work after becoming unemployed are high, as are his chances of experiencing repeated spells of joblessness.

(192) Further, not only does Smith cost us more when idle than when working, but when he is jobless, we also lose the goods or services Smith produced when he was employed. Those goods and services were worth \$14,040, of course, the amount he was paid to produce them (Courchene and Laidler, para. 11).

(193) When Smith lost his \$14,040 private industry job, we could have decided to give him a government-financed job at \$14,040 instead of giving him unemployment insurance at \$8,000 a year. He would have generated \$8,200 in tax revenue for the three levels of government (see para. 187 above). Smith, thus, would have been rescued from unemployment by the government at a budget cost of \$5,840 (\$8,200 minus \$14,040). To this \$5,840 should be added the \$8,200 in tax revenue the three levels of government made before Smith lost his \$14,040 private industry job. The total cost to government in replacing Smith's private industry job by a government job is then \$14,040 (\$5,840 plus \$8,200), which is less than it costs governments to keep Smith unemployed (para. 190 above and Appendix C, para. 18 for detailed calculation).

(194) The point is that when employed by the government at \$14,040, Smith produces \$14,040 worth of goods or services; but when he is kept on unemployment insurance, he produces no goods or services yet still costs the government \$14,624.

(195) It is worth repeating that a Canadian who loses a \$14,040 private industry job and is given a \$14,040 government-financed job instead, costs governments less than if he were only given unemployment insurance. But when he is given a government-financed job, he produces \$14,040 worth of goods or services. It is this \$14,040 of goods and services that our society loses when one of its members is given unemployment insurance or welfare rather than a government job.

(196) As will be seen later, this text will not recommend government-financed jobs for every unemployed Canadian. Paras. 185 through 195 are

simply a demonstration that it is no cheaper and may well be much more expensive to keep people unemployed rather than give them jobs IN WHICH THEY PRODUCE NEEDED GOODS OR SERVICES FOR THE SOCIETY. This demonstration gets us closer to determining whether we can afford the training programs suggested earlier or a training-plus-job-creation scheme (paras. 154-182).

(197) We have seen that it would apparently, cost the three levels of government less to employ the unemployed than to pay them unemployment benefits. But are there other costs involved in creating truly needed jobs? Can such jobs be created without affecting the economy adversely? We asked the Economic Council of Canada and Informetrica, economic consultants, to answer this question with the help of their computerized econometric models. The reasoning for undertaking these tests was that we cannot calculate the cost of every possible trainingplus-job-creation scheme imaginable in which the government will probably pay only part of the cost of job creation. However, if we could establish the full cost of job creation, we could get an idea of whether we can afford policies in which government pays less than the full cost of such job creation.

(198) Essentially, we asked the Council and Informetrica to suppose that the three levels of government would spend \$14,040 per job to create jobs so that the unemployment rate would fall to 4% in four years. This spending would be no more than each unemployed cost the three levels of government when he or she was on welfare or unemployment insurance in 1985. What would be the effects of such a program on the deficit, on inflation, on the GNP?

(199) To make our questions to the Economic Council and Informetrica more specific, we gave a list of job categories and the number of jobs to be created in each category. It is important to keep in mind that this list is one among many possible lists. For example, a national day care program, if launched, could create many more jobs than the amount alloted to day care on the accompanying list of proposed new jobs. The choice of where to encourage job creation will be determined by a combination of political decisions and free market opportunities.

(200) Here is the list:

Activity	Additional Jobs in Four Years
Low Cost Housing	55,232
Restoring Housing Stock	59,476
Restoring Infrastructure (water mains, sewers, etc.)	8,712
Tourist Facility Construction	59,476
Reforestation, Maintenance	17,336
Repairing and Double- tracking Railroads	67,016
Home Care for the Elderly and Mentally Ill	16,704
Illiteracy Eradication	34,968
Tourism Employment	132,988
Day Care	27,488
Environmental Restoration	43,940
Other Jobs (spinoffs from above)	73,313
TOTAL	596,647

NOTE: The number of new jobs projected in each category is proportionate to the number of existing jobs in that category as a percentage of total employment in 1985.

This figure of 596,650 new jobs would lower the 8.25% unemployment rate projected by the Hon. Michael Wilson for the year 1990 to 4% (see Appendix A, para. 18.)

(201) Further, we asked Informetrica and the Economic Council to assume that the cost for creating these additional 596,650 jobs by 1990 would be \$14,040 per job (the cost to government of each unemployed, see para. 71 above); plus another \$7,250 to help finance its creation. This \$7,250 was to be found by diverting current government expenditures that underwrite the use of equipment rather than the

use of labour by business: such underwriting is generally viewed as wasteful and unnecessary by experts (Economic Study, para. 249 below).

(202) Informetrica studied this option, but in its computer simulation model of the economy it created 898,000 new jobs, not 596,650 as we requested, and thus pushed unemployment down to below 2%. If unemployment had only been pushed down to 4% as requested and the figures for costs and benefits in the simulation were adjusted proportionately, then the following conclusions could be drawn from the findings of Informetrica (see Appendix C):

- Job creation would cost no more than projected in para. 201 above.
- After discounting for inflation, the level of wages and salaries would rise. "Thus, the gains of those who benefit directly will not come from the pockets of those who are otherwise employed," Informetrica wrote.
- In addition to whatever economic gains could be projected for the years 1987 through 1990, the following extra increases would occur if the proposal in paras. 199 through 201 were implemented:

**Consumption** would grow an extra 1.6% in 1987; 2.85% in 1988; 3.1% in 1989; 3.0% in 1990.

**Business investment** would be 5.35% higher than expected in 1987; 10.77% in 1988; 11.7% in 1989; 13.0% in 1990.

The Gross National Product would be 2% higher than otherwise expected in 1987; 3.3% in 1988; 3.25% in 1989; 4.16% in 1990.

• There would be no significant inflation as a result of the proposals in paras. 199 through 201 (see Appendix C).

(203) Economic expansion would open up new employment opportunities, thereby relieving some of the pressure on government to provide new jobs. In addition, tax revenues would be increased, while government expenses would be decreased, allowing the government to save money for future economic growth.

(204) The Informetrica simulation also showed that 60% of all expenditures went to the service sector and created 87.5% of the new jobs. The 40% of the expenditures that went into the non-service sector only produced 12.5% of the new jobs. Obviously, if the aim is to create as many jobs as possible, the service sector gives the biggest job-bang for the buck.

(205) Essentially, the Economic Council of Canada (ECC) also found that the necessary jobs for the option in paras. 199 to 201 above could be created without increasing the deficit (see Appendix C). However, the ECC considers the scheme inflationary.

(206) These inflationary fears are due to the assumption fed into the Economic Council computer model that any inflationary pressures would be aggravated by expectations of even more inflation: as in the late seventies and early eighties, people would increase their prices and demands for wages not only to keep up with this year's inflation but with next year's.

(207) This assumption may not be warranted. People have seen what happens when they inflate their prices too much: governments strangle the economy through huge interest rates. Having lived through high interest rates recently, people will respond more readily to demands for moderation.

(208) The ECC also remarked that the jobs the scheme would create (paras. 199 to 201) were all in economic activities with low productivity growth. Thus, "the average productivity growth of our work force would be lowered; we would become less competitive internationally; the incomes of, and consumption by, the poor would grow faster than productivity and this would be inflationary too."

(209) The argument about losing our international competitiveness is based on a misconception. We do not compete with other countries in everything (Dobell, para. 36). For example, we certainly do not expect to face foreign competition in our home care for the elderly or day care. Competitiveness is in the import-export field and none of the jobs to be created by the proposed job-creation scheme (in paras. 199 to 201) are in the foreign trade area.

(210) There is also the ECC argument that our average productivity growth will be lowered, causing inflationary effects (para. 205 above). This, too, is based on a misconception which views a nation the same way it views a firm. According to this view, we measure productivity growth by observing a numerical fraction of which the top (the numerator) is the Gross National Product (the total of goods and services turned out by the economy); the bottom of the fraction, the denominator, is the total number of people who actually work. The rate at which the value of the fraction grows is the rate of growth of our productivity. This is how both Statistics Canada and the Economic Council measure the rate of growth of productivity. And this is the way a firm measures productivity growth.

(211) It follows that if a firm can reduce the denominator (the number of workers it pays) without reducing the total of goods and services it produces (the numerator of the fraction), the firm's productivity has grown. The point is that a firm can dismiss workers and "someone else" takes care of them. But as a nation, we cannot "dismiss" our workers and have "someone else" take care of them. The nation is the "someone else".

(212) A more realistic way of considering productivity is to compare Canada to a co-operative of 100 workers of whom only 50 have jobs. Each of the 50 earns \$20,000 for a total of \$1,000,000. The care and feeding of all the 100 members of the co-operative costs \$1,100,000. So the co-operative has a deficit of \$100,000. If the other 50 find jobs, even at only \$10,000 a year, the co-operative now earns \$1,500,000. After spending \$1,100,000 on the care and feeding of all its hundred members, it will have a surplus of \$400,000 to invest in growth. This parallel holds because Canada, as a nation, has undertaken to look after the care and feeding of all its citizens. If they don't work, we have less surplus left to finance our growth. We can't simply let them starve to death; not only would it be inhumane, it would lower demand and slow the economy further.

(213) It is through this example of the co-operative that employment equity for women, the handicapped, Natives and the employment disadvantaged is revealed to be an economic, as well as a social, necessity. As a nation, we must measure our produc-

tivity by dividing what we produce by *all* our people between the ages of 15 and 64. If more people are given a chance to add to what we produce, our productivity growth will be higher. And if they are paid not at discriminatory lower rates, but at the normal rate for the job they do, they will spend more, spur demand and attract investment.

(214) Finally, for arithmetical buffs, here is a calculation of productivity growth closer to that of the ECC: assume a work force of 100 people of whom 50 are working and 50 are not. The 50 who are working increase their productivity by 4% in one year. The 50 who are not working have no product and cannot increase their productivity. This gives us the following fraction for calculating productivity growth:

$$\begin{array}{c} (A) \ \ \underline{(50 \ workers \ X \ 1.04) + (50 \ jobless \ X \ 0)} \\ 100 \end{array} = \ 0.52 \, \% \\$$

The productivity of the collectivity has increased by one half of one percent.

Now assume that the 50 jobless have found jobs in which they have a product but show no increase in productivity. The other 50 still have a productivity growth of 4%. This gives us the following fraction:

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{(B)} \ \ \underline{(50 \ workers \ X \ 1.04) + (50 \ new \ jobs \ X \ 1.0)} \\ 100 \end{array} = \ 1.02 \, \%$$

Obviously fraction (B) gives a productivity growth for the collectivity twice as large as fraction (A), even though half the workforce is in fields with no productivity growth.

(215) As we said earlier, it is not the role of this report to suggest a job creation program fully funded by the three levels of government, using welfare and unemployment benefits, plus increases in government tax revenues due to the higher earnings and spending of the re-employed jobless. The description and testing of such a job creation program was undertaken to answer the questions implied in para. 185 above. The answers which follow are based on 1985 calculations, but these can be adapted for subsequent years to allow for changes in inflation or other factors. Such changes do not alter the basic reasoning.

- Q: If 85% of the population are doing all right, why bother with job creation at all?
- A: Through unemployment insurance, welfare and lost tax revenue, we paid each of the 1,797,000 employable jobless in 1985 \$14,645 to produce nothing. In addition, for each of them we lost \$14,040, the value of the goods and services they would have produced had they worked.
- Q: Might it not be cheaper to keep a person unemployed rather than create a job for that person?
- A: No. It costs our society twice as much to keep a person unemployed (see para. 192 above).
- Q: Can one create jobs and not cause inflation?
- A: Yes (see para. 202 above).
- Q: Can one create jobs and not increase the deficit?
- A: We have seen that we can (see para. 202 above).
- (216) We have seen, moreover, that such job creation as examined here will improve many things that we have seen to be bad in our economy (para. 202); consumption, investment and income after taxes will increase, economic growth will increase; government expenses will go down; government revenue will increase.
- (217) Having established all this we can now look at training-plus-job-creation schemes without fear of being told we cannot afford them. These could be joint ventures between entrepreneurs and governments. By paying, say, \$7,000 to \$9,000 a year towards a new employee's wages, governments would make hiring this employee cheaper for an entrepreneur, especially in naturally labour-intensive fields. Joint ventures putting entrepreneurs and governments in partnership will make for better, bottom-line management, plus detailed knowledge of where public funds are going (Dobell, para. 40). Such job creation subsidies to business should be treated as tax-free income for those firms that furnish necessary and indisputable proof that the subsidized jobs are jobs they would not have created in any case, even without the subsidy.

- (218) Moreover, such schemes will make training and re-training cheaper for entrepreneurs. Thus, the costs of labour and training will decrease. This will help price stability (Rehn, para. 13).
- (219) One way to operate such a scheme would be to have the participants work four days and train one day a week. They would be paid \$7.00 an hour for a 32-hour week. The fifth day they would be trained, at no cost to themselves. The training would cost \$7.00 an hour.
- (220) The training could be either to improve their skills in the job they hold; to acquire better core-skills that are transferable (para. 7); or to acquire skills for another job so they can change their occupation and improve their prospects.
- (221) People on unemployment insurance or welfare would not be forced to participate in a job-creation-plus-training scheme. There are enough of them who will do so voluntarily.
- (222) People could leave a job they already hold and take a position in a job-creation-plus-training scheme. If they do this, they will vacate the job they already hold so that someone else can fill it.
- (223) Our witnesses said that in other countries, as in Canada, the contents and form of job-creation or training schemes (or combinations of both) can best be designed, administered, supervised and evaluated locally (Paquet, paras. 1 to 8). We believe this. Therefore, we shall not go into details of the sectors or regions in which specific job-creation-plus-training schemes can be set up. We did prepare a list (see para. 200 above) of where some 600,000 jobs could be created, but that was a hypothesis to feed into the econometric models which we used to evaluate the consequences for the economy of such job creation and not as a centralized plan to be imposed by the federal government.
- (224) However, a further illustration may serve to show how useful the job-creation-plus-training approach can be: for example it can make a public, national day care system affordable for children whose parents work or study more than 20 hours a week, as proposed in the Report of the Royal Commission on Child Care, chaired by Dr. Katie Cook. The job-creation-plus-training option suggested above

would pay for the whole government contribution necessary to implement Dr. Cook's proposal and create 275,000 new jobs, without increasing the deficit or taxes.

(225) In conclusion, we quote Professor Pierre Fortin of Laval University who wrote in a letter to the Sub-Committee on the subject of job creation:

"I support your proposal enthusiastically. Such (job creation), in conjunction with a more flexible monetary policy, could reduce unemployment considerably and quickly, without substantial inflationary pressures. The experience of Quebec with measures for giving the jobless work ... will be instructive as to which pitfalls must be avoided and

which ideas work. I believe, however, that the new jobs in a program (such as you propose), should be in the same private/public ratio as the actual jobs in the economy ... The public sector must not have the monopoly of these jobs (you propose to create). We must enlist the private sector in the fight against poverty."

(226) As Professor Jacques Parizeau suggested (Parizeau, para. 10), one good way of launching a job-creation-plus-training scheme, such as the one proposed here, is to try it first in one small province that would agree to act as a guinea pig. When the scheme is shown to be workable, the other provinces will join in.



### ECONOMIC STUDY

\* \* \*



### **Economic Study**

### Only Work Works1

- (227) The recommendations of this report (paras. 155 to 182) were made after lengthy consultations on how these recommendations fit within the economic framework of the country, in which unemployment today is more than twice what it was 20 years ago.
- (228) As we heard in testimony during our Canadian hearings and in Europe, on-the-job training is one of the best forms for training and re-training. "Work is the best training," says Herr Allert, Director General, Ministry of Education, Federal Republic of Germany (Allert and Braun, para. 17). We also heard that on-the-job training exists only to a small extent in Canada through co-operative education and other programs.
- (229) Training is for change. It gives us the skills to work effectively and successfully and to avoid dislocation from constant technological, social and demographic change, here and abroad. Technically, all this is called **labour market adjustment and allocation**, or, in plain English, who has the skills to work at what, where, how long it takes to acquire those skills, and who fails to do so.
- (230) The Economic Council of Canada says that the process of labour market adjustment and allocation can be helped by many measures
  - "...of those, training is the most obvious example<sup>2</sup>. Our analysis suggests, very simply that some problems could be addressed by training and others by job creation. In some cases, a combination of the two might be the best way to help... the work has value in itself ... it would offer Canadians a chance to gain work experience ... From the longer-term strategic point of view these socio-psychological benefits (albeit non-quantifiable) could well be of overwhelming importance to those for whom the welfare-dependency cycle was broken ... While training programs may give people new skills and mobility programs may move them, these measures will be useless if jobs do not exist."
- (231) And according to the Ontario Study of the Service Sector,<sup>3</sup>

- "... it would be absurd to expect workers to co-operate in the introduction of labour-displacing technologies or to learn new skills or to accept periodic job changes unless they can feel certain that society will repay that co-operation by meeting their needs if they become displaced."
- (232) Learning new skills and moving to where these skills are needed is hard on many people and is resisted. This resistance is lessened by employment, says Professor Morley Gunderson.<sup>4</sup>
- (233) Further, says Gunderson, when there is high unemployment, governments will inevitably intervene in the economy to even out the burden of such unemployment.<sup>5</sup>
- (234) Such government intervention may place restrictions on employers, if only by giving fiscal assistance for capital investment to some employers' competitors. Classical economists and business people argue against such restrictions (which have been ineffective, as we shall see); but the prospects for reducing government restrictions on employers "... would surely be much greater in an environment where those who lost jobs could find new ones ..." write Professors O.N. Blanchard of M.I.T. and L.H. Summers of Harvard.
- (235) Relieved of government restrictions, employers will feel more free to grow or contract, as they choose. While growing, they may need new or bettertrained staff. If so, they will be more anxious to train their staff and to support government training programs, especially if policies are put in place which reduce the costs of using and training labour. (However, there is a possibility that, relieved of government restrictions, employers might seek to shrink their workforce and be less anxious to invest in training under certain economic conditions).
- (236) There is another aspect that is touched upon by Professor Lester C. Thurow of M.I.T.:
  - "With what skills should today's unemployed be armed to make them employable in the future? In a stagnant

economy no one can know what is going to be needed, because even the growth industries aren't growing. People can become more skilled; but if [millions of] workers have to be unemployed to control inflation, then there are going to be [millions of] unemployed people regardless of how many skills they have acquired. Training may reshuffle unemployment to different individuals, but it cannot change the final outcome."

(237) In other words, training is not a universal cure for the economy's ills. Training is a cure for lack of training. It will not necessarily lead to job creation. Without job creation the economy will grow more slowly and so will business earnings; hence, there will be less money for training.

(238) Recent work by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) challenges the traditional view that education and training are directly linked to employment and unemployment. Statistics show that the higher the level of educational attainment, the better the chances of getting a job. However, "... since this is part of a process of competition and selection, it follows that education and training cannot increase the chances of everyone getting a job if the total number of jobs is fixed." (Also, John and Aigner, para. 7).

(239) Admittedly, re-training long-term unemployed persons so they can take away jobs from currently employed workers has some good aspects: it allows the long-term unemployed to get back into the workplace. However, when employment is not growing faster than the labour force, we are training unemployed people to take jobs away from employed people who will, in their turn, be unemployed and undergo training to win back a job: several people alternate in holding down one job. However, retraining long-term unemployed people so they can take jobs away from currently employed people is vehemently opposed by unions and professional groups.

(240) As one alternative, we should examine whether we can combine job creation and training, as they do, for example, in Sweden.<sup>9</sup> This combination of "training for change" and job creation that reduces resistance to such change may lessen the cost of adjustment by making our society richer. It may prove to be a promising avenue for putting in place whatever training programs are deemed necessary to keep our labour force innovative and competitive.

(241) Again, before proposing a training-plus-jobcreation-program we should ask wether we can afford it or, to be blunt:

- (i) If 85% of the population are doing all right economically, why bother with job creation at all?
- (ii) Might it not be cheaper to keep a person unemployed rather than to create a job for that person?
- (iii) Can one create jobs and not cause inflation?
- (iv) Can one create jobs and not increase the deficit?

(242) To be able to answer these legitimate questions, we must look at our economy. As the *Ontario Study of the Service Sector* says (p. 5), we need a

"... clear and broadly shared perception of the economy in which we are now operating and an understanding of how assumptions and approaches that were appropriate to an earlier era should now be modified. This understanding can then inform the entire policy process and provide a context for the broad range of decisions that affect our social and economic development."

(243) This report, therefore, examines the economic dimensions within which we could operate a job-creation-plus-training scheme. This is not a new scheme — nothing much is new in government. But what sometimes works is a recombination of policies that have been tried before. By understanding their failures and successes, it is sometimes possible to come up with new solutions that minimize the failure and maximize the success.

(244) We shall examine Canadian incomes, taxes and government spending over two decades as if Canada were a growing family living under the same roof. Over the years, a family will spend more if it grows more numerous; it will also spend more if it gets wealthier. Such increased spending is likely. Meaningful comparisons between what a family earned and spent once, and what it earns and spends now, can only be made in terms of what proportions of its earnings it spent on which item. For a country, this means making comparisons across the years in percentages of the Gross National Product — the total "family" revenue. Only after considering such comparisons can we discuss which "family members" should contribute more or what expenses could be cut

or increased in order to see more jobs created without increasing the deficit.

(245) Unless otherwise indicated, the graphs which follow are based on the *Economic Review* of the Department of Finance for April 1985, updated through the Statistics Canada *Statistical Review* for May 1986. These combined sources will hereunder be called 85 ER.

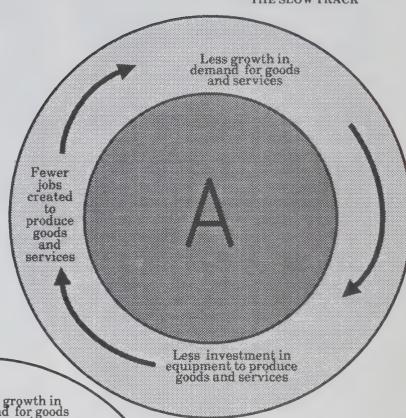
### (246) TO SUM UP THE YEARS 1965 TO 1985, GRAPHS 1–24 SHOW THAT:

- After taxes and inflation, Canadians have more income and save more than they did 20 years ago.
- After allowing for inflation, the net worth of the top 20% of Canadian families has much increased in 20 years.
- Investment yields have increased.
- Taxes have increased, mostly at the provincial and local, rather than federal, levels.
- The corporate world, however, now receives more from governments than it pays in taxes.

- Government in Canada spends more, especially at the provincial and local levels (but less than the governments of many other countries spend).
- One of the causes of our deficits is the cost of unemployment, which is equal to the total cost of our National Debt since 1968.
- Although some say that by accepting new technology we will improve our competitiveness and, thus, create jobs, much technology is, in fact, labour saving. Technological progress and rising exports have not made a dent in our unemployment.
- Though Canada has done better than most other countries, it, too, has been slowing economically.
- Because our economy slowed down, we lost \$112 billion in sales (demand) from 1981 to 1985.
- Though savings increased considerably and though investors were given much fiscal assistance to buy new equipment, investment has not increased sufficiently to move our economy from the slow track to the fast track. It seems that both investment and demand must increase one or the other alone is not enough to improve economic performance.

### THE SLOW TRACK

HOW TO GO
FROM
(A) TO (B):
FROM THE
SLOW TRACK
TO THE
FAST TRACK



THE FAST TRACK

More growth in demand for goods and services

More people hired

and paid to produce

more

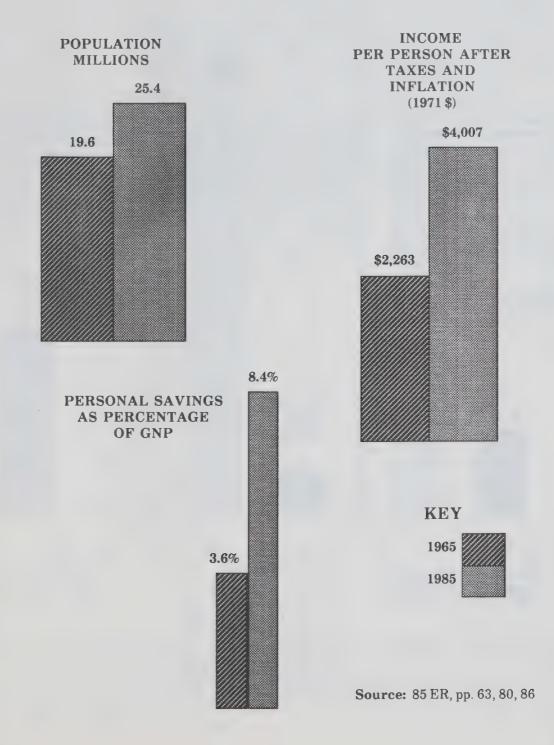
and

More investment to produce additional goods and services

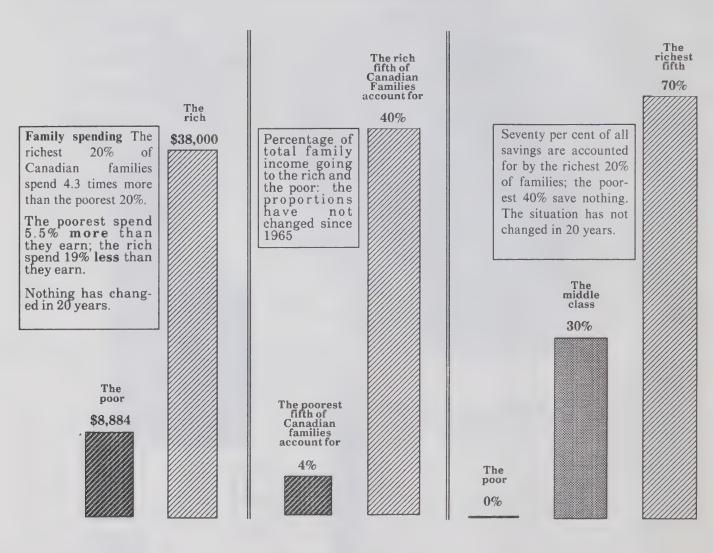
### To get an economy from (A) to (B)

Economists argue over whether it is better to stimulate investment or to stimulate demand. The argument is circular: no one will invest in producing more goods and services if there is no demand for more goods and services. And there will be no demand for more goods and services if people are not expanding production, hiring and paying people to produce more. Once the economy is in the slow track circle (A) how does one move it to (B)?

# CANADIANS GREW IN NUMBERS AND REAL INCOME BETWEEN 1965 AND 1985 AND SAVED MORE



### OVER 20 YEARS THE RICH STAYED RICH AND SAVED MORE: THE POOR STAYED POOR



Sources:

Statistics Canada, Family Expenditure in Canada, 1982, Catalogue #62-555

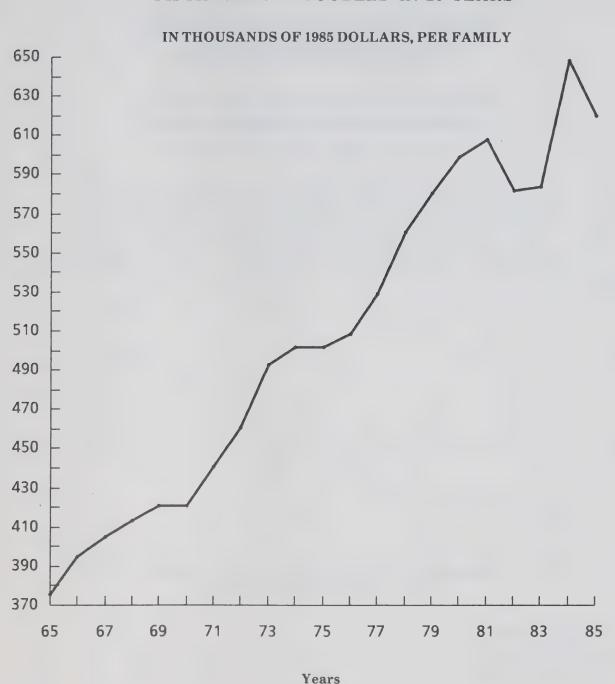
### Source:

Stasis Amid Change,
Income Inequality in
Canada, by Michael C.
Wolfson, Canadian Statistical review, January 1986,
pp. xi to xxii
Statistics Canada, Family
Expenditure in Canada,
Catalogue #62-555

### Sources:

Statistics Canada, <u>Family</u> Expenditure in <u>Canada</u>, 1982 Catalogue #62-555

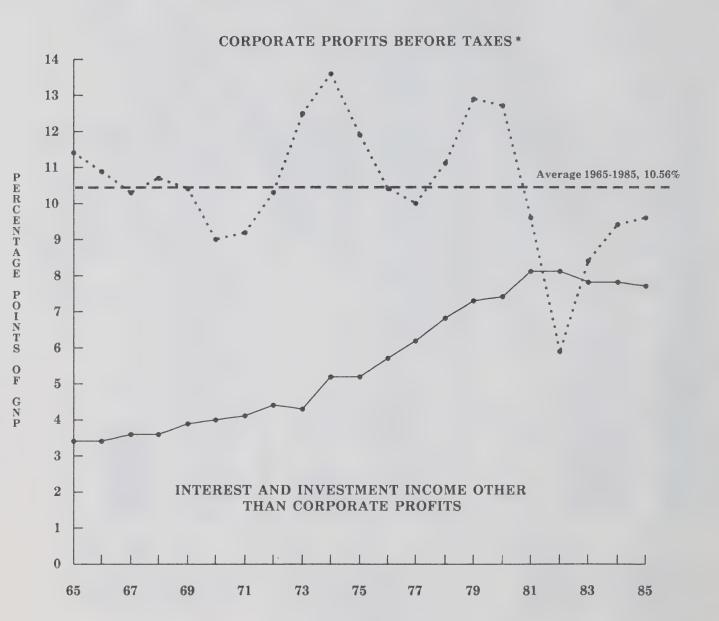
## AFTER ALLOWING FOR INFLATION, THE NET WORTH OF THE POPULATION'S RICHEST FIFTH NEARLY DOUBLED IN 20 YEARS



The source for the figures represented in this graph is the Statistics Canada publication Catalogue number 13-214 [ISSN 0825-9216], published in 1985. Table 03-1 of that publication gives the net worth (all assets minus all liabilities) of individuals and unincorporated businesses (doctors, for example). The graph shows only 70% of the total given in the Stats Can source; this is on the assumption that the richest 20% of the population which owns 70% of all savings (see Graph 3) also holds 70% of net worth. The dollar for each year have been "inflated" to 1985 dollars to make comparisons more meaningful.

(1965-1985)

### CORPORATE PROFITS FLUCTUATED BUT OTHER INVESTMENT INCOME GREW STEADILY



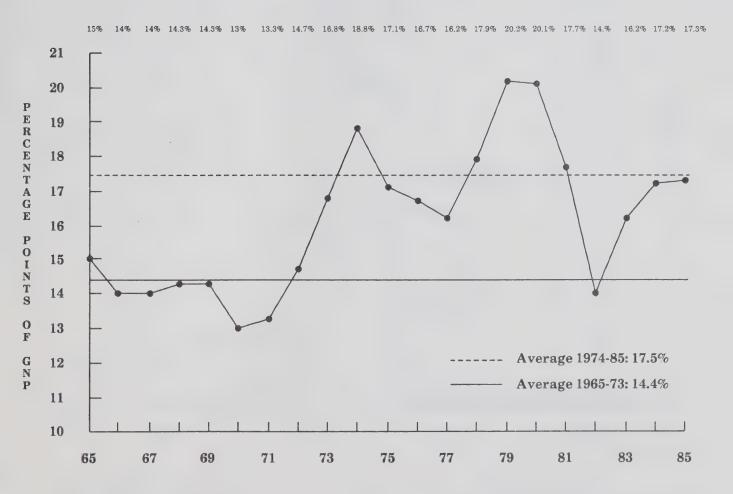
Source: 85 ER, p. 76

<sup>\*</sup> This is the Statistics Canada definition of corporate profits.

### RETURN ON INVESTMENT ROSE, ON AVERAGE, AFTER 1973

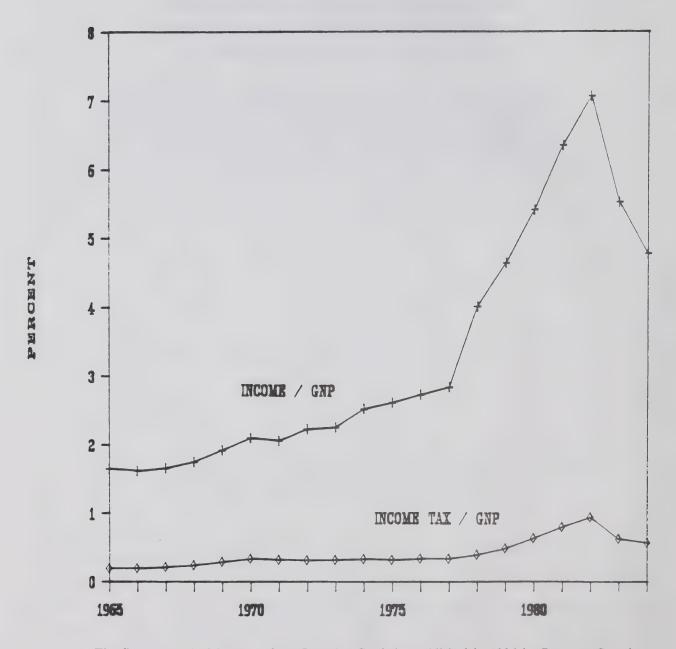
## CORPORATE PROFITS BEFORE TAXES PLUS OTHER INVESTMENT PROFITS EXPRESSED AS PERCENTAGE POINTS OF THE GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT

This graph adds the two lines on the preceding graph; this involves no double counting. Before the first oil shock in 1973, profits from all kinds of investment, before taxes, averaged 14.4% of the Gross National Product. After the oil shock these profits averaged 17.5%. In 1982, when profits fell drastically, they only fell to the average prevailing before 1974.



Source: 85 ER, p. 76

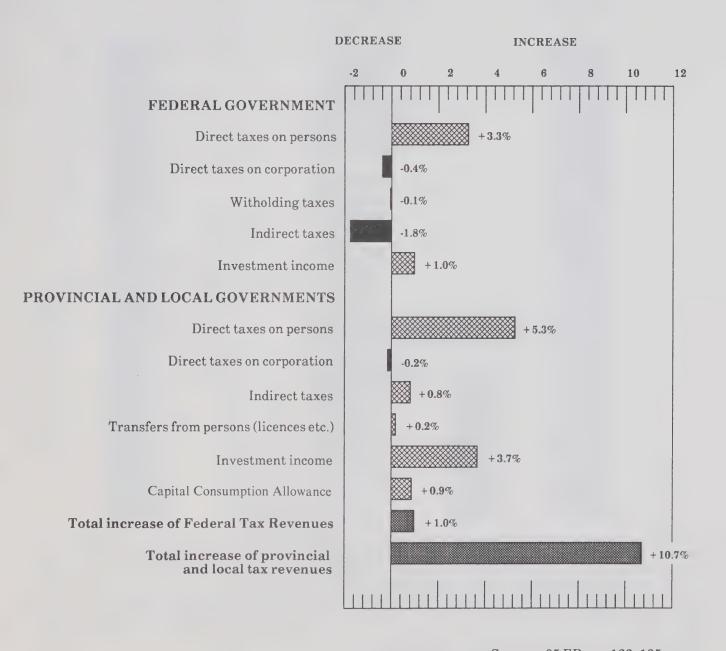
## OF EVERY NINE DOLLARS THEY EARNED INVESTORS PAID ONE IN TAX IN 1984 AS A PERCENTAGE OF GNP



The figures graphed here are from <u>Taxation Statistics</u> published in 1986 by Revenue Canada. They deal with people who claim the major part of their income comes from investments. This income amounted to 4.8% of GNP, and yielded one ninth of that sum, or 0.53% of GNP in taxes.

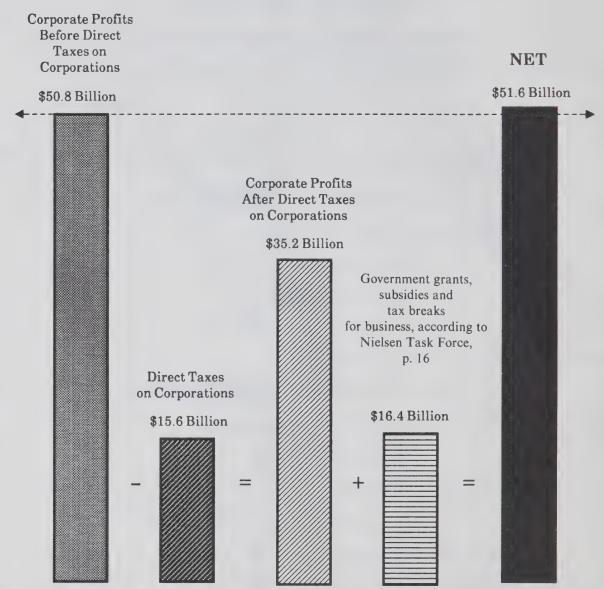
### NEARLY ALL NET TAX INCREASES HAVE BEEN PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL, NOT FEDERAL

### CHANGES AS PERCENTAGE POINTS OF GNP 1965-1985



Source: 85 ER, pp. 123, 125.

## IN 1984-85 THE CORPORATE WORLD RECEIVED MORE FROM GOVERNMENT THAN IT PAID IN DIRECT TAXES ON PROFITS

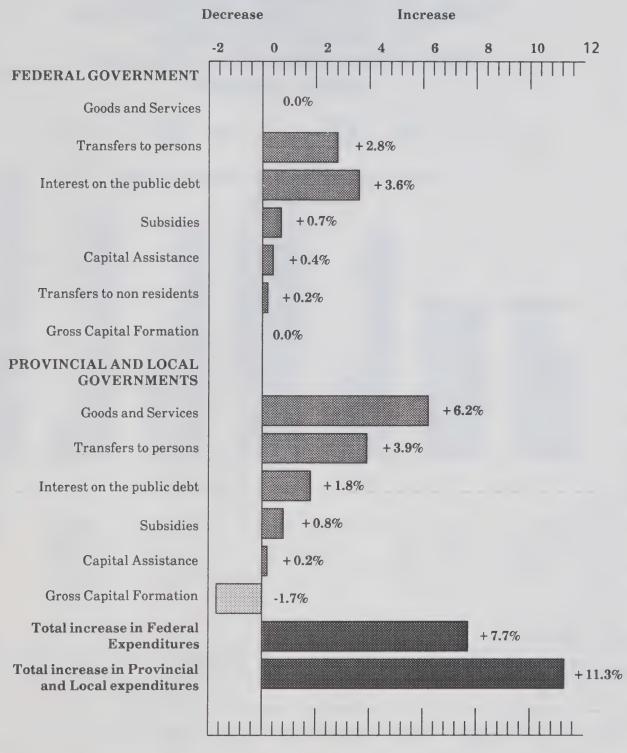


NOTE: The Nielsen Task Force calculated that government help to corporations exceeds the direct taxes paid by corporations. This is true for the corporate world as a whole but not for each corporation. The way the system has operated we might have four corporations A,B,C and D each with profits of \$100,000. Corporation A pays \$34,000 in direct profit taxes. Corporation B pays no taxes and receives no grants or subsidies. Corporation C pays no taxes and receives \$18,000 in grants or subsidies. Corporation D pays no taxes and receives \$17,000 in grants or subsidies. The four corporations as a group receive \$1,000 more than they pay in taxes, but the system is clearly unfair to corporation A. The sort of accounting the Nielsen Task Force did for 1984-85 was not done systematically year by year before.

Source: 85 ER, p.76 Nielsen Task Force

## PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL SPENDING GREW MORE THAN FEDERAL SPENDING

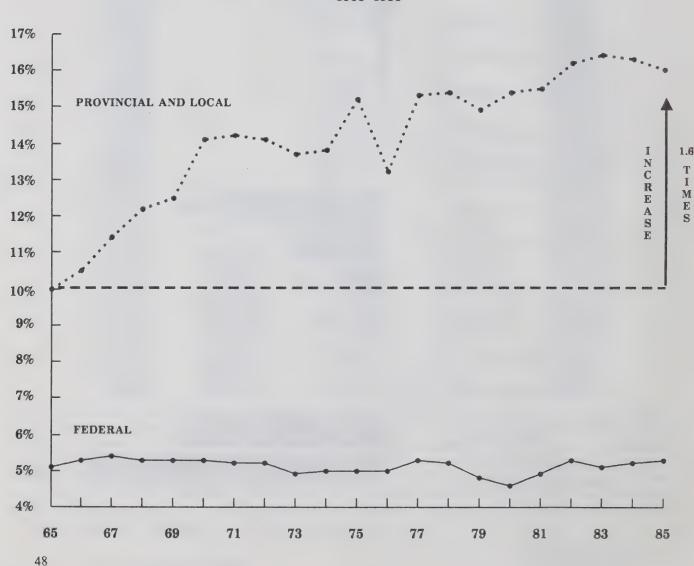
### Changes as percentage points of GNP 1965 - 1985



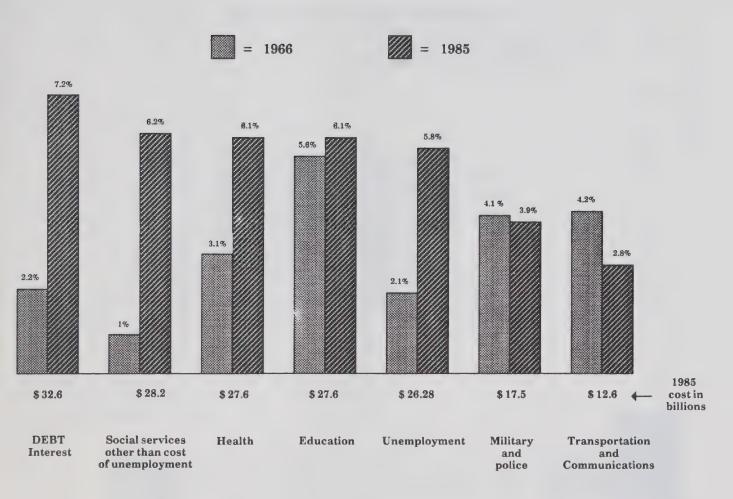
Source: 85 ER, pp. 122, 124

# OVER TWO DECADES, FEDERAL SPENDING ON GOODS AND SERVICES REMAINED UNCHANGED; PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL SPENDING GREW 1.6 TIMES

### CHANGE IN PERCENTAGE POINTS OF GNP 1965-1985



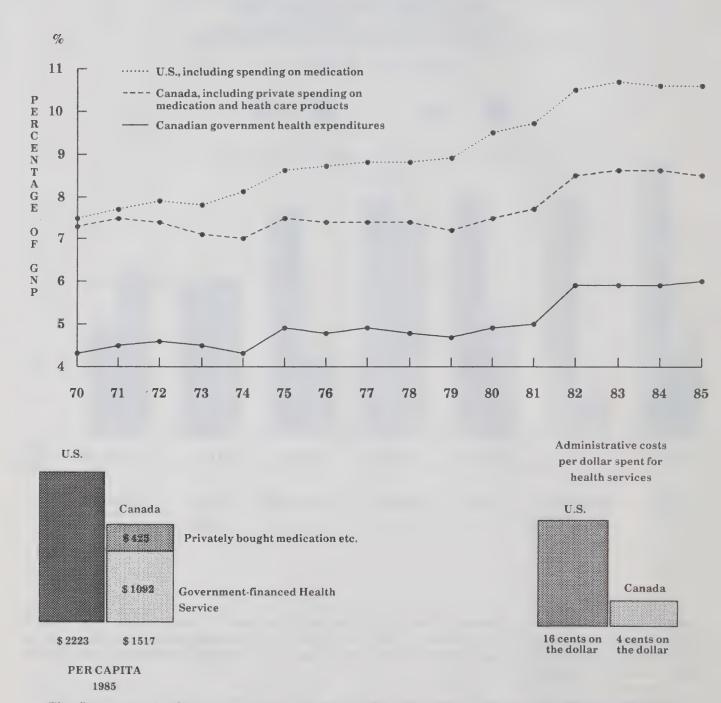
# THE BIG TICKET ITEMS: COSTS TO GOVERNMENTS IN MORE DETAIL AS A PERCENTAGE OF GNP (ALL LEVELS OF GOVERNMENT)



NOTE: These seven items represent 76.4% of all spending by all levels of government. The costs of unemployment are calculated in Appendix A. The other figures come from Statistics Canada which did not have this sort of detail for the year 1965. (Statistics Canada catalogue # 68202, updated for 1985, Table 2, Consolidated Government Expenditures).

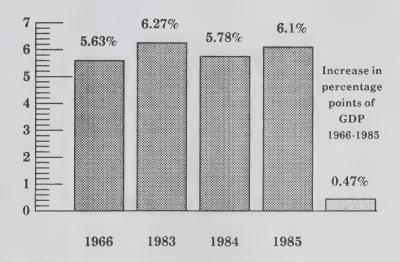
The increase in health expenditures by governments, between 1966 and 1986 reflects the fact that in 1966 the health service was not yet fully in place.

## CANADA'S GOVERNMENT-FINANCED MEDICAL SERVICES ARE AN EFFICIENT BARGAIN COMPARED WITH THE PRIVATE SECTOR U.S. MEDICAL SERVICES



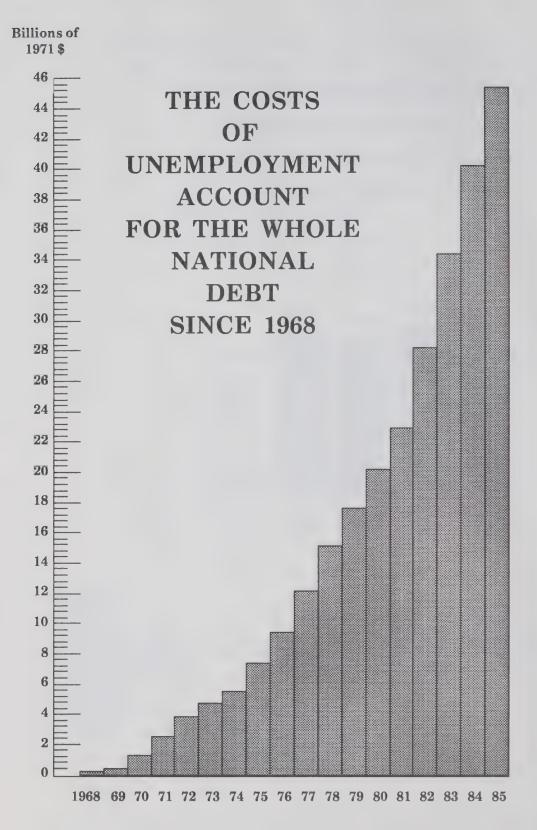
The figures are in Canadian dollars; they come from the Medical Economics Section, Health Economics Division, Department of National Health and Welfare; from Statistics Canada Cat. No. 68202, and from studies of the New England Journal of Medicine. The available U.S. figures are for total expenses on health, including medication. In Canada we can account separately for medication and health care products bought privately and for the health services provided by governments.

# SPENDING ON EDUCATION HAS HARDLY INCREASED IN TWENTY YEARS, AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT



The percentages given here are of the Gross Domestic Product, not the Gross National Product. The difference is small; Statistics Canada has shifted to Gross Domestic Product.

Source: Statistics Canada, Cat. No. 68202, Table 2



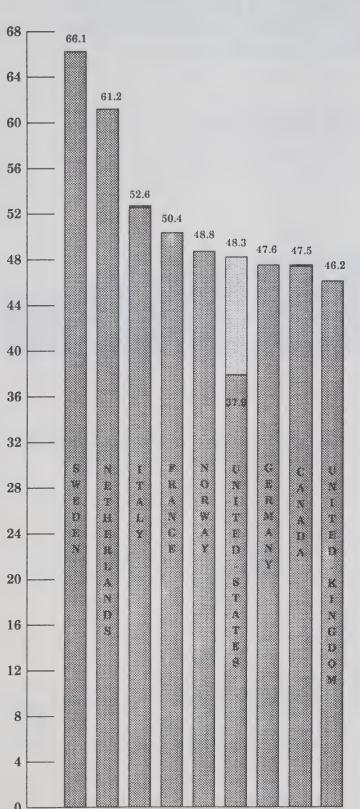
### Explanation

In constant dollars (adjusted for inflation) the National Debt stood at \$21.5 billion in 1967; on December 31, 1985, it stood at \$69 billion. Nearly the whole of the difference, \$47.5 billion in constant dollars, can be accounted for by the costs of unemployment. Here is how:

In 1967, unemployment stood at 4%, the level which many economists consider to be the equivalent of no unemployment at all. For each year from 1968 through 1985, the numbers of the unemployed above 4% were calculated and were multiplied by the cost per unemployed to governments in benefits paid, lost tax revenue and interest on these sums. The cost for each year is shown on the graph in billions of dollars adjusted for inflation. The total for the years 1968 to 1985 is \$46.3 billion (in adjusted dollars inflation). To this should be added \$21.5 billion, the amount of the debt in 1967, for a total of \$67.8 in constant dollars or \$205 billion in current dollars for December 31, 1985. The Department of Finance sets the debt at \$69 billion in constant dollars or \$212.7 billion in current dollars. See Appendix A, below, for details of how the cost of unemployment is calculated.

## GOVERNMENT IN OTHER COUNTRIES SPENDS MORE THAN IN CANADA EXPENDITURES BY ALL LEVELS OF GOVERNMENT AS

### A PERCENTAGE OF GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT



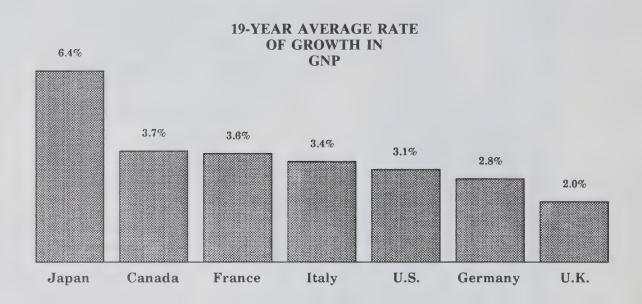
Health care expenses U.S.: Health Care is financed through taxes in Canada and the other countries in this chart, save the U.S. The equivalent spent by U.S citizens on health care is added here for the comparison to hold

### NOTE:

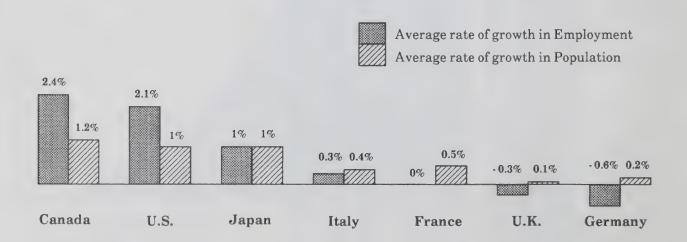
Japan's government expenditures account for only 33.2% of GNP; however, some major Japanese businesses provide many more social services to their staff than do European and North American members of the OECD.

Source: 85 ER, p. 174; Health and Welfare Canada; Statistics Canada Cat. No. 68202

### CANADA OUT-PERFORMED ALL BUT JAPAN AMONG THE SEVEN LEADING INDUSTRIALIZED COUNTRIES FROM 1966 THROUGH 1984

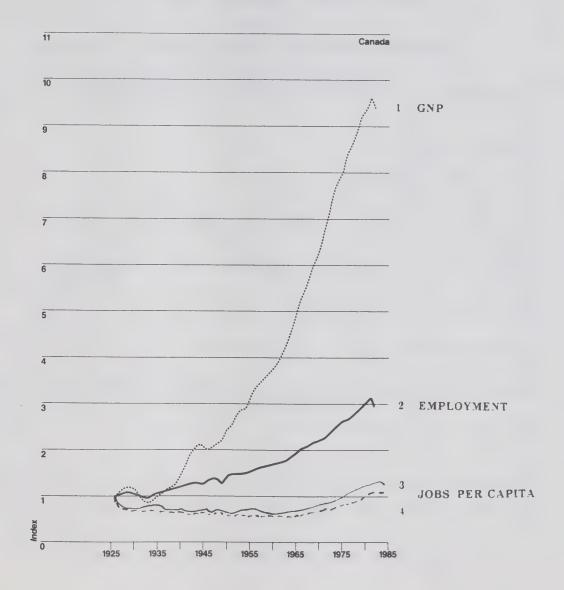


### ONLY IN CANADA AND THE U.S. DID THE NUMBER OF JOBS GROW AT A FASTER RATE THAN THE POPULATION FROM 1966 THROUGH 1984



Source: 85 ER, p. 174

## TECHNOLOGY SPURRED OUR GROWTH, INCREASED OUR WEALTH BUT NOT OUR JOBS PER CAPITA

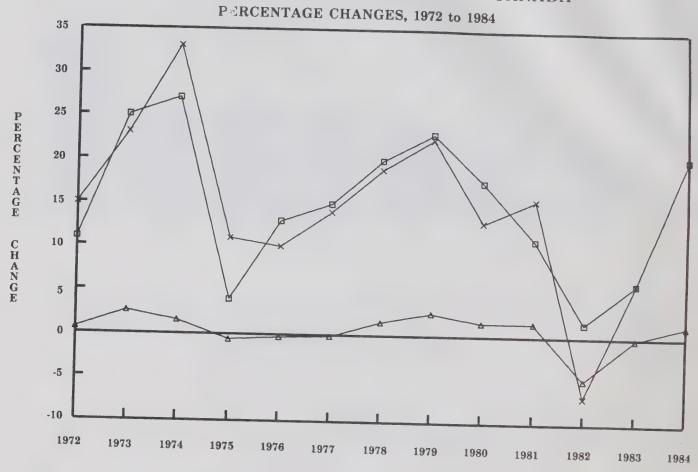


Line 1 shows that our GNP (after inflation) grew more than 9.5 times between 1925 and 1985. Line 2 shows that employment grew three times; but line 3 shows that jobs per capita only grew 1.2 times; and line 4 shows that if the length of the work week had stayed at the 1926 level, jobs per capita would not have grown at all.

Source: Employment and New Technology, Final Report of the Ontario Task Force on Employment and New Technology, p. 34; and 85 ER, pp. 63, 68 and 103.

### OUR EXPORTS GREW BUT SO DID OUR IMPORTS; JOBS WE GAINED ON EXPORTS WE LOST TO IMPORTS

### EXPORTS, IMPORTS, JOBS/CAPITA - CANADA PERCENTAGE CHANGES 1972 to 1984

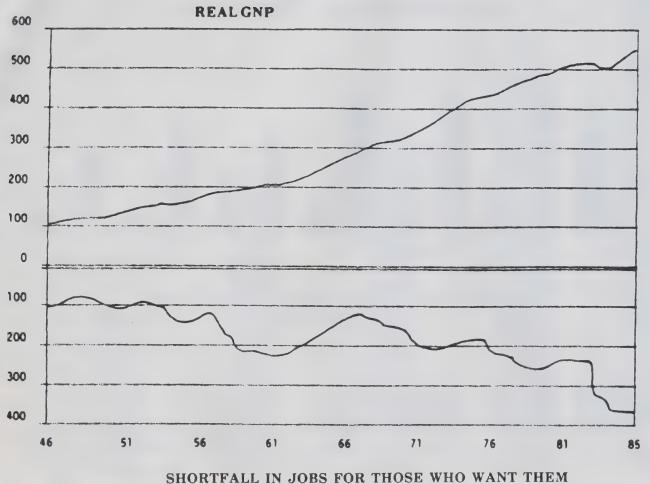


□ EXPORTS × IMPORTS Δ JOB/CAPITA

Source: 85 ER, pp. 70 and 103

## OUR GNP HAS GROWN BUT SO HAS THE GAP BETWEEN AVAILABLE JOBS AND THE NUMBER OF PEOPLE WHO WANT JOBS

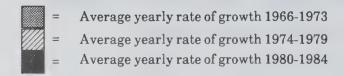
(1946 = 100)

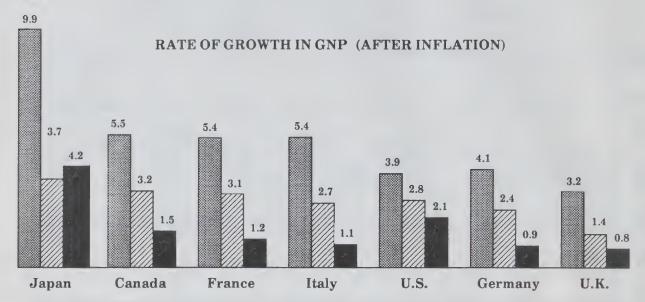


MORIFALL IN JOBS FOR THOSE WHO WART THEM

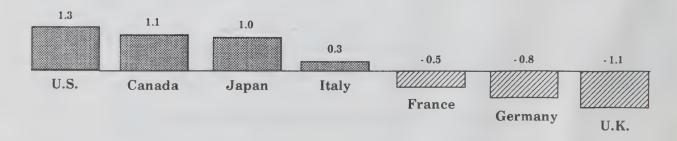
Source: 85 ER, pp. 68 and 103 (See Table 4, Appendix D)

### INDUSTRIALIZED ECONOMIES HAVE BEEN SLOWING DOWN FOR 20 YEARS; THE RECENT RECESSION WAS WORLD WIDE



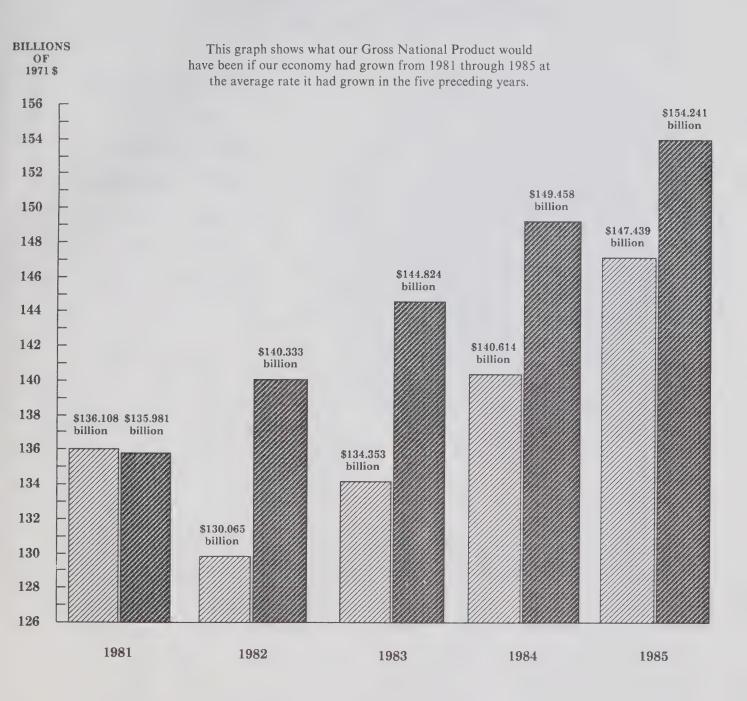


### AVERAGE YEARLY RATE OF GROWTH IN EMPLOYMENT DURING 1980-1984



Source: 85 ER, p. 174

# WE LOST \$112 BILLION IN GNP (OR DEMAND) SINCE 1981 BECAUSE CANADA'S ECONOMIC GROWTH SLOWED DOWN





= Actual GNP in 1971 \$

= What the GNP would have been in 1971 \$, if it had grown at 3.2%, the 1975 - 1980 average growth rate.

NOTE: The cumulative shortfall in GNP equals \$36.26 billion of 1971 dollars or \$112 billion in 1985 dollars

Source: 85 ER, p. 76

#### **GRAPH 23**

## BUSINESS INVESTMENT FELL AS A PERCENTAGE OF GNP EVEN THOUGH SAVINGS INCREASED



The savings include: Capital Consumption Allowance; Retained Earnings by Corporations; Personal Savings; Net Income from Transfer Payments to and from abroad.

Business investment includes: Business Fixed Capital Formation; Change in Inventories.

Source: 85 ER

#### **GRAPH 24**

THE SLOW TRACK HOW TO GO Less growth in demand for goods and services **FROM** (A) TO (B): FROM THE **SLOW TRACK** Fewer jobs created TO THE to produce FAST TRACK goods and services Less investment in equipment to produce goods and services THE FAST TRACK More growth in demand for goods and services To get an economy from (A) to (B) Economists argue over whether it is better to More stimulate investment or to people hired and paid to produce stimulate demand. The argument is circular: no one will invest in producing more goods more goods and services if and services there is no demand for more goods and services. And there will be no demand for more goods and services if people are not expanding production, hiring and paying people to produce More investment to produce additional more. Once the economy is goods and services in the slow track circle (A)

how does one move it to (B)?

## To summarize the years 1965 to 1985 (Graphs 1–24, above), paragraph 246 is repeated:

- After taxes and inflation, Canadians have more income and save more than they did 20 years ago.
- After allowing for inflation, the net worth of the top 20% of Canadian families has much increased in 20 years.
- Investment yields have increased.
- Taxes have increased, mostly at the provincial and local levels, not the federal.
- The corporate world, however, now receives more from governments than it pays in taxes.
- Government in Canada spends more, especially at the provincial and local levels (but less than the governments of many other countries spend).
- One of the causes of our deficits is the cost of unemployment, which is equal to the total cost of our National Debt since 1968.
- Although some say that by accepting new technology we will improve our competitiveness and, thus, create jobs, much technology is, in fact, labour saving. Technological progress and rising exports have not made a dent in our unemployment.
- Though Canada had done better that most other countries, it, too, has been slowing economically.
- Because our economy slowed down, we lost \$112 billion in sales (demand) from 1981 to 1985.
- Though savings increased considerably and though investors were given much fiscal assistance to buy new equipment, investment has not increased sufficiently to move our economy from the slow track to the fast track: it seems that both investment and demand must increase one or the other alone is not enough to improve economic performance.

(247) Our economy, as it now operates, does not grow fast enough to generate enough jobs, to cut the costs of unemployment and of the National Debt. Can the economy be made to grow faster, putting more people on payroll so that they will buy more goods and services and invest more to provide those additional goods and services? In other words, can we move the economy from Circle A, the slow track, to

Circle B, the fast track, in Graph 24? In our meetings with experts across the country, we heard them discuss ways that could or could not get Canada into the fast track:

(248) All governments have been conscious of the fact that slow growth aggravates the problems of adjusting to economic, technological and social change. Various government measures to accelerate growth and increase employment have fallen, principally, into five categories:

- (A) Government help to business.
- (B) Encouraging technological development.
- (C) Encouraging exports.
- (D) Subsidizing job creation.
- (E) Cutting the size of government to leave more room for private enterprise.

We shall examine these to see what lessons we should draw from them.

## - A - GOVERNMENT HELP TO BUSINESS

(249) Many economists told us that:

- The present system of government help to business is an unfair intrusion of the state in the economy (Graph 9) (Fortin, paras. 30 to 32)<sup>10</sup>. This system began many years before the current administration came to power. It had good intentions but it has not worked.
- It encourages business to pursue, not the most cost-effective way to meet demand, but the way with the most tax advantages. The result is a distorted, less-efficient economy (Helliwell, paras. 19 to 21; Courchene and Laidler, paras. 8, 10 to 12; Appendix B).
- Tax concessions, such as deferment of profit taxes owed to governments, help firms that are already doing well: they have taxable profits; such policies are perceived as unfair by other, less fortunate businesses (Gillespie, para. 9).
- Those big firms that can afford high-priced lawyers and accountants can best take advantage of such tax concessions. Other firms think this unfair.

- Such government programs support investment in capital-intensive projects and lead to the replacement of people by machines (Courchene and Laidler, para. 13).
- Moreover, as Professor Helliwell points out, the latest industrial equipment saves on both capital and labour: a new machine today turns out ten times as many widgets as a ten-year-old machine that cost the same in constant dollars when new. And today's machine slashes labour costs. So, says Professor Helliwell, there is no need to subsidize businesses to buy such a machine as they will do so anyway (Helliwell, para. 14; Courchene and Laidler, para. 11).
- "We do not come out ahead if investments that are 'losers', on the basis of business judgement, are promoted into 'winners' by the tax system. Viewed another way, the productivity of the capital stock in the economy is lowered and, with it, output and income levels, ..." (Economic Council of Canada 23rd Annual Review, p. 33; see also pp. 27 through 32.)
- For every two dollars of government revenue foregone to finance programs of tax concessions or grants to business, only one dollar in new investment results (Appendix B).
- (250) Reductions in the tax burden of business have been tried, not only in Canada but in other countries. Nevertheless, there has been a general slowdown in all industrialized countries as can be seen in Graph 21.
- (251) This form of fiscal help to business should be cut, say the economists we heard (para. 246 above). It was absurd to give business the tax breaks it received in the 1985-86 fiscal year (\$11.5 billion according to the Auditor General's estimate.<sup>11</sup>) In addition, business receives several more billions in other forms of help.
- (252) Between 1977 and 1981 there was a considerable increase in investment (Graph 23); but this did not prevent GNP growth rates from falling (Graph 21) nor did it halt the deterioration in the employment situation (Graph 20).
- (253) This may not be conclusive evidence, but it does seem to suggest that increased investment by business does not necessarily move the economy from the slow track to the fast track: the type of investment seems to matter. Investment that replaces

people by machines may cause, as a first effect, a reduction in demand that has a more negative force than the positive force of more investment.

(254) It will be interesting to see the results of current studies into investment in office information services that flood executives with numbers but do not add significantly to the quality of their decision making, nor lead to the production of more goods and services that can be sold (Meltz and Gunderson, para. 48). If the whole economy is viewed as one enterprise, the increase of capital and labour put into financial services of all kinds may turn out to be money spent on unproductive overhead: like increasing the numbers of accountants and lawyers in the head-office of a firm, instead of increasing production (Meltz and Gunderson, para. 48).

(255) None of the above justify a Luddite conclusion that technological modernization is bad for the economy; but as with anything new, new technology will have its ups, downs and false starts, and adjustments may be painful (Peitchinis, paras. 25 to 27).

#### – B – TECHNOLOGY AND JOBS

(256) In fact, one part of the current mix that causes much debate is the role of technology and its effect on jobs. The final report of the Ontario Task Force on Employment and New Technology (commissioned in 1984 by the Hon. William Davis) gives an impressive list of major technological changes that have taken place in Canada since 1910, affecting every economic and social field (Appendix D, Table 1).

#### (257) To sum up:

From 1925 to 1982 revolutionary technological changes gave Canadians:

- more than three times higher earnings (after inflation);
- five times more productivity: for every extra dollar Canadian workers collected in wages, they delivered an extra \$1.67 in production (Appendix D, Graph B);
- a very small increase in the amount of jobs per capita, but jobs entailing fewer hours of work (Appendix D, Graph A).

- (258) However, the small increase in the jobs per capita, produced in a period of great technological advances, did not keep up with the increasing proportion of our population that wants to work. Our participation rate has risen (Appendix D, Table 2) and leaves us with levels of unemployment which are very high by historical standards.
- (259) Further, as can be seen in Appendix D, Table 2, fewer women than men are in the official labour force; should these women increase their participation rate, it may be difficult for the economy, in its current state, to generate the necessary new jobs.
- (260) So, in the past, technological change, although desirable in itself, has not contributed enough jobs in the politically acceptable short term to soak up unemployment. Moreover, while technology does generate new employment in certain sectors, it abolishes jobs in others. The same people who lost jobs are not necessarily those who will get the new ones.

### - C - EXPORTS AND JOBS

- (261) Nor did the large increase in our exports reduce unemployment. Our share of world trade was five per cent in 1973; it fell to 3.6 per cent in 1980; but it had grown back to 5.1 per cent by 1984 as can be seen in Appendix D, Table 3. Moreover, world trade itself, after discounting for inflation, has grown considerably. So our 5.1 per cent share in 1984 represents much higher real export earnings than our 5 per cent share in 1973: 74 per cent more.
- (262) The economists to whom we talked were nearly all in favour of Canada being more competitive on world markets. Being competitive, they said, meant being technologically up to date, more productive and therefore able to create more wealth. Successfully exporting a commodity means we are producing it competitively; we will then hire more people to produce and export that commodity. For a high-tech item, this means high-tech jobs. But the economists we heard did not see exports as a major source for a *net* increase in jobs (Paquet, para. 2; Stewart, paras. 52 to 55).
- (263) To buy our exports, other countries need Canadian dollars which they obtain, generally, by selling us their exports. This means, over time, that

- for every job we gain by exporting, we may lose one by importing.
- (264) Alternatively, we may export more than we import. Then we would have to invest Canadian dollars abroad, so that foreigners can use these dollars to pay for our exports. But if we export capital, we do not invest it here to create jobs. So the jobs we might gain by exporting goods we would lose by importing goods or by exporting capital.
- (265) If we export a lot, import little and invest insufficiently abroad, Canadian currency will be in short supply abroad. Since everything, currency included, rises in price when in short supply, the value of the Canadian dollar will increase, our exports will become more expensive and we will sell less abroad, eventually. This is what is happening to Japan now. Over time, there is no escaping the equilibrium between exports and imports.
- (266) Graphs C to I, Appendix D, show that exports and imports go up or down in tandem; that they do not demonstrably affect the rate of change in jobs per capita among those 15 to 65 years old in Italy, France, Japan, West Germany, the United Kingdom, Austria, and the United States. This, however, is not conclusive evidence of the effect of exports on jobs.
- (267) A recent Statistics Canada publication, studying the past three decades, noted that as our exports went up, so did our imports; that we gained employment thanks to exports but lost it because of imports<sup>12</sup> (Stewart, paras. 52 to 55).
- (268) The figures in the StatsCan publication are a clear illustration of what graphs C to I show in Appendix D: in Canada's trading sector, from 1966 to 1980, imports went up from 20 per cent to 30 per cent, exports went up from 21 per cent to 32 per cent: imports and exports go up or down in tandem and almost by the same amount. Further, it can be shown that in some of our major exporting sectors, exports and unemployment increased simultaneously.<sup>13</sup>
- (269) To repeat, in no way does this report argue against an export drive. But, as we have seen, there is no evidence that an increase in exports will produce a net increase in employment (jobs per capita) within a politically acceptable interval of time. In the face of such evidence, it is hard to argue that an increase in exports can be a quick fix for unemployment.

#### – D – SUBSIDIZING JOB CREATION

(270) Governments through the years have launched job creation programs. In a 1982 publication entitled *In Short Supply*, *Jobs and Skills in the 1980s* (pp. 104 to 105), the Economic Council of Canada assessed the main types: private job creation through tax credits or government grants; and direct government job creation.

(271) On the whole, the Economic Council did not condemn government job creation programs but implied that some

"... projected an ... unfortunate make-work image..." of "... inferior stop-gap palliatives. Such unemployment sponges, which have no clearly useful end-product or service, do not produce useful skills; they are demeaning to the participants and, ultimately, costly to taxpayers ...

(272) "Nevertheless, we view direct job creation programs as a legitimate component of overall public labour market policy. Moreover, we believe that, since the bulk of the present federal effort is in the public sector, attention needs to be focused on some policy issues concerning employment creation in the private sector as well. Our analysis of private-sector programs suggests that they may have certain advantages over public-employment programs in terms of cost effectiveness and employment stability. Furthermore, in urban, industrialized areas, they may simply afford more relevant, saleable work experience to the participants."

(273) The Economic Council says that the major program of wage subsidies in the private sector was the Employment Tax Credit Program. In retrospect the program

"...enjoyed some degree of success, and some of its design features are instructive. Compared with a straightforward cash subsidy, the tax credit approach has some advantages. Program officials estimate that tax credits may yield a faster payoff to employers because they can apply them periodically against their interim tax assessments, while cash payments may require long processing delays. The tax credit system uses the existing tax framework and its administrative machinery, taking advantage of the auditing safeguards that it affords. Cash transfers, by contrast, may require a much more elaborate system of field visits to employers for inspection and verification purposes, as well as a larger complement of head office staff to process claims. On the other hand, under the tax credit system ... the credits themselves were taxable so that some employers found the benefits realized to be less than anticipated. And, of course, the firms that pay no taxes — a significant proportion of the total — would be potentially excluded from any tax credit scheme ...

"Next, quite apart from the general problems of displacement and fiscal substitution, which detract from their net job creation effects, we are aware that these measures pose a number of specific design problems. In attempting to ensure that new jobs are created, for example, there is the problem of defining the 'normal' work force, with respect to which new positions are considered to be incremental. In the case of private-sector programs, it is probably impossible to be certain that the new jobs would not have been forthcoming in the absence of the subsidy. Experience with the Canadian Employment Tax Credit Program (ETCP) suggests that employers are leery of signing certificates of incrementality (i.e. promises that the subsidized workers they hire will be net additions to their work force.) There is obviously a trade-off between the need to emphasize net employment creation and the potential danger of discouraging employers from participating ...

"A further interesting question has to do with whether the subsidy for job creation should be paid to the employer or given (by means of a voucher) to the individual."

## – E – CUTTING THE SIZE OF GOVERNMENT

(274) Dr. Michael Walker vigorously makes a case for improving the performance of the economy by cutting the size of government: reducing the amount of spending done in the economy by government; reducing taxes, thereby leaving individuals more discretion as to how they spend their money (Fortin, para. 33; BCNI, paras. 5, 6; Walker in general).

(275) No government planning system, Dr. Walker says, can allocate the investment of capital and labour as efficiently as the supply and demand mechanism of a free market economy.

(276) As Lester Thurow and Robert Heilbroner put it, in their *Economics Explained* (Prentice Hall, 1984, pp. 233 to 237):

"After all, in the market, the signal of profitability serves as the guide for allocation of resources and labor. Entrepreneurs, anticipating or following demand, risk private funds in the construction of the facilities that they hope the future will require.

"The flow of materials is thus regulated in every sector by the forces of private demand making themselves known by the signal of rising or falling prices. And, all the while, counterposed to these pulls of demand, are the obduracies of supply — the cost schedules of the producers themselves. In the crossfire of demand and supply exists a marvellously adaptive social instrument for the integration of the overall economic effort of expansion ...

"Even more remarkable: one operating rule alone suffices to bring about this extraordinary conjunction of private aims and public goals. That single rule is to maximize profits ... In other words, profits under capitalism are not only a source of privileged income, but also an enormously versatile and useful success indicator for a system that is trying to squeeze as much output as possible from its given inputs.

"Furthermore, the market mechanism solves the economic problem with a minimum of social and political controls. Impelled by the drives inherent in a market society, the individual marketer fulfills his public economic function without constant attention from the authorities..."

## (277) However, say Thurow and Heilbroner, the market does not perform all tasks well:

"...the market is an inefficient instrument for provisioning societies — even rich societies — with those goods and services for which no price tag exists, such as education or local government services or public health facilities...

"It is well to remember that inflation and unemployment, poverty and pollution, are all to some degree the products of the hugely vital but careless and even dangerous momentum that the market imparts to the social process."

(278) There may well be room to cut down the size of government, to give the free market more scope, but we must make sure that the spending cuts are the right ones.

(279) Deciding what to cut is not easy. Graph 12, above, shows the big ticket items in government spending where the cutting would be done. There has already been some cutting<sup>14</sup>; but it is not easy to see where else to cut:

The interest payments on the debt as a percentage of the GNP cannot be cut except by bringing down interest rates and making the GNP grow faster while spending is kept within reasonable bounds.

- Education spending has not grown. Our universities, in particular, are short of research funds. This could have bad effects on our technological competitiveness. We might improve some specific job training by putting more of it under private auspices, but this will not necessarily cost the society less, as we have seen in the training section of the report.
- Our Health Service is a bargain (see Graph 13, above). It is universally praised for being cheaper, better and more cost effective than private enterprise medicine in the U.S. The Canadian public would not accept cuts in the Health Service. However, they might accept to experiment "... with new delivery systems for health care (that) could enhance the efficiency of the system and slow the projected rate of increase in health care costs." (Economic Council of Canada 23rd Annual Review, p. 27).
- Cutting social services is politically difficult. Such cutting conjures up images of striking at mothers, children, the aged, the poor and the handicapped. Social services generally provide income support to people who spend their every penny on the meager consumption they can afford. Cutting social services could cut demand and could slow the economy. A cut in social spending could lower taxes for the better-off who invest. But better-off people save and these savings do not always go into the Canadian spending stream immediately: they might buy foreign art works, travel abroad, buy properties or invest in other countries - none of which would stimulate the Canadian economy immediately.
- Cutting the benefits to the unemployed exposes governments to accusations of being callous, and could have the same effects as cutting social services it could decrease demand. Besides, as the Economic Council of Canada says in its 23<sup>rd</sup> Annual Review (p. 36):

"... A return to relatively full employment would not only generate a 'growth dividend' from which the poor and the disabled should benefit, but measurably reduce the numbers in need." (Also, Weldon, paras. 1 to 7; Bellemare in general).

(280) Cutting without slowing down the economy is not easy. The scenarios for reducing the size of government read something like this:

#### THE SCENARIO OF COST-CUTTING OPTIMISTS

Cut spending.

Cut taxes.

With more after-tax income, people buy more goods and services.

With more after-tax income people invest more to hire more people and buy more machines to produce more goods and services.

The economy grows faster.

Government revenue is increased; the deficit is cut.

#### THE COST-CUTTING-GONE-WRONG SCENARIO

Cut spending.

Cut taxes.

Government buys fewer goods and services.

Government fires employees.

The fall in demand for goods and services due to government cuts manifests itself more strongly and more quickly than an increase in buying by people with more after-tax dollars.

Investors, anxious about uncertain demand, do not hire people or buy machines.

Unemployment and protectionism increase.

The economy slows down.

Government revenue falls; the deficit increases.

(281) One problem with the scenario of costcutting optimists is that it might take more time than is politically available. During the time it takes for the cost-cutting-optimists' scenario to become operative, aspects of the pessimistic scenario may prevail and politicians may intervene to redress perceived wrongs.<sup>15</sup>

(282) Undiluted free-enterprisers may deplore such government intervention; but not all economists believe intervention by the state is harmful. Lester C. Thurow of M.I.T. writes:16

"'Liberate the entrepreneurs' is a popular political battle cry. In 1981 it was heard in the defense of lower taxes for high-income individualists, and in 1985 it was the answer given by President Reagan's Commission on Industrial Competitiveness. There may be ways in which entrepreneurs need to be liberated, but North America is not being beaten on the productivity front and in international competition by societies who have liberated their entrepreneurs and emphasized rugged individualism ... Whatever one thinks about the causes of Japanese success, it cannot be attributed to rugged individualism. If there was ever a society that deemphasized rugged individualism and emphasized social organization, it is the Japanese."

(283) In "less government" scenarios, the purpose of spending cuts is to cut taxes. It is unlikely that with a high deficit, governments will reduce the amount they take in taxes. In the recent U.S. tax reform, the government takes as much as before. But there may well be a redistribution of the tax burden so as to no longer distort economic decisions through the tax system (para. 249 above).

(284) In such redistribution of the tax burden, it is important not to increase the total tax burden of the poorest 40 percent of Canadians. As can be seen in Graph 3, they spend everything they earn — they save nothing. If indirect taxes are increased, these Canadians may have to cut their consumption, demand might fall, and the economy might slow down ("Cost-Cutting-Gone-Wrong-Scenario" following para. 280). We met no expert who did not favour a major reform of the tax system to:

- reduce or abolish tax concessions for business, thus decreasing government interference in business decisions;
- broaden the personal income tax base by abolishing as many tax deductions as possible; lower the tax rates;

• simplify the current maze of income support systems so as to: give more help to those who need it and none or less to those who don't; increase work incentives by not taxing back every penny earned by a poor recipient of welfare or unemployment benefits.

(285) In fact, the plight of poorer Canadians in general and the working poor in particular has sparked the discussion over a new income support system that reduces misery and improves work incentives (Meltz and Gunderson, paras. 35 to 37; Walker, para. 22).

(286) The Income Security review of the mid 1970's and the recent recommendations found in the Report of the Royal Commission on the Economic Union and Development Prospects for Canada (Macdonald Commission), as well as those proposed by Michael Wolfson of Statistics Canada, represent various attempts to reform our system of income support distribution and employment.<sup>17</sup>

(287) Wolfson points out that a guaranteed annual income already exists in Canada, albeit in piecemeal form. But the current collection of support systems such as unemployment insurance and welfare, constitutes a poverty trap for many: a recipient who accepts part-time work to supplement his welfare benefits sometimes has these benefits reduced by more than the total amount of his earnings.

(288) Clearly, there is a need to reform income support programs and taxation. The bottom line, in either case, must be the preservation of incentives to work for individuals and, for employers, incentives to hire people instead of buying labour-saving machinery. And the whole structure must be simpler.

(289) In view of all that has preceded in this report, we shall examine whether we can afford such options as job-creation-plus-training and the consequences of such a scheme for the economy.

#### JOB-CREATION-PLUS-TRAINING

(290) We have seen above (para.51), that the free market does not necessarily provide all the outputs society needs. A special program could be launched to provide these outputs, while, at the same time, helping new businesses as Professor John Graham of Dalhousie University suggests. This option stresses training by creating jobs using the money we spend to pay people to do nothing. Instead people would be

trained and would be paid to produce outputs that the society needs and which are not now being produced (Gillespie, paras. 10 to 16; Matthews and Carmichael, para. 11; Valli, paras. 4 to 7; Wilkinson, paras. 5 to 8; Peters, para. 6).

(291) Such a program could reduce the deficit, say professors Blanchard and Summers of M.I.T. and Harvard.<sup>19</sup>

"High tax rates and overly generous social welfare benefits are often blamed for European unemployment. But each one percentage point reduction in unemployment in Europe today would make possible a reduction of about four percent in tax rates because of the reduced need for social welfare expenditures and the enlarged tax base, as output expanded. More than half of the growth in government relative to gross national product in the last 15 years in West Germany and Britain can be attributed to abnormally slow GNP growth rather than abnormal growth in government."

(292) If the views of professors Blanchard and Summers hold true not only for Western Europe but for Canada also, then it would make economic and budgetary sense to put in place a program combining job creation with training. But are they right? "Might it not be cheaper to keep a person unemployed rather than create a job for that person?" If we can prove that it is not cheaper to keep people unemployed than to create jobs for them, then we can get a better appreciation of whether we can afford a program of job-creation-plus-training or any other training program. These calculations were made for this study and were incorporated in the report in paras. 186 to 216.

(293) We have seen (paras. 183 to 196 above) that it would cost the three levels of government less to employ the unemployed than to pay them unemployment benefits. But are there other costs involved in creating truly needed jobs? Can such jobs be created without affecting the economy adversely? We asked the Economic Council and Informetrica, economic consultants, to answer this question with the help of their computerized econometric models. The reasoning for undertaking these tests was that we cannot calculate the cost of every possible job-creation-plustraining scheme imaginable in which the government will probably pay only part of the cost of job creation. However, if we could establish the full cost of job creation, then we could get an idea of whether we can afford policies in which government pays less than the full cost of job creation.

(294) We asked the Council and Informetrica to suppose that the three levels of government would spend \$14,040 per job to create jobs so that the unemployment rate would fall to 4% in four years. This spending would be no more than each unemployed cost the three levels of government when he or she was on welfare or unemployment insurance in 1985. What would be the effects of such a program on the deficit, on inflation, on the GNP? We saw from the answers of the Economic Council and Informetrica (paras. 199 to 216) that we can indeed afford a job-creation-plus-training scheme that does not increase the deficit, inflation or tax rates, and that Canada would be better off if we launched such a scheme.

(295) Such job creation as examined here will improve many things that we have seen to be bad in our economy (para. 202 above); consumption, investment and income after taxes will increase, economic growth will increase; government expenses will go down; government revenue will increase.

(296) In conclusion, we again quote Professor Pierre Fortin of Laval University who wrote in a letter to the Subcommittee on the subject of job creation:

"I support your proposal enthusiastically. Such (job creation), in conjunction with a more flexible monetary policy, could reduce unemployment considerably and quickly, without substantial inflationary pressures. The experience of Quebec with measures for giving the jobless work ... will be instructive as to which pitfalls must be avoided and which ideas work. I believe, however, that the new jobs in a program (such as you propose), should be in the same private/public ratio as the actual jobs in the economy ... The public sector must not have the monopoly of these jobs (you propose to create). We must enlist the private sector in the fight against poverty."

(297) As Professor Jacques Parizeau suggested (Parizeau, para. 10), one good way of launching a job-creation-plus-training scheme such as the one proposed here, is to try it first in one small province that would agree to act as a guinea pig. When the scheme is shown to be workable, the other provinces will join in.

#### NOTES

- 1. Mickey Kaus, The New Republic, July 7, 1986, p. 30.
- Economic Council of Canada, In Short Supply, Jobs and Skills in the 1980s, pp. 104, 105.
- 3. Ontario Study of the Service Sector, December 1986, p. 68.
- Adapting to Change: Labour Market Adjustment in Canada, p. 156, (University of Toronto Press, 1986).
- 5. (ibid, p. 152).
- 6. New York Times, February 8, 1987.
- Thurow, Lester C., The Zero Sum Solution, Simon and Schuster (New York, 1985), p. 319.
- Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, The Role of Education and Training in relation to the Employment and Unemployment of Young People, (Statement by the Education Committee) Paris, 1983.
- In Short Supply Jobs and Skills in the 1980s, p. 105, Economic Council of Canada.
- 10. The Task Force on Program Review, chaired by the Hon. Erik Nielsen, P.C., M.P., found "federal-provincial programs costing in aggregate \$16.4 billion in 1984 and requiring the services of 68,800 public servants" (p. 11 of the report). The Task Force generally discouraged the practice by governments of foregoing tax revenues or handing out grants to stimulate selected businesses.
- Report of the Auditor General of Canada to the House of Commons, Fiscal Year Ended 31 March 1986.
- 12. Picot, W. Garnett, Canada's Industries: Growth in Jobs over Three Decades, 1951-1984, Statistics Canada (Catalogue no. 89-507E, 1986).
- 13. Our exports by volume index (1971=100) went up from 147.4 in 1979 to 199.3 in 1984 (Appendix E, Table 3). Yet, in the same period, employment in the goods producing sector which accounts for more of our exports went down; in agriculture from 484,000 to 476,000; in manufacturing from 2,071,000 to 1,968,000 (85 ER).
- 14. Employment in the federal administration dropped from 4.5 per cent of the total labour force in 1961 to 2.6 per cent in 1984. The number of employees in the federal administration fell from 338,000 in 1971 to 283,000 in 1984: or from sixteen per thousand Canadians to eleven per thousand. Employment in education fell from 7.2 per cent of the labour force in 1971 to 6.7 per cent in 1984 (see note 8).
- 15. David Hume, in his Essays, put it this way: "There is always an interval before matters be adjusted to their new situation; ... The workman has not the same employment from the

- manufacturer and merchant; though he pays the same price for everything in the market. The farmer cannot dispose of his corn and cattle; though he must pay the same rent to his landlord. The poverty, and beggary, and sloth, which must ensue, are easily foreseen." Essays, Moral, Political and Literary, Vol. I, p. 315, Longmans, Green and Co., London, 1912.
- 16. Lester C. Thurow, The Zero Sum Solution, pp. 123,124.
- 17. Wolfson, Michael, *Policy Options Politiques*, January/janvier 1986, pp. 35-45.
- 18. "A large part of the deficit arises from unemploymentinduced payments of unemployment insurance benefits and social assistance. Unemployment insurance benefits alone amount to about \$12 billion in the current year. I do not suggest that these benefits be reduced, although they too should be reviewed to ensure that they are going to those who in fact require such a safety net; but I do suggest that they could be used to kill two birds with one stone: perform their safety-net function and generate useful long-term employment. It is generally agreed that new production and employment will come principally from small business. It is therefore desirable to encourage the businesses. The initial period in the life of a business is generally unprofitable and is often one of touch-and-go financially until the business establishes the necessary market and gains expertise in developing and producing its product. If the recipients of unemployment insurance benefits were to be permitted to use their benefits as a wage subsidy in seeking employment with new small business, the employer would have the benefit of reduced costs in the start-up period and the employee would have the benefit of a job at the going wage rate with a good prospect of its becoming permanent. The government would make some revenue recovery in taxes and future demand for unemployment benefits would be reduced. Safeguards would be needed to prevent employers from laying off workers once their unemployment insurance benefits had run out and hiring other workers who had just begun to receive such benefits. There are no doubt other ways in which these funds could be used to increase employment. The point is that they should be used in the most effective way possible.

"The biggest contribution to deficit reduction would of course come from a substantial reduction in unemployment that would reduce unemployment benefits and increase tax revenues. From all points of view, the reduction in unemployment is the central issue." Graham, John F., Economic Growth and Jobs, Papers on the Issues facing the Conference, National Economic Conference, Ottawa, March 22-23, 1985.

19. New York Times, February 8, 1987.



#### The Social Costs of Unemployment

- (1) Experts disagree on the dollar figure for the social costs of unemployment. This paper will not try to assign a dollar figure to them. However, these social costs do exist; are probably substantial; represent great human misery; and are destructive of civility in our society.
- (2) Instinctively one expects unemployment to increase stress, physical and mental illness, alcoholism, drug addiction, suicide, crime and the difficulty of getting along with one's family. There is overwhelming anecdotal evidence to support this. Most social workers would attest to the ill effects of unemployment, but they cannot give an exact dollar figure for what those ill effects cost our society.
- (3) To cite a specific example, we refer to a study done by Richard Deaton entitled, "Unemployment: Canada's Malignant Social Pathology," *Perception* (Spring-Summer 1983). In that paper, Deaton attempted to calculate the socio-economic costs of unemployment. He counted loss of income by workers as a separate item in his sums and counted this loss again as a reduction of Gross National Income, which includes workers' incomes: double counting.
- (4) Among other things, experts disagree on whether it is the loss of a job that causes the tendency to be sick, or the tendency to be sick which makes one less employable. Please see in the collection of summaries the text entitled "Social Costs of Unemployment" for an overview of articles discussing this problem.

#### The Dollar Costs of Unemployment

- (5) Although the social costs of unemployment are difficult to determine in dollars, the economic costs in terms of the losses to governments and to business are not.
- (6) By adding the cost to governments in lost revenue (because the jobless pay less in taxes than if they were employed) plus unemployment insurance or

- welfare payments plus interest on the above sums (because we are in a position of deficit), we can determine the loss to governments of having people unemployed or employable but on welfare.
- (7) This calculation also involves using the multiplier.
- (8) Here is how the multiplier is described by Robert Heilbroner and Lester Thurow on page 86 of their book *Economics Explained* (Prentice Hall, 1982):
  - (9) "The idea of the multiplier is simplicity itself. When a change in spending occurs, such as a new investment project, the money laid out for construction workers' wages, materials, and the like does not stop there. The recipients of the first round of investment spending will engage in additional spending of their own. And so, initial bursts of spending create secondary and tertiary bursts until the effect is finally dissipated.
  - (10) "By and large, economists estimate that the impact of the multiplier over the course of a year is about two. Thus the contraction in spending (in the U.S.) of \$23 billion during the third quarter of 1980, gave rise to a two-fold contraction on incomes throughout the nation, pulling the demand for GNP down by \$46 billion. And, of course, when investment rises by, say \$10 billion, the country will enjoy an increase in incomes of that original \$10 billion plus an additional \$10 billion from the multiplier."
- (11) Economists disagree about the size of the multiplier in Canada. Many say it is less than two because, among other things, we spend more on imports than do the Americans. Some say it is more than two. There seem to be as many values of the multiplier as there are schools of economic thought. For the purposes of this study, the value of the multiplier is taken to be about 1.7, a figure that enjoys substantial support among economists.
- (12) In December 1985, the equivalent of 1,238,000 persons received unemployment insurance

and 559,000 received welfare; though able to work, they were unable to find jobs. If we take what all these people represent in lost tax revenue (since they have less taxable income than when employed), plus benefits paid to them and interest on the above sums, we can make the following calculation using Statistics Canada figures for 1985 and based on the average unemployed Canadian who earned \$270 per week in his or her last job, according to the Department of Employment and Immigration:

- (13) Cost to three levels of government due to people receiving unemployment insurance (with a multiplier of 1.7; 1985):
  - (I) WHEN THE AVER-AGE UNEMPLOYED CANADIAN WAS STILL EMPLOYED:
  - (a) Annual wages (\$270 p.w.) \$14,040
  - (b) APPLYING THE MUL-TIPLIER = 1.7 Increase in GNP: (line (a) times 1.7) \$23,868
  - (c) Federal revenue on
    GNP, including payroll
    deductions (16.4% of line
    (b)) \$ 3,914
  - (d) Provincial and local revenues on GNP (18% of line (b)) \$ 4,296
  - (e) Total government inflow (times (c) plus (d)) \$8,210

\$8,100

\$ 13,770

\$ 2,258

- (B) AFTER THE AVERAGE UNEMPLOYED CANADIAN HAS LOST HIS OR HER JOB:
- (f) U.I.C. benefits (60% of insurable earnings for 50 weeks: \$270 times 60%, times 50)
- (g) GNP generated by gross income (line (f) times 1.7)
- (h) Federal revenue on GNP generated by gross income (16.4% of line (g))

(i) Provincial and local revenues on GNP generated by gross income (18% of line (g))

\$ 2,478

(j) Total revenues, all levels of government (lines (h) plus (i))

\$ 4,736

(k) Loss to all levels of government (line (j) minus line (f))

\$ - 3,363

(l) Interest on above at 11.25%

**\$** – 378

(m) Total loss for all levels of government (lines (k) plus (l))

\$-3,741

(n) So, when our average unemployed Canadian goes on U.I. benefits, government inflow of +\$8,210 (line (e)) becomes an outflow of -\$3,741 (line (m)). Since all governments are running deficits, the resulting increase in deficit for all governments combined (lines (e) plus (m)) is: (Explanation: The same

\$ - 11,951

arithmetic applies as in reading a thermometer. If you go from plus 8.2 degrees to minus 3.7 degrees, you have suffered a drop of 11.9 degrees).

## (14) WHEN THE AVERAGE UNEMPLOYED CANADIAN (WITH A SPOUSE AND TWO CHILDREN) GOES ON WELFARE:

(o) Welfare benefits (maximum benefits for Ontario residents: \$924 times 12 months)

\$ 11,088

p) GNP generated by gross income (line (o) times 1.7)

\$ 18,850

q) Federal revenue on GNP generated by gross income

0

(r) Provincial and local revenues on GNP generated by gross income

Total revenues, all levels of government 0

0

- (t) Loss to all levels of government \$-11,088
- (u) Interest on above at 11.25% \$ -1,247
- (v) Total loss for all levels of government (lines (t) + (u)) \$-12,335
- (w) Therefore, when our average Canadian in this example becomes unemployed and goes on welfare, government inflow of +8,210 (line (e)) becomes an outflow of -12,335 (line (v)). The resulting loss for all governments combined (line (e) plus line (v)) is \$-20,545 (see explanation, line (n)).
- (15) The number of people on welfare able to work but unable to find jobs is estimated from figures in Health and Welfare Canada, Task Force on Program Review Canada Assistance Plan, p. 48. This gives figures for March 1984. The ratio of employable but jobless people on welfare to the total number of unemployed in March 1984 (Statistics Canada, Labour Force survey) is applied to the number of unemployed in December 1985 to derive 559,000. The figure includes those discouraged by a fruitless job search who have gone onto welfare rolls.
- (16) So, in 1985, the 1,238,000 unemployed times \$11,951 (line (n), above) cost the three levels of government \$14,795,338,000; the 559,000 employable welfare recipients times \$20,545 cost the three levels of government \$11,484,655,000. In other words:

## Unemployment in 1985 cost governments \$26.28 billion, or \$14,624.00 for each jobless Canadian.

(17) In his February 1986 budget, the Hon. Michael Wilson, Minister of Finance, gave his projections of unemployment levels through 1991. To

find the cost of unemployment for the six years ending in 1991, we apply proportionately to Mr. Wilson's predictions the calculations of the costs for the year 1985 in para. 16 of this Appendix.

- (18) Estimates of the number of unemployed workers (000's) from 1985 to 1991 inclusive are calculated based on the following assumptions:
  - population and labour force increase: based on the estimated rate of population increase from 1984 to 1985.
  - unemployment rate: based on predictions by the Honourable Michael Wilson in his 1986 budget speech.

To determine the ratio of unemployment per year expressed in relation to 1985 unemployment levels, we divide the estimated number of unemployed for each year through 1991 by the number of unemployed in 1985.

#### ESTIMATED UNEMPLOYMENT IN 000's, 1986-1991

December	Population 000's (estimated)	Labour Force 000's	Unemp. Rate	Unemp 000's
1985	25,359	12,782	10.0%	1279
1986	25,292	12,901	9.6%	1238
1987	25,833	13,021	9.0%	1172
1988	26,073	13,142	8.75%	1150
1989	26,316	13,264	8.50%	1127
1990	26,560	13,388	8.25%	1105
1991	26,807	13,512	7.75%	1047

#### RATIOS OF UNEMPLOYMENT PER YEAR TO 1985 UNEMPLOYMENT

1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	
0.97	0.92	0.90	0.88	0.86	0.82	

These ratios are then used to estimate yearly costs of unemployment (1986-1991) by multiplying the established costs of unemployment in 1985 (see paragraph 16 in this appendix) by the unemployment ratios calculated above:

### ESTIMATES OF YEARLY COSTS (BILLIONS, 1985 dollars)

1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
25.4	24.1	23.5	23.0	22.5	21.4

So for the years 1986 to 1991 inclusive, the total estimated costs to governments of having jobless people on unemployment insurance or welfare is:

#### FOR GOVERNMENTS: \$140 BILLION

- (19) The figures are in 1985 dollars. The calculations are for six years and the results produce totals lower than six times the 1985 costs (Appendix A para. 16, above); this is because the Minister of Finance assumes unemployment will drop to 7.75 per cent in 1991. Even with this projected drop in unemployment, our governments will still lose huge sums because we shall underutilize labour which is a factor in the creation of wealth.
- (20) Also huge is the loss in sales that business suffers as a result of unemployment.
- (21) The precise loss in sales to business is hard to pinpoint. By the method used in paras. 13 and 14 of this Appendix, we take what the unemployed would have contributed to the GNP had they remained employed, and we subtract from that the lesser sum they contribute to the economy when on Unemployment Insurance or social security benefits. This shows how much less money passed through business coffers because of unemployment. By this method we find that in 1985:

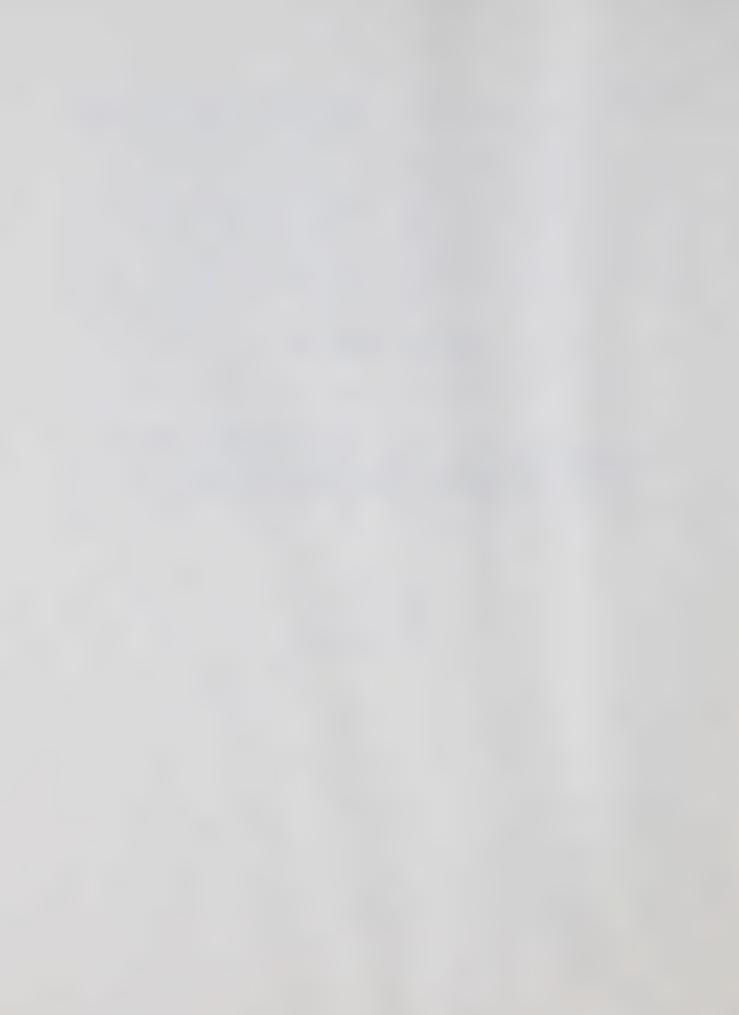
## UNEMPLOYMENT COST BUSINESS \$15.2 BILLION IN SALES.

- (22) The creation of wealth is necessary to maintain and improve our standard of living. Both labour and capital contribute to our ability to create more wealth. All economists agree that if labour and capital are not used fully, the economy as a whole is not used fully; moreover, if labour is underutilized, so will capital be and vice versa. In a very real sense, our high rate of unemployment is not only the major effect of our economic problems it also becomes a major cause.
- (23) Further, unemployed workers are truncated customers. When they find jobs and have their purchasing power restored, they could provide Canadian business, as a whole, with a great growth in sales.
- (24) Even if we assume that those re-employed will spend 30 per cent of their increased earnings on imported goods, they will spend the remaining 70 per cent on domestic goods and services. If the re-employed save part of their earnings, these savings will be lent out to finance additional investment or consumption of goods and services.

### **APPENDIX B**

# CORPORATE TAX EXPENDITURES AND THEIR ECONOMIC IMPACT

BASIL ZAFIRIOU Senior Analyst Library of Parliament 29 November 1984 Revised 4 November 1986



## CORPORATE TAX EXPENDITURES AND THEIR ECONOMIC IMPACT

#### A. CORPORATE TAX EXPENDITURES

As everyone knows, Canada's income tax system is exceedingly complex. The main reason for this is that over the years we have grafted on to the basic system literally hundreds of special provisions favouring particular groups, investments or activities by means of tax exemptions, tax credits, tax allowances, tax deferrals, and lower tax rates. Tax preferences of this sort can be substituted for direct government spending and have thus come to be known as tax expenditures. More formally, tax expenditures are usually defined as departures from the normal or benchmark tax system which have the effect of lowering taxes otherwise payable.

Some of the most significant "departures" are associated with our corporate income tax system. Corporation taxes are the second most important source of federal revenue after the personal income tax. In the current fiscal year they are expected to yield some \$11 billion or 13% of total revenue. At the basis of the corporate tax system is a net revenue concept on which a tax rate is applied. Net revenues consist essentially of gross revenues minus the cost of doing business. In addition to current expenses (wages and salaries, costs of materials, power etc.). deductible business costs include capital cost allowances (designed to take into account the depreciation of capital assets) and depletion allowances for resource industries. The general federal tax rate on corporate profits is 36%. This basic framework, however, has been riddled with scores of special provisions, the most important of which are outlined below.

#### 1. Lower Tax Rates

As already stated, the general corporate tax rate is 36%. However the rate applicable to manufacturing and processing firms is 30%. The first \$200,000 of income of Canadian-controlled private corporations (i.e. corporations whose shares are not publicly traded) is taxed at 15% and for manufacturing and processing firms in this category it is only 10%.

#### 2. Partial Taxation of Capital Gains

Capital gains raise a taxpayer's net worth in the same way that ordinary income does. Unlike ordinary income, however, only one-half of capital gains are taxed.

#### 3. Accelerated Capital Cost Allowances

Capital cost allowances are deductions allowed by the tax system for depreciation of assets used in the generation of business revenue. Allowances are established according to schedules set down in the Income Tax Act. The Act groups assets into 37 separate categories, each having its own depreciation schedule. The schedules are meant to conform roughly to actual depreciation rates, but in a number of cases capital allowances have been accelerated as incentives to investment. For instance, investments in R&D and in Canadian films may be written off immediately. Manufacturing and processing firms may write off machinery and equipment expenditures within three years. Accelerated depreciation provisions also apply to investments in new mines, energy conservation equipment, pollution control equipment, and investments in designated less developed areas of Canada.

#### 4. Investment Tax Credits

Investments in new production facilities earn the investor a 7% tax credit — that is 7% of such investments can be deducted from taxes payable. Investments in slow growth regions identified under the former Regional Development Incentives Act (now superseded by the Industrial and Regional Development Program) qualify for a 10% credit, and the rate applicable to the Atlantic Provinces and the Gaspé is 20%. R&D expenditures earn a general tax credit of 20%. In the Atlantic Provinces and the Gaspé the rate is 30% and the rate applicable to small business corporations is 35%. A special investment tax credit of 50% is available for investments in manufacturing in designated areas and a 60% credit for qualifying investments in Cape Breton.

Under changes proposed in the February 1986 budget, the general investment credits of 7 and 10% will be phased out by 1989, and the special 50% credit, which is scheduled to expire at the end of 1986, will be retained but at the reduced level of 40%.

#### 5. Inventory Allowance

Since 1977 firms have been able to deduct from taxable income 3% of the cost of inventories held at the beginning of the tax year. This measure was introduced to offset in part the negative impact of inflation on business cash flows. In particular, under current tax provisions, when a firm uses up goods held in inventory it must deduct their cost under the so-called first-in, first-out (FIFO) accounting principles. During inflationary periods, therefore, the deduction allowed is less than the replacement value of inventories. The February 1986 budget proposed that the inventory allowance be phased out by February 25, 1987.

#### 6. Resource Allowances

Mining corporations are permitted a "depletion allowance" of up to 25% of their net income. The allowance must be "earned" in the sense that it is allowed only up to 33 1/3% of "eligible expenditures" incurred. Eligible expenditures include expenses on exploration and resource development and the purchase of processing machinery and equipment. Oil and gas companies are eligible for a similar earned depletion allowance for activities on Canada Lands and for exploration and development expenditures on synthetic oil production, enhanced recovery projects and tertiary recovery projects.

In addition, since 1976 corporations and individuals have been able to deduct 25% of their resource profits in computing taxable income. This resource allowance was introduced in replacement of the allowance for provincial resource taxes.

While the provisions outlined above constitute the major corporate tax expenditures currently in force, they represent but a small fraction of the total number involved. A comprehensive list of corporate tax expenditures for the years 1979-82 is provided in the addendum. The list contains more than fifty separate tax preferences. That list is drawn from a

Department of Finance publication entitled Account of the Cost of Selective Tax Measures released in August 1985. A more recent update of the account is not available

#### **B. REVENUE IMPACT**

The list of corporate tax expenditures shown in the addendum also indicates their estimated values in terms of tax revenues foregone. For several reasons, these quantitative estimates cannot be added to yield a meaningful aggregate figure. First, the impact of each tax provision has been estimated by simulating the change in revenues that would result if that provision alone were removed, keeping all others in place. This procedure does not take into account the effect on revenues from the interaction of the provisions (e.g. the effect of accelerated depreciation in manufacturing is estimated on the basis of the lower rates available to manufacturing firms, and the effect of the lower rates is estimated on the assumption that accelerated depreciation is in place: the effect of either preference will be greater when measured in the absence of the other). Second, the estimates for each provision do not take into account the effect that its removal may have on overall economic activity, and derivatively on government revenues. The simultaneous removal of all special provisions is likely to have significant macroeconomic effects. Third, quantitative estimates are missing for several items. Finally, some estimates are subject to wide margins of error, and these could all be biased in one direction. These caveats notwithstanding, it is clear from the estimates in the addendum that the revenue impact of the corporate tax expenditures is very large, running into several billion dollars.

A better indication of the overall magnitude of tax expenditures in our corporate tax system was provided by another Department of Finance study which estimated average corporate tax rates using tax data from 1980-1981 but adjusting those data to represent the 1985 corporate tax system. (1) The study found that on average the tax incentives reduce the federal corporate tax rate of 36% by one-half to 18%. Abstracting from any effects that removal of these incentives would have on corporate behaviour and economic activity, this tax reduction represents a revenue impact in the range of \$11 billion in the current fiscal year.

<sup>(1)</sup> The Corporate Income Tax System: A Direction for Change, May 1985.

#### APPENDIX B

#### C. WELFARE COSTS

The revenues foregone through tax expenditures do not constitute an *economic* cost — they are transfer payments. They amount to payments from some tax payers to others, but for society as a whole they do not represent a cost. Of course, one may not like the way they are being distributed. Also, as far as the government is concerned, tax expenditures do represent a cost and do affect the size of the deficit. So even if tax expenditures involved pure transfers, given their magnitude, they would justify close and careful scrutiny.

Corporate tax expenditures do have an economic cost, however, through their impact on resource allocation and more particularly through their impact on the allocation of capital. Efficiency (and hence wealth) in a society is maximized when resources are put to those uses where they yield the greatest value. In a market economy, where individual owners decide how to invest their resources, capital will be so allocated that the after-tax rate of return is the same everywhere. (2) It follows that if tax treatment is not the same in all cases, then before-tax returns will be greater in sectors (or activities) where the tax burden is greater. The wealth of society would therefore rise if more resources were transferred to these sectors. In other words, sectors that are taxed relatively heavily are too small while sectors taxed less are too large. The losses implied by this tax-induced misallocation represent the welfare costs of the tax system.

While empirical evidence on the magnitude of the welfare costs is scarce, economic theory allows us to identify a number of potential distortions resulting from the existing profusion of tax preferences:

#### 1. Labour vs. capital

The most significant of corporate tax preferences (accelerated capital depreciation, excess exploration and depletion allowances, R&D tax credits) are capital biased: they tend to reduce the cost of capital relative to labour. Thus even when those preferences are successful in raising investment (and the evidence on this score is mixed, as we argue below), they can lead to employment losses as firms substitute the

relatively cheap capital for labour. The more easily capital is substitutable for labour the greater is the likelihood of this outcome. As employment-creation measures, therefore — and that is how they are frequently justified — such tax preferences can be perverse. In any event, they tend to promote a level of capital intensity in production that is greater than economic efficiency considerations would recommend.

#### 2. Inter-industry distortions

As outlined in the first section of this paper, manufacturing and resource industries enjoy lower tax rates and qualify for more tax preferences than other industries. Since investors allocate their capital so as to maximize after-tax returns, the existing corporate tax structure tends to promote excessive investment in manufacturing and resource industries at the expense of investments in other sectors of the economy.

#### 3. Inter-regional distortions

A number of provisions in the corporate tax system favour investments in slow growth regions of the country. While the aims underlying these incentives are hard to quarrel with, the merit of the specific means chosen is dubious. In virtually every case, the effect of these incentives is to subsidize the use of capital, which as already noted above can have the perverse effect of raising unemployment — or at the very least encouraging capital intensive production — precisely in those areas of the country suffering most from excess labour supply.

#### 4. Distortion of the capital structure

There is a variety of financial instruments through which a firm can meet its capital requirements, but they can all be boiled down to two classes - debt and equity. At one level, the corporate tax system favours debt financing, because the interest cost of borrowed capital is tax deductible whereas the implicit interest cost of equity is not. This encourages firms to increase their ratio of debt to equity (to become more levered). Since the risk of bankruptcy rises as lever-

<sup>(2)</sup> This would hold at equilibrium, for if yields are greater in some activities than others, then profits can be made by shifting capital from the latter to the former. The increased supply of capital would tend to reduce its return in the high-yielding sectors and conversely. The process would continue until rates in all sectors were equalized.

age does, this asymmetric tax treatment of debt and equity costs tends to produce more bankruptcies than is socially optimal. (Since some risks are worth bearing, some bankruptcies are inevitable in an economically efficient system.)

There is an offsetting tendency, however, in the favourable treatment of capital gains. This feature of the tax system encourages retention of earnings, and hence less reliance on debt markets.

#### 5. Distortions in the choice of fixed assets

Accelerated depreciation allowances encourage investment in long-lived assets. This follows from the type of benefit that accelerated depreciation provides. A firm that can deduct the cost of capital spending before the asset actually depreciates receives, in effect, an interest-free loan for the period beginning at the time the depreciation is claimed to the time when it would be claimed, had asset been written off according to its actual depreciation rate. Hence, the longer-lived the asset, the longer the term of the interest-free loan and the greater the benefit. Investment allowances and tax credits on the other hand encourage the use of short-term assets. Allowances and credits are available immediately upon investment and amount to some proportion of that investment. The shorter the life of the investment, the more frequently can a firm claim the benefits of allowances and tax credits, since they are claimed every time an investment is made.

#### D. EFFECT ON INVESTMENT

The objective of corporate tax preferences has normally been to encourage investment in particular areas or activities. How effective are they in this regard? Many studies have been addressed to this question, (1) but the answer remains contentious. This is not really surprising given the complexity of the investment process and the numerous factors, in addition to tax policy, on which business decisions depend. Typically, studies show that tax incentives can influence investment decisions, but they do so

with substantial lags (which therefore makes them poor candidates for stabilization policy) and the magnitude of the response is often rather modest relative to the revenues foregone. Harman and Johnson, for example, have estimated that the accelerated depreciation and tax reductions for manufacturing and processing firms introduced in 1972 raised investment spending by \$313 million but cost the federal treasury \$568 million. (2) As the authors of the study suggest, these results "cast a cloud" over the efficacy of such investment incentive policies.

#### E. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Tax expenditures are a substitute for direct spending in the pursuit of public policy objectives. In the corporate sector, tax expenditures are today the main instrument for influencing business behaviour. The legitimacy of this form of public intervention is not at issue, but there are reasons to question the extent of its use at present. Corporate tax expenditures are today so numerous that they seriously compound our already very complex taxation system. Their effectiveness is frequently far from certain; often they seem to operate at cross-purposes. They are a significant drain on the public purse. They distort resource allocation, thereby retarding economic efficiency.

In light of the above, a move towards less reliance on tax expenditures could yield substantial benefits. It would simplify the tax system, making it more understandable to the taxpayer and less capricious or arbitrary in appearance. Administration and compliance costs, which add nothing of value to society, would decline. It would enhance allocational efficiency, and hence promote economic wealth. Finally, it might help symbolize a government attitude that discourages the use of public instruments to benefit particular private interests. Should this occur, some of the resources currently devoted to socially unproductive rent-seeking efforts (efforts to redistribute wealth through the public sector) may be redirected towards wealth-creating activities instead.

<sup>(1)</sup> The effect of tax policy on investment has been most exhaustively studied in the U.S. Canadian studies in this area include: D. Usher "Some Questions about the Regional Development Incentives Act", Canadian Public Policy, Vol. 1 (Winter 1975), pp. 557-75; G.O. Gaudet, J.D. May, and D.G. McFetridge, "Optimal Capital Accumulation: The Neo-Classical Framework in a Canadian Context", Review of Economics and Statistics, Vol. 58 (August 1976), pp. 269-73; R.M. Hyndman, "The Efficacy of Recent Corporate Income Tax Reductions for Manufacturing", Canadian Tax Journal, Vol. XXVI (January/February 1978), pp. 84-97; F.J. Harman and J.A. Johnson, "An Examination of Government Tax Incentives for Business Investment in Canada", Canadian Tax Journal, Vol. XXVI (November/December 1978), pp. 691-704.

<sup>(2)</sup> *Ibid*.

## **ADDENDUM**

**Corporate Tax Expenditures and Their Revenue Impact** 



Table 2

Selective Tax Measures: Corporate Income Tax

		19	6261	1980		1861	_	1982
		Lower	Upper(1) bound	Lower Lower L	Upper	Lower	Upper	Upper
				(\$ 1	(\$ millions)			
All Corporations <sup>(2)</sup>	ions <sup>(2)</sup>							
Α.	A. Tax Deferrals, Exemptions and Deductions							
. 2.	Excess of tax depreciation over book depreciation Inventory allowance	1380 470	2090	2000	2280	1725	2215	n.a. 520
e e	Capital gains: (a) Exemption of half of post-1971 capital gains (b) Exemption of pre-1971 capital gains	260	355	375	525 1075	565 2520	800	480 n.a.
	(c) Deferral of capital gains income through various rollover provisions	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	п.а.	n.a.	n.a.	п.а.
.5.	Allowable business investment loss Additional scientific and research deduction	S 4	25	50	70	09	001	105
.7.	Deductibility of prepaid expenses  Tax losses from fast write-offs of leased assets  Deductibility of carrying charges on land		n.a.	п.а.	n.a.	п.а.	n.a.	n. a.

Symbols: n.a. : Estimates not available.

Not applicable.
Revenue impact expected is small.

year and the carry-back to previous years of current-year losses arising from selective tax measures. The lower bound estimate assumes that the value of losses created by selective tax measures carried forward is nil. The upper bound value is computed assuming that corporations which have current tax losses will have sufficient taxable income in future years to take full advantage of their loss carry-forwards. The lower bound value represents the tax saving for the firm in the current year due to both the application of selective tax measures items in the current

(2) The estimates for all corporations may be greater than the sum of the eight sectors. Two reasons for this difference are the inability to assign all corporations to an industrial sector and the exclusion of insignificant measures from individual industrial sectors.

Table 2 (Cont'd)

Selective Tax Measures: Corporate Income Tax

		19	1979	1980	30	19	1981	1982
		Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Upper
				\$)	(\$ millions)			
9.	Excess deduction for intangible assets  Expensing of advertising costs  (a) Non-deductibility of advertising expenses in foreign media	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	п.а.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
13.	Fast write-off for Canadian development expenses 33 1/3-per-cent earned depletion allowance Fast write-off for Canadian exploration expenses	935	1150	1140	1425	n.a.	1210	n. a. <sup>(3)</sup>
4	(a) Deterral of Canadian exploration expense redefinition  Resource allowance in lieu of deductibility	I	ı	l	1	п.а.	75	9
	of provincial royalties	n.a.	-265	n.a.	-330	n.a.	-450	n.a.
15	cial royalties for Syncrude project Additional earned depletion on frontier oil and oas	1	1	n.a.	30	n.a.	40	45
. 9	well exploration costs  Additional earned depletion for beauty oil and tertions	55	65	32	99	п.а.	n.a.	n.a.
17	recovery projects (supplementary depletion)  Frees had debt deduction and continuency recovery	65	70	43	09	n.a.	п.а.	п.а.
	for chartered banks  Preferential tax treatment of income debentures and	n.a.	80	n.a.	110	n.a.	200	-115
19.	term preferred shares  Non-taxation of provincial assistance for venture	п.а.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	п.а.	n.a.
20.	investments in small business Small Business (Development) Bonds	n.a.	n.a. _	n.a. n.a.	n.a. 2	n.a. n.a.	n.a. 75	n.a. 145

(3) An n.a. appears here for measures 11 through 16 for 1982 even though there are values for the oil and gas industry, because of unavailability of information for the other sectors.

Table 2 (Cont'd)

Selective Tax Measures: Corporate Income Tax

21. Tax exemption on income of foreign affiliates of Canadian corporations Corporate Reduction Corporate Surfax Corporate Surfax Corporate Surfax Corporate Surfax Corporation, banking, and iron ore mining corporations Canadian development (excluding (a) below) Canadian corporations Canadian corporation corpor			1071	10	7071
Tax exemption on income of foreign affiliates of Canadian corporations Patronage dividend deduction by credit unions, co-operatives Deductibility of itemized charitable donations  Tax Rate Reduction Low tax rate for credit unions and co-operatives Non-qualifying small business deduction Exemption of small businesses from the corporate surtax Exemption from branch tax for transportation, communication, banking, and iron ore mining corporations  Credits Investment tax credit (excluding (a) below)  (a) Investment tax credit applicable to scientific and and investment tax credit applicable to scientific and	1	Lower Upper bound bound	r Lower	Upper	Upper
Tax exemption on income of foreign affiliates of Canadian corporations Patronage dividend deduction by credit unions, co-operatives Deductibility of itemized charitable donations  Tax Rate Reduction  Low tax rate for credit unions and co-operatives Non-qualifying small business deduction Exemption of small businesses from the corporate surtax  Exemption from branch tax for transportation, communication, banking, and iron ore mining corporations  Credits  Investment tax credit (excluding (a) below)  Investment tax credit applicable to scientific and a linvestment tax credit applicable to scientific and a linvestment tax credit applicable to scientific and a linvestment tax credit applicable to scientific and		(\$ millions)	ns)		
Patronage dividend deduction by credit unions, co-operatives Deductibility of itemized charitable donations  Tax Rate Reduction  Tax Rate Reductions  Small business deduction Low tax rate for credit unions and co-operatives Non-qualifying small business deduction  Ranufacturing and processing deduction  Exemption of small businesses from the corporate surtax  Exemption from branch tax for transportation, communication, banking, and iron ore mining corporations  Credits  Investment tax credit (excluding (a) below)  Investment tax credit applicable to scientific and an interpretations  Investment tax credit applicable to scientific and an interpretation of surface interpretation of surface interpretations  Investment tax credit applicable to scientific and an interpretation of surface inte	п.а.	п.а. п.а.	в. п.а.	п.а.	п.а.
Small business deduction  Low tax rate for credit unions and co-operatives  Non-qualifying small business deduction  Manufacturing and processing deduction  Exemption of small businesses from the  corporate surtax  Exemption from branch tax for transportation,  communication, banking, and iron ore  mining corporations  Credits  Investment tax credit (excluding (a) below)  (a) Investment tax credit applicable to scientific and  n.a.	165	245 265 49 60	.65 n.a. 60 50	255	n.a. 55
Small business deduction  Low tax rate for credit unions and co-operatives  Non-qualifying small business deduction  Manufacturing and processing deduction  Exemption of small businesses from the  corporate surtax  Exemption from branch tax for transportation,  communication, banking, and iron ore  mining corporations  Credits  Investment tax credit (excluding (a) below)  (a) Investment tax credit applicable to scientific and  n.a.					
Low tax rate for credit unions and co-operatives  Non-qualifying small business deduction Manufacturing and processing deduction Exemption of small businesses from the corporate surtax  Exemption from branch tax for transportation, communication, banking, and iron ore mining corporations  Credits  Investment tax credit (excluding (a) below)  In a construction of the construction of t	1065	1255 1310	0 n.a.	1250	1370
Manufacturing small business deduction  Manufacturing and processing deduction  Exemption of small businesses from the  corporate surtax  Exemption from branch tax for transportation,  communication, banking, and iron ore  mining corporations  Credits  Investment tax credit (excluding (a) below)  Investment tax credit applicable to scientific and  and investment tax credit applicable to scientific and	n.a.			n.a.	n.a.
Exemption of small businesses from the corporate surtax  Exemption from branch tax for transportation, communication, banking, and iron ore mining corporations  Credits  Investment tax credit (excluding (a) below) n.a. (a) Investment tax credit applicable to scientific and n.a.	485	440 480	0 11.4.	425	330
corporate surtax  Exemption from branch tax for transportation, communication, banking, and iron ore mining corporations  Credits  Investment tax credit (excluding (a) below)  (a) Investment tax credit applicable to scientific and  (b) Investment tax credit applicable to scientific and  (c) Investment tax credit applicable to scientific and  (d) Investment tax credit applicable to scientific and					(
Exemption from branch tax for transportation, communication, banking, and iron ore mining corporations  Credits  Investment tax credit (excluding (a) below)  (a) Investment tax credit applicable to scientific and  (b) Investment tax credit applicable to scientific and  (c) Investment tax credit applicable to scientific and  (d) Investment tax credit applicable to scientific and  (e) Investment tax credit applicable to scientific and  (a) Investment tax credit applicable to scientific and	1	I	1	I	20
Credits  Investment tax credit (excluding (a) below)  (a) Investment tax credit applicable to scientific and	n.a.	n.a. n.a.	a. n.a.	п.а.	п.а.
Investment tax credit (excluding (a) below)  (a) Investment tax credit applicable to scientific and					
icable to scientific and	430	n.a. 49	490 n.a.	445	330
	75	n.a. 9	90 n.a.	110	95
	= 5		18 n.a.	15	00 ~

Table 2 (Cont'd)

Selective Tax Measures: Corporate Income Tax

Table 2 (Cont'd)

Selective Tax Measures: Corporate Income Tax

		19	1979	1980	30	1861		1982
		Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Upper
				\$)	(\$ millions)			
gricult	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing							
Ą.	Tax Deferrals, Exemptions and Deductions							
. 2	Excess of tax depreciation over book depreciation <sup>(4)</sup> Inventory allowance	m —	2	-3	7-7		N 71	п.а.
3.	Capital gains  (a) Exemption of half of post-1971 capital gains  (b) Exemption of pre-1971 capital gains  Patronage dividend deduction by credit unions, etc.	30	35	32 75 13	36 85 13	18 30 n.a.	25 34 S	5 n.a. n.a.
24. 25. 26.	Cash basis accounting Flexibility in inventory accounting Deferral of income on grain sales and from destruction of livestock	n.a.	п.а.	п.а.	n.a.	n.a.	п.а.	п.а.
æ.	Tax Rate Reductions							
31.	Small business deduction	38	43	49	09	п.а.	. 65	75
C.	Credits							
37.	Investment tax credit <sup>(3)</sup> Logging tax credit	п.а.	12 2	n.a. n.a.	22 4	n.a. S	21 S	25 S

<sup>(4)</sup> A negative value for a selective tax measure occurs where book depreciation is greater than tax depreciation for a corporation.

<sup>(5)</sup> Includes the value of ITC applicable to scientific and research expenditures.

Table 2 (Cont'd)

Selective Tax Measures: Corporate Income Tax

		61	6261	1980	30	19	1861	1982
		Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Upper
				\$)	(\$ millions)			
ய்	Memorandum Items							
45.	Refundable Part I Tax on investment income of private corporations	п.а.	4	п.а.	15	n.a.	9	00
Januf	Manufacturing							
Ą.	Tax Deferrals, Exemptions and Deductions							
1. 2.	Excess of tax depreciation over book depreciation Inventory allowance	601	819	1006	932 249	873	905	n.a. 207
 م	Capital gains: (a) Exemption of half of post-1971 capital gains	=	21	23	4	44	70	14
4	(b) Exemption of pre-1971 capital gains	20	80	37	95	6 7	_	n.a.
; =	Fast write-off for Canadian development expenses	_	C	33	Ç4	31		09
12.	33 1/3-per-cent earned depletion allowance Fast write-off for Canadian exploration expenses		65	25	70	n.a.	65	n.a.
14.	Resource allowance in lieu of deductibility of provincial royalties	, c	01	2	21	2	o C	6
22.	Patronage dividend deduction by		2	11:0:	1	: :::	0.7	ਰ =
	credit unions, co-operatives	31	37	50	65	n.a.	85	n.a
æ.	Tax Rate Reductions							
31.	Small business deduction Manufacturing and processing deduction	130	145	135	155	n.a. n.a.	165	180 240

Table 2 (Cont'd)

Selective Tax Measures: Corporate Income Tax

		61	6261	1980	30	1861	=	1982
		Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Upper
				\$)	(\$ millions)			
C.	Credits							
37. 38. 39.	Investment tax credit Employment tax credit Logging tax credit	n.a. n.a.	255 6 55	n.a. n.a.	310	n.a. n.a.	235	155
ய	Memorandum Items							
45.	Refundable Part I Tax on investment income of private corporations	n.a.	25	n.a.	23	n.a.	84	25
onst	Construction							
Ą.	Tax Deferrals, Exemptions, and Deductions							
1.		31	37	40	65	13	91 4	n.a. 2
m,		9 (	∞ (	7	11	19	27	9 6
27.	(b) Exemption of pre-1971 capital gains Holdbacks on progress payments to contractors	42 n.a.	30 n.a.	7.2 n.a.	_	7. n.a.	л.а.	п.а.
œ.	Tax Rate Reductions							
31.	Small business deduction Manufacturing and processing deduction	120	125	160	165	n.a. n.a.	165	165

Table 2 (Cont'd)

Selective Tax Measures: Corporate Income Tax

			1979	1980	80	19	1861	1982
		Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Upper
C.	Credits			(\$)	(\$ millions)			
37.	Investment tax credit Employment tax credit	n.a.	۷ ۷	п.а.	9 .	п.а.	∞	4
щ	Memorandum Items		מ	n.a.		n.a.	-	S
45.	Refundable Part I Tax on investment income of private corporations	ri E	o	s s	-			
ans	IV. Transportation and Storage		`	== 	71	n.a.	=	17
Ą.	Tax Deferrals, Exemptions and Deductions							
3.5.	Excess of tax depreciation over book depreciation Inventory allowance Capital gains:	65	100	85	135	140	205	п.а. 8
11.	(a) Exemption of half of post-1971 capital gains (b) Exemption of pre-1971 capital gains Fast write-off for Canadian development expenses	288	10	, 23	33	36	15	7 n.a.
13.	Fast write-off for Canadian exploration expenses  Patronage dividend deduction by	> 55	55	40	40	n.a.	20	n.a.
	credit unions, co-operatives	25	27	31	31	n.a.	33	n.a.

Table 2 (Cont'd)

Selective Tax Measures: Corporate Income Tax

			1979	6	1980	0	1861	_	1982
			Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Upper
					\$)	(\$ millions)			
	B.	Tax Rate Reductions							
	31.	Small business deduction	29	32	48	20	n.a.	47	20
	36.	Exemption from branch tax for transportation companies	n.a.	п.а.	n.a.	п.а.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	C.	Credits						!	
	37.	Investment tax credit	n.a.	34	п.а.	37	п.а.	42	£
	D.	Other Corporate Items							
	43.	Exemption of foreign shipping and aircraft companies from Canadian income tax	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	п.а .	п.а.	п.а.	n.a.
V. C	ошши	Communications							
	Ą.	Tax Deferrals, Exemption and Deductions							
		Excess of tax depreciation over book depreciation	-10	-10	-15	-3	=	-	n.a.
	e, A	Capital gains:  (a) Exemption of half of post-1971 capital gains (b) Exemption of pre-1971 capital gains Additional scientific and research deduction	4 ∞ N	4 ∞ N	37	1 2 3	400	111 5	2 n.a. 9
	,								

Table 2 (Cont'd)

Selective Tax Measures: Corporate Income Tax

		19	6261	1980		1981		1982
		Lower	Upper	Lower L	Upper	Lower	Upper	Upper
				(\$ n	(\$ millions)			
œ.	Tax Rate Reductions							
31.		7	7	7 3	m 7	n.a. n.a.	m m	4 7
36.	Exemption from branch tax for communication companies	п.а.	n.a.	n.a.	п.а.	п.а.	п.а.	п.а.
	Credits							
37.	37. Investment tax credit	n.a.	4	n.a.	8	n.a.	6	6
Publi	Public Utilities							
A.	Tax Deferrals, Exemptions and Other Deductions							
1. 2. 2.		19	13	09 S	65	70 0	30	n.a. 2
ń		SS	<b>∞</b>	SS	· -			2 n.a.
12.	Fast write-off for Canadian development expenses 33 1/3-per-cent earned depletion allowance Fast write-off for Canadian exploration expenses	15	16	7	10	п. а.	00	n.a.
æ.	Tax Rate Reductions							
31.	Small business deduction	-	-	7		n.a.	-	<b>C</b>

Table 2 (Cont'd)

Selective Tax Measures: Corporate Income Tax

		61	6261	1980		1861		1982
		Lower	Upper	Lower Up	Upper	Lower Ul	Upper	Upper
				(\$ mi	(\$ millions)			
Ċ	Credits							
37	37. Investment tax credit	S	4	S	-	_	2	
VII. Wh	Wholesale Trade							
d	A. Tax Deferrals, Exemptions and Other Deductions							
	<ol> <li>Excess of tax depreciation over book depreciation</li> <li>Inventory allowance</li> </ol>	69	95	08	95	\$0 80	65 105	n.a. 105
	3. Capital gains:	15	15	6	13	23	32	13
	(a) Exemption of flatt of post-1771 Capital gains (b) Exemption of pre-1971 capital gains	09	02	25	44	47	09	n.a.
		S	_	S	_	7	7	7
11.	<ol> <li>Fast write-off for Canadian exploration expenses</li> <li>33 1/3-per-cent earned depletion</li> </ol>		4	-	-	n.a.	2	п.а.
22.		10	Ξ	40	4	п.а.	=	п.а.
	B. Tax Rate Reductions							
mm	<ol> <li>Small business deduction</li> <li>Manufacturing and processing deduction</li> </ol>	160	160	205	205	n.a. n.a .	155	180

Table 2 (Cont'd)

Selective Tax Measures: Corporate Income Tax

		19	6261	1980	0	1861	_	1982
		Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Upper
				\$)	(\$ millions)			
Ċ.	Credits							
37.	Investment tax credit Employment tax credit	n.a. n.a.	1 2	n.a. n.a.	17	n.a. n.a.	2 2	12
ப	Memorandum Items							
45.	Refundable Part I Tax on investment income of private corporations	п.а.	<u></u>	n.a.	10	п.а.	13	17
Reta	Retail Trade							
Ą.	Tax Deferrals, Exemptions and Other Deductions							
- 2.	Excess tax depreciation over book depreciation Inventory allowance	24 55	26	21 60	26 75	19	19	n.a. 80
mi m	Capital gains: (a) Exemption of half of post-1971 capital gains (b) Exemption of pre-1971 capital gains	35 %	10 42	13	15	6 4 4	10	13 n.a.
12.2.	Fast write-off for Canadian development expenses 33 1/3-per-cent earned depletion Fast write-off for Canadian exploration expenses		2	8	60	n.a.	2	n. a.
22.	Patronage dividend deduction by credit unions, co-operatives	12	13	14	15	n.a.	Ξ	n.a.
æ	Tax Rate Reductions							
31.	Small business deduction Manufacturing and processing deduction	160	99	230	235	n.a. n.a.	235	235

Table 2 (Cont'd)

Selective Tax Measures: Corporate Income Tax

	Lower	Upper	Lower Up	Upper	Lower U	Upper	Upper
			(\$ mi	(\$ millions)			
Credits							
Investment tax credit Employment tax credit	n.a. n.a.	777	n.a. n.a.	4 0	n.a. n.a.	7 7	e –
Memorandum Items							
Refundable Part I Tax on investment income of private corporations	n.a.	=	п.а.	15	n.a.	12	13
Tax Deferrals, Exemptions, and Other Deductions							
Excess of tax depreciation over book depreciation Inventory allowance	170	295	145	265	180	310	n.a. 2
Capital gains:  (a) Exemption of half post-1971 capital gains  (b) Exemption of pre-1971 capital gains	160	195	195	250 420	340	445	370 n.a.
Fast write-off for Canadian development expenses 33 1/3-per-cent earned depletion allowance		24	22	32	п.а.	27	n.a.
Fast write-oil for Canadian exploration expenses Resource allowance in lieu of deductibility of provincial royalties	n.a.	m	n.a.	6	п.а.	8	п.а.
Excess bad debt deduction and contingency reserves for chartered banks Patronage dividend deduction by credit unions, etc.	n.a. 60	80	n.a. 95	110	п.а.	200	-115 n.a.
	Excess of tax depreciation over book depreciation Inventory allowance Capital gains:  (a) Exemption of half post-1971 capital gains (b) Exemption of pre-1971 capital gains Fast write-off for Canadian development expenses Resource allowance in lieu of deductibility of provincial royalties Excess bad debt deduction and contingency reserves for chartered banks Patronage dividend deduction by credit unions, etc.	Other Deductions  r book depreciation  71 capital gains pital gains evelopment expenses ion allowance kploration expenses deductibility d contingency reserves by credit unions, etc.	other Deductions  r book depreciation  71 capital gains pital gains pital gains cevelopment expenses ion allowance typloration expenses deductibility deductibility h.a.  d contingency reserves h.a.  h.a.  60	Other Deductions         170         295         1           r book depreciation         170         295         1           71 capital gains         160         195         1           pital gains         555         595         ,3           evelopment expenses         13         24           ion allowance         13         24           cyploration expenses         3         n           deductibility         n.a.         3           d contingency reserves         n.a.         80           r by credit unions, etc.         60         65	Other Deductions         170         295         145         2           r book depreciation         170         295         145         2           71 capital gains         160         195         195         195           pital gains         555         595         ,370         ,370           evelopment expenses ion allowance exploration expenses         13         24         22           deductibility         n.a.         3         n.a.           d contingency reserves         n.a.         80         n.a.           by credit unions, etc.         60         65         95	Other Deductions       170       295       145       265         r book depreciation       170       295       145       265         71 capital gains       160       195       195       250         pital gains       555       595       ,370       420       1         evelopment expenses ton allowance reploration expenses       13       24       22       32       32         deductibility       n.a.       3       n.a.       9         d contingency reserves       n.a.       80       n.a.       110         by credit unions, etc.       60       65       95       100	Other Deductions       170       295       145       265       180         r book depreciation       170       295       145       265       180         71 capital gains       160       195       195       250       340         71 capital gains       555       595       ,370       420       1875       1         evelopment expenses to allowance       555       595       ,370       420       1875       1         deductibility       n.a.       3       n.a.       9       n.a.         d contingency reserves       n.a.       80       n.a.       110       n.a.         by credit unions, etc.       60       65       95       100       n.a.

Table 2 (Cont'd)

Selective Tax Measures: Corporate Income Tax

		19	6261	19	1980	19	1981	1982
		Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Upper
				5	(\$ millions)			
28.	Additional reserve for qualified annuities Non-taxation of life insurance companies;	n.a.	п.а.	п.а.	п.а.	n.a.	n.a.	п.а.
	world income	n.a.	п.а.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	п.а.
В.	Tax Rate Reductions							
31.	Small business deduction  (a) Eligibility of credit unions  Fremitian from breach tox for beating	135 n.a.	140 n.a.	150 n.a.	150 n.a.	n.a. n.a.	140 n.a.	135 n.a
; (	CACINFILL IN DISTRICT TAY TO DATE THE TAY TO D	n.a.	n.a.	п.а.	п.а.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
ن	Credits							
37.	Investment tax credit	п.а.	∞	п.а.	4	n.a.	10	∞
D.	Other Corporate Items							
40.	Exemption from withholding tax for interest on foreign currency deposits	n.a.	570	п.а.	790	n.a.	1675	1490
मं	Memorandum Items							
44.	Investment corporation deduction Refundable Part I Tax on investment income of	n.a.	<u>س</u>	n.a.	4	n.a.	4	10
46.	private corporations Refundable capital gains for special	n.a.	65	n.a.	95	n.a.	135	190
47.	investment corporations  Non-resident-owned investment corporation refund	n.a. n.a.	31	n.a. n.a.	35	n.a. n.a.	34	29

Table 2 (Cont'd)

Selective Tax Measures: Corporate Income Tax

Tax Deferrals, Exemptions, and Other Deductions   Capital Exemptions, and Other Deductions     Tax Deferrals, Exemptions, and Other Deductions			1979	6/	1980		1981		1982
Tax Deferrals, Exemptions, and Other Deductions  Excess of tax depreciation over book depreciation  Excess of tax depreciation over book depreciation  Excess of tax depreciation over book depreciation  Capital gains:  (a) Exemption of half of post-1971 capital gains  Additional scientific and research deduction  Deferral of tax from use of billed-basis  Additional scientific and research deduction  Deferral of tax from use of billed-basis  Tax Rate Reductions  Small business deduction  Manufacturing and processing deduction  Manufacturing and processing deduction  Memorandum Items  Memorandum Items  Refundable Part I Tax on investment income of private corporations  Refundable Part I Tax on investment income of private corporations  Name of tax on investment income of private corporations  Name of tax depreciations  Name of tax depreciation  Name of tax depreciation  Name of tax depreciation  Name o			Lower	Upper		Jpper		pher	Upper
Tax Deferrals, Exemptions, and Other Deductions         32         50         50         80         46         75         n.           Excess of tax depreciation over book depreciation         32         50         50         80         46         75         n.           Inventory allowance         1         8         3         4         10         11         11         11         11         11         11         11         11         11         14         42         n.         n.         11         11         14         42         n.					(\$ n	nillions)			
Tax Deferrals, Exemptions, and Other Deductions         32         50         50         80         46         75         n.           Excess of tax depreciation over book depreciation         3         50         50         80         46         75         n.           Capital gains of part 1971 capital gains         20         27         21         34         42         11         11         14         42         11         14         42         11         14         42         11         14         42         11         14         42         11         14         42         11         14         42         11         14         42         11         14         42         11         14         17         17         17         17         17         17	ervice								
Excess of tax depreciation over book depreciation    32   50   50   80   46   75   11     1	Ą.	Tax Deferrals, Exemptions, and Other Deductions							
Capital gains:         20         27         21         34         42           (a) Exemption of half of post-1971 capital gains         90         110         105         170         115         165         n.           Additional scientific and research deduction         Scentral of tax from use of billed-basis         n.a.	1.		32	8	50	80	46	75	n.a. 10
Deferral of tax from use of billed-basis accounting by professionals         n.a.         n	3.	Capital gains:  (a) Exemption of half of post-1971 capital gains  (b) Exemption of pre-1971 capital gains  Additional scientific and research deduction	20 90 S	27	21 105	34 170 3	34 11 5 11	42 165 14	_ = _
Tax Rate Reductions         Tax Rate Reductions         190         190         240         250         n.a.         230         230           Small business deduction         8         8         12         13         n.a.         17           Credits           Investment tax credit         n.a.         8         n.a.         14         n.a.         20           Memorandum Items         Refundable Part I Tax on investment income of private corporations         n.a.         22         n.a.         17         n.a.         22	30.	Deferral of tax from use of billed-basis accounting by professionals	n.a.	п.а.	n.a.	п.а.	п.а.	п.а.	п.а.
Small business deduction         190         190         240         250         n.a.         230         23           Credits         Credits           Investment tax credit         n.a.         8         n.a.         14         n.a.         20           Memorandum Items         Refundable Part I Tax on investment income of private corporations	æ	Tax Rate Reductions							
Credits       n.a.       8       n.a.       14       n.a.       20         Investment tax credit       Memorandum Items       Memorandum Items       Actual Part I Tax on investment income of private corporations       n.a.       22       n.a.       17       n.a.       22	31.	ssing	190	190	240	250	n.a. n.a.	230	57
Investment tax credit  Memorandum Items  Refundable Part I Tax on investment income of private corporations  n.a. 22 n.a. 17 n.a. 22	C.	Credits							
Memorandum Items  Refundable Part I Tax on investment income of n.a. 22 n.a. 17 n.a.	37.		n.a.	00	n.a.	14	n.a.	20	22
Refundable Part I Tax on investment income of n.a. 22 n.a. 17 n.a. 22 private corporations	ம்								
	45.		n.a.	22	n.a.	17	n.a.	22	

Table 2 (Cont'd)

Selective Tax Measures: Corporate Income Tax

Tax Deferrals, Exemptions, and Other Deductions   Lower Upper	1982	Upper Upper bound			260 n.a.	55 5		37 n.a.	85 n.a.	n.a. n.a.	12 1	
Tax Deferrals, Exemptions, and Other Deductions  Excess of tax depreciation over book depreciation  Inventory allowance  Capital gains:  (a) Exemption of pre-1971 capital gain  (b) Exemption of pre-1971 capital gain  (c) Total exemption  Additional scientific and research deduction  Fast write-off for Canadian development expenses  Resource allowance in lieu of deductibility  Additional earned depletion on frontier oil and gas  Additional earned depletion on frontier oil and gas  Small business deduction  Base Reductions  Small business deduction  Exemption from branch tax of iron ore  Exemption from branch tax of iron ore	1861				88	8 215	225	n.a.	n.a.	п.а.	n.a. n.a.	
Tax Deferrals, Exemptions, and Other Deductions  Excess of tax depreciation over book depreciation  Inventory allowance  Capital gains:  (a) Exemption of pre-1971 capital gain  (b) Exemption of pre-1971 capital gain  (c) Exemption of pre-1971 capital gain  (d) Exemption of pre-1971 capital gain  (e) Total exemption  Additional scientific and research deduction  Fast write-off for Canadian development expenses  Resource allowance in lieu of deductibility  Additional earned depletion on frontier oil and gas  Additional earned depletion on frontier oil and gas  Additional earned depletion on frontier oil and gas  Well exploration costs  Tax Rate Reduction  Exemption from branch tax of iron ore  Exemption from branch tax of iron ore	0	Upper	millions)		275	65	165	170	180	29	91 8	
Tax Deferrals, Exemptions, and Other Deductions  Excess of tax depreciation over book depreciation Inventory allowance Capital gains (a) Exemption of half of post-1971 capital gain (b) Exemption of pre-1971 capital gains (c) Total exemption Additional scientific and research deduction Fast write-off for Canadian development expenses (c) Total exemption Additional scientific and research deduction Fast write-off for Canadian exploration expenses Resource allowance in lieu of deductibility of provincial royalties Additional earned depletion on frontier oil and gas well exploration costs  Small business deduction  Small business deduction  Exemption from branch tax of iron ore  Exemption from branch tax of iron ore	198		(\$)		220	55	95	95	п.а.	-	15	
Tax Deferrals, Exemptions, and Other Deductions  Excess of tax depreciation over book depreciation Inventory allowance Capital gains:  (a) Exemption of half of post-1971 capital gain (b) Exemption of pre-1971 capital gains (c) Total exemption Additional scientific and research deduction Fast write-off for Canadian development expenses 33 1/3-per-cent earned depletion allowance Fast write-off for Canadian exploration expenses Resource allowance in lieu of deductibility Of provincial royalties Additional earned depletion on frontier oil and gas of provincial royalties Manufacturing and processing deduction  Small business deduction  Manufacturing and processing deduction Exemption from branch tax of iron ore	62	Upper			230	10	80	215	165	12	7 8	
Tax Deferrals, Exemptions, and C Excess of tax depreciation over Inventory allowance Capital gains: (a) Exemption of half of post-1 (b) Exemption of pre-1971 cap (c) Total exemption Additional scientific and resean Fast write-off for Canadian der 33 1/3-per-cent earned depletic Fast write-off for Canadian ex Resource allowance in lieu of d of provincial royalties Additional earned depletion on well exploration costs  Tax Rate Reductions Small business deduction Manufacturing and processing Exemption from branch tax of	.61	Lower			125	7	00 (	140	n.a.	10	∞ v∩	
Mining A. A. 3. 3. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 18. 36.				nd Other Deductions	over book depreciation	st-1971 capital gain capital gains	search deduction	exploration expenses	of deductibility			

Table 2 (Cont'd)

Selective Tax Measures: Corporate Income Tax

C. Credits  C. Credits  13. Investment tax credit  D. Memorandum Items  4. Refundable Part I Tax on investment income of private corporations and Other Deductions  A. Tax, Deferrals, Exemption of half of post-1971 capital gains:  (a) Exemption of pre-1971 capital gains: (b) Exemption of Coradian exploration  12. 33 1/3-per-cent earned depletion  13. 13 1/3-per-cent earned depletion  14. Resource allowance in lieu of deductibility of provincial royalities for Syncarde project  (a) Resource allowance and deductibility of provincial royalities for Syncarde project  (a) Resource allowance and deductibility of provincial royalities for Syncarde project  (a) Resource allowance and deductibility of provincial royalities for Syncarde project  (a) Resource allowance and deductibility of provincial royalities for Syncarde project  (a) Resource allowance and deductibility of provincial royalities for Syncarde project  (b) Resource allowance in lieu of deductibility of provincial royalities for Syncarde project  (c) Resource allowance and deductibility of provincial royalities for Syncarde project  (c) Resource allowance in lieu of deductibility of provincial royalities for Syncarde project  (c) Resource allowance and deductibility of provincial royalities for Syncarde project  (c) Resource allowance and deductibility of provincial royalities for Syncarde project  (c) Resource allowance and deductibility of provincial royalities for Syncarde project  (c) Resource allowance and deductibility of provincial royalities for Syncarde project  (c) Resource allowance and deductibility of provincial royalities for Syncarde project  (c) Resource allowance and deductibility of provincial royalities for Syncarde project  (c) Resource allowance and deductibility of provincial royalities for Syncarde project  (c) Resource allowance and deductibility of provincial royalities and resource allowance and deductibility of provincial royalities and resource allowance and deductibility of provincial royalities and resource allowance and deduct				1979	62	1980	08	1861		1982
C. Credits  27. Investment tax credit  D. Memorandum Items 45. Refundable Part I Tax on investment income of private corporations 46. Refundable Part I Tax on investment income of private corporations 47. Tax, Deferrals, Exemptions and Other Deductions 48. Tax, Deferrals, Exemptions and Other Deductions 49. Tax, Deferrals, Exemptions and Other Deductions 40. I Excess of tax depreciation over book depreciation 40. I Excess of tax depreciation over book depreciation 51. Excess of tax depreciation over book depreciation 52. Tax, Deferrals, Exemptions and Other Deductions 53. Capital gains: 64. Excess of tax depreciation over book depreciation 65. Additional scientific and research deduction 66. Exemption of pre-1971 capital gains 77. Tax, Deferrals, Exemptions of pre-1971 capital gains 78. Additional scientific and research deduction 79. Exemption of pre-1971 capital gains 70. Excess of tax depreciation over book depreciation 70. Exemption of pre-1971 capital gains 71. Excess of tax depreciation over book depreciation 72. Tax, Deferrals, Exemptions of pre-1971 capital gains 73. Tax, Deferrals, Exemption of pre-1971 capital gains 74. Tax, Deferrals, Exemption of pre-1971 capital gains 75. Tax, Deferrals, Exemption of pre-1971 capital gains 76. Tax, Deferrals, Exemption of pre-1971 capital gains 77. Tax, Deferrals, Exemption of pre-1971 capital gains 78. Tax, Deferrals, Exemption of pre-1971 capital gains 79. Tax, Deferrals, Exemption of pre-1971 capital gains 70. Exemption of pre-1971 capital gains 71. Exemption of pre-1971 capital gains 72. Tax, Deferrals, Exemption of pre-1971 capital gains 73. Tax, Deferrals, Exemption of pre-1971 capital gains 74. Tax, Deferrals, Exemption of pre-1971 capital gains 75. Tax, Deferrals, Exemption of pre-1971 capital gains 76. Tax, Deferrals, Exemption of pre-1971 capital gains 77. Tax, Deferrals, Exemption of pre-1971 capital gains 78. Tax, Deferrals, Exemption of pre-1971 capital gains 79. Tax, Deferral capital gains 79. Tax, Deferrals, Exemption of pre-1971 capital gains 71. Ta				Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Upper
C. Credits  D. Memorandum Items  45. Refundable Part I Tax on investment income of private corporations  D. Memorandum Items  46. Refundable Part I Tax on investment income of private corporations  A. Tax, Deferrals, Exemptions and Other Deductions  A. Tax, Deferrals, Exemption over book depreciation  1. Excess of tax depreciation over book depreciation  2. Inventory allowance  3. Capital gains  4. Tax, Deferrals (a Semption over book depreciation)  1. Excess of tax depreciation over book depreciation  2. Inventory allowance  3. Capital gains  4. Tax, Deferrals (a Semption of part I) and the post-1971 capital gains  5. Additional agains  6. Exemption of pre-1971 capital gains  7. Tay and the past of the post-1971 capital gains  8. Additional accentific and research deduction  11. Fast write-off for Canadian exploration  12. 33 1/3-per-cent earned depletion  13. Fast write-off for Canadian exploration  14. Resource allowance in lieu of deductibility of provincial royalties for Syncrude project  15. Tax and t						\$)	millions)			
37. Investment tax credit       n.a.       55       n.a.       55       n.a.       34       1         D. Memorandum Items       45. Refundable Part I Tax on investment income of private corporations       n.a.       1       n.a.       2       n.a.       4       4         45. Refundable Part I Tax on investment income of private corporations       n.a.       1       n.a.       2       n.a.       4       4         1. Excess of tax depreciation over book depreciation       155       300       335       255       315       n.a.       4       47       n.a.       4       47       n.a.       4       47       n.a.       45       47       n.a.       45       47       n.a.       48       55       n.a.       49       n.a.       11       16       48       55       n.a.       10       11       16       48       55       n.a.       10       11       16       48       55       n.a.       1035       6       11       16       48       55       n.a.       1035       n.a.       1035 <td></td> <td>C.</td> <td>Credits</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>		C.	Credits							
<ul> <li>45. Refundable Part I Tax on investment income of private corporations</li> <li>46. Refundable Part I Tax on investment income of private corporations</li> <li>47. Refundable Part I Tax on investment income of private corporations</li> <li>48. Refundable Part I Tax on investment income of land Gas</li> <li>49. Solid Standard Gas</li> <li>40. Excess of tax depreciation over book depreciation</li> <li>40. Exemption of half of post-1971 capital gains</li> <li>40. Exemption of part I Gapital gains</li> <li>40. Exemption of part I Gapital gains</li> <li>40. Exemption of part I Gapital gains</li> <li>40. Exemption of pre-1971 capital gains</li> <li>41. Exectly preserved allowance and deductibility of pre-1971 capital gains</li> <li>41. Exectly preserved allowance and deductibility of pre-1971 capital preserved allowance and deductibility of preserved allowance and</li></ul>		37.	Investment tax credit	n.a.	55	п.а.	55	n.a.	34	15
45. Refundable Part I Tax on investment income of private corporations       n.a.       1       n.a.       2       n.a.       4         Oil and Gas         A. Tax, Deferrals, Exemptions and Other Deductions         1. Excess of tax depreciation over book depreciation       155       300       300       335       255       315       n.a.       47       n.a.         2. Inventory allowance       3. Capital gains:       (a) Exemption of half of post-1971 capital gains       7       24       8       37       32       49         3. Capital gains:       (b) Exemption of half of post-1971 capital gains:       (a) Exemption of half of post-1971 capital gains:       7       24       8       37       32       49         5. Additional scientific and research deduction       3       5       7       10       11       16         11. Fast write-off for Canadian exploration expenses       13       555       765       945       1095       n.a.       1035       6         12. 33 1/3-per-cent earned depletion       14       Resource allowance in lieu of deductibility of provincial royalities       16       16       11       16       11       16         14. Resource allowance in lieu of deductibility of provincial royalties for Syncrude project       1       1		D.	Memorandum Items							
A. Tax, Deferrals, Exemptions and Other Deductions  A. Tax, Deferrals, Exemptions and Other Deductions  A. Tax, Deferrals, Exemptions and Other Deductions  1. Excess of tax depreciation over book depreciation  2. Inventory allowance and deductibility of post-1971 capital gains  3. Capital gains:  (a) Exemption of half of post-1971 capital gains  (b) Exemption of pre-1971 capital gains  (c) Exemption of pre-1971 capital gains  (d) Exemption of pre-1971 capital gains  (e) Exemption of pre-1971 capital gains  (f) Exemption of pre-1971 capital gains  (g) Exemption of		45.	Refundable Part I Tax on investment income of private corporations	n.a.	-	п.а.	2	n.a.	4	7
Tax, Deferrals, Exemptions and Other Deductions         155         300         335         255         315         n           Excess of tax depreciation over book depreciation         18         26         25         31         45         47         47         47         47         47         47         47         47         47         47         47         48         47         49         48         47         48         47         47         49         48         47         49         47         47         49         48         55         n         48	i		nd Gas							
Excess of tax depreciation over book depreciation    155   300   335   255   315   n     18		Ą	Tax, Deferrals, Exemptions and							
Capital gains:  (a) Exemption of half of post-1971 capital gains (b) Exemption of half of post-1971 capital gains (b) Exemption of pre-1971 capital gains (c) Exemption of pre-1971 capital gains (d) Exemption of pre-1971 capital gains (e) Exemption of pre-1971 capital gains (e) Exemption of pre-1971 capital gains (f) Exemption of pre-1971 capital gains (g) Exemption ca		1.	Excess of tax depreciation over book depreciation Inventory allowance	155	300	300		255		n.a. 60
(b) Exemption of pre-1971 capital gains  Additional scientific and research deduction Fast write-off for Canadian development expenses 33 1/3-per-cent earned depletion Fast write-off for Canadian exploration Fast write-off for Canadian exploration expense redefinition  Resource allowance in lieu of deductibility of provincial royalties  (a) Resource allowance and deductibility of provincial royalties for Syncrude project  (b) Exemption  3		e,	Capital gains: (a) Exemption of half of post-1971 capital gains	700	24	∞ <u>-</u>		32		28
Fast write-off for Canadian development expenses  33 1/3-per-cent earned depletion Fast write-off for Canadian exploration expenses  (a) Deferral of Canadian exploration expense redefinition expense redefinition Resource allowance in lieu of deductibility of provincial royalties  (a) Resource allowance and deductibility of provincial royalties for Syncrude project  (a) Resource allowance and deductibility of provincial royalties for Syncrude project  (b) 555 765 945 1095 n.a. 1035 6   (a) Deferral of Canadian exploration expenses  (b) 655 765 945 1095 n.a. 1035 6   (a) Resource allowance and deductibility of provincial royalties for Syncrude project  (b) 655 765 1095 n.a. 1035 6   (c) 75 0 75 0 75   (d) Resource allowance and deductibility of provincial royalties for Syncrude project  (e) 765 0 75   (f) 765 0 75   (g) 765 0 75   (h) 765 0 75    (g) 765 0 75    (g) 765 0 75    (g) 765 0 75    (g) 765 0 75     (g) 765 0 75    (g) 765 0 75    (g) 765 0 75    (h) 765 0 75     (g) 765 0 75     (g) 765 0 75     (g) 765 0 75     (g) 765 0 75      (g) 765 0 75		5.	(b) Exemption of pre-1971 capital gains Additional scientific and research deduction	3 (82	323	7		=======================================		6
(a) Deferral of Canadian exploration  expense redefinition  Resource allowance in lieu of deductibility of provincial royalties (a) Resource allowance and deductibility of provincial royalties for Syncrude project  n.a445 n.a540 n.a570 -5 provincial royalties for Syncrude project  n.a. 30 n.a. 40		11.	Fast write-off for Canadian development expenses 33 1/3-per-cent earned depletion	655	765	945		п.а.	1035	099
Resource allowance in lieu of deductibility of n.a445 n.a540 n.a570 -5 provincial royalties  (a) Resource allowance and deductibility of provincial royalties for Syncrude project - n.a. 30 n.a. 40		13.	rast write-oil for Canadian exploration  (a) Deferral of Canadian exploration  expense redefinition	1	1			n.a.	75	9
n.a. 30 n.a. 40		14.	Resource allowance in lieu of provincial royalties	n.a.	-445	n.a.		п.а.	-570	-565
			(a) Resource allowance and deductibility of provincial royalties for Syncrude project	1	1	n.a.		n.a		45

Table 2 (Cont'd)

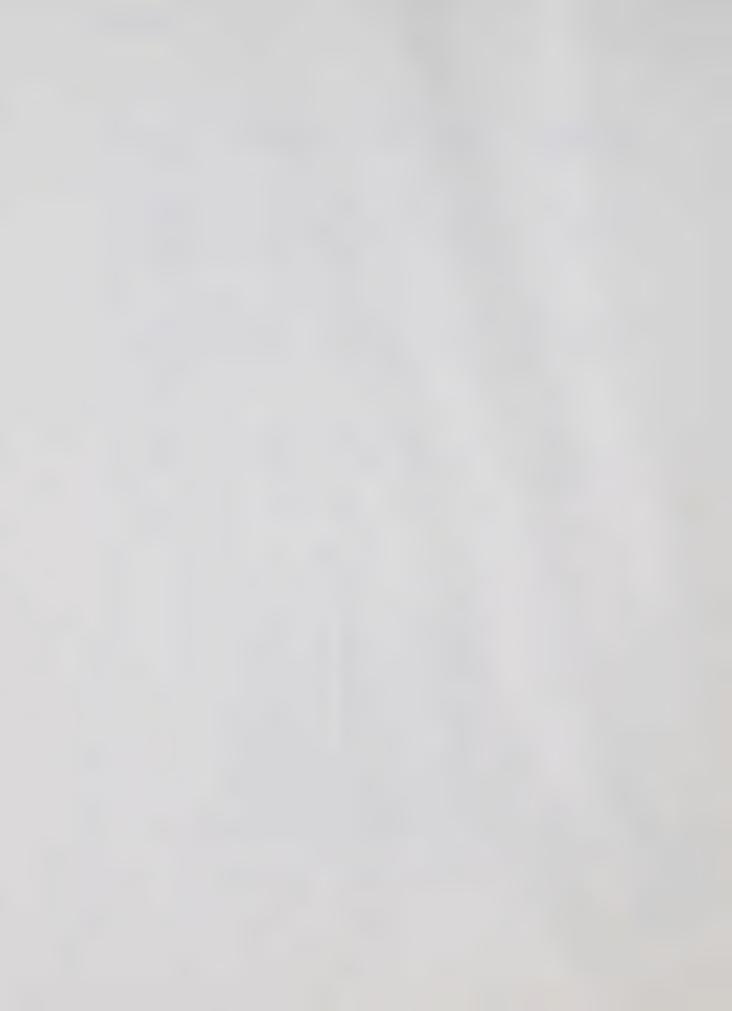
Selective Tax Measures: Corporate Income Tax

		19	1979	19	1980	15	1981	1982
		Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Upper
				(\$	(\$ millions)			
15.	Additional earned depletion on frontier oil and gas well exploration costs	44	55	30	34	n.a.	S	S
16.	Additional earned depletion for heavy oil tertiary recovery projects (supplementary depletion) Patronage dividend deduction by credit unions, etc.	65	70	43	60	n.a. n.a.	15	n.a.
œ.	Tax Rate Reductions							
34.	Manufacturing and processing deduction	34	36	99	70	n.a	09 1	22
C.	Credits							
37.	Investment tax credit	n.a.	105	п.а.	110	n.a.	. 155	105
ப	Memorandum Items							
45.	Refundable Part I Tax on investment income of private corporations	n.a.	=	п.а.	6	n.a	6 .	-
	Special Energy Taxes							
48. 49. 50. 50. 51. 52. 53. 53.	Net Petroleum and Gas Revenue Tax (PGRT) revenues Small producers' credit against PGRT Net Incremental Oil Revenue Tax (IORT) revenues IORT Low Productivity Well Allowance Natural Gas and Gas Liquids Tax revenues Canadian Ownership Special Charge revenues Oil Export Charge revenues		720				950 	1650 30 240 n.a. 1240 910 n.a.

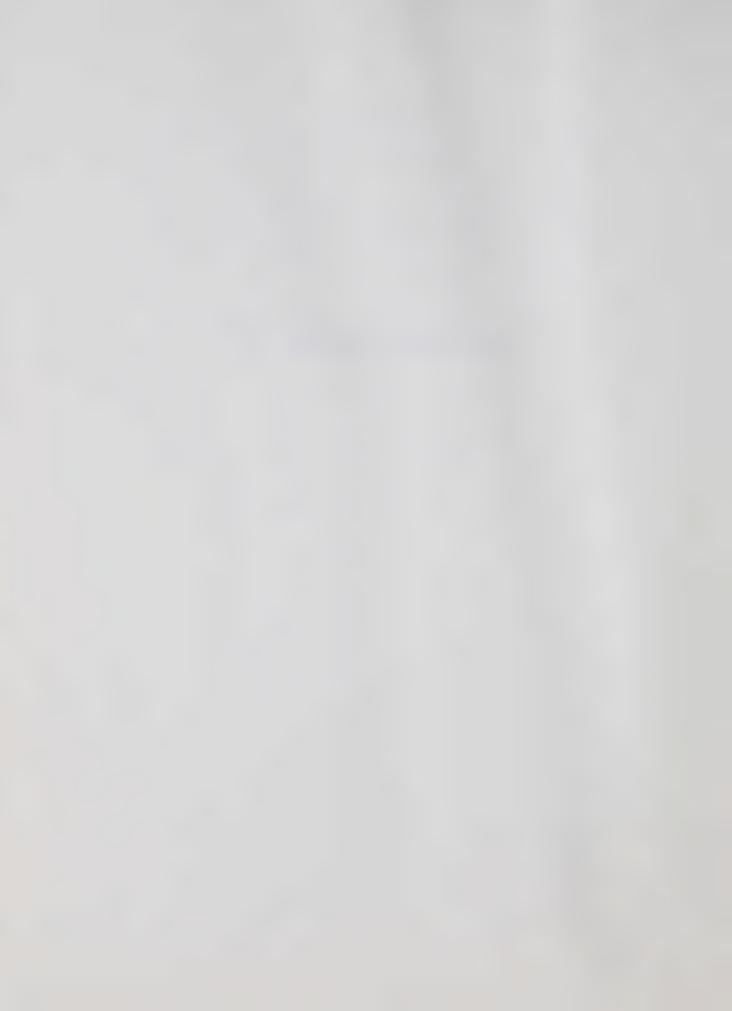
Table 2 (Cont'd)

Selective Tax Measures: Corporate Income Tax

n.a. S. n.a. Upper 1982 415 185 n.a. 240 09 n. a. n.a. Upper punoq n.a. n.a. 270 315 48 160 n.a. п.а. п.а. n.a. S 1981 (\$ millions) Upper n.a. n.a. 130 n.a. 275 255 n.a. n.a. n.a. 1980 44 Upper punoq n.a. n.a. n.a. 220 n.a. n.a. 240 95 1979 n.a. 41 (b) Non-taxation of non-profit corporations providing Non-taxation of certain federal Crown corporations Transfer of income tax room to provinces in respect (a) Non-taxation of non-profit scientific research Exemption from withholding tax for interest on Exemption from withholding tax for interest on Exemption from withholding tax for interest on Income tax exemption for provincial and provincial direct and guaranteed debt municipal direct and guaranteed debt Non-taxation of registered charities low cost housing for the aged Government of Canada debt of shared-cost programs municipal corporations Other Tax Measures Political tax credit Gifts to the Crown corporations 61. 62. 63. 60. 58. ٠ 56. 57. 59. 55. XIII.



# APPENDIX C



### APPENDIX C

# Testing the Feasibility and Consequences of Government Action to Reduce Unemployment to 4%

- (1) The testing was done by the Economic Council of Canada and Informetrica, the consultants. The Council did the testing on CANDIDE III, an econometric model that is descended from CANDIDE I, the model devised by Dr. Mike McCracken, the President of Informetrica; he too uses a descendant of CANDIDE I.
- (2) These models are an attempt to describe the inter-relations of an economy through a large collection of interconnected mathematical equations. So, one can ask the econometric model of the economy to predict what would happen to one aspect of the economy if another aspect were altered in any way.
- (3) This is not divine prophecy. It can be wrong. An economy is much more complex and more fluid than any econometric model. Testing a proposal on an econometric model can indicate at best only whether the proposal is thinkable or unthinkable, and perhaps how thinkable or how unthinkable.
- (4) Such models are the most widely used for testing policy. The Department of Finance and the Bank of Canada use them.
- (5) The Economic Council concluded that unemployment would be made to fall to 4% in four years, and that this could be financed without increasing the deficit, by reallocating funds Canadian governments now use to subsidize other activities. The economy would grow faster, the Council says: the standard of living would grow faster. The Council's simulation sees dangers of inflation.
- (6) These inflationary fears are due to the assumptions fed into the Economic Council model that any inflationary pressures would be aggravated by

- expectations of even more inflation: as in the late seventies and early eighties, people would increase their prices and demands for wages not only to keep up with this year's inflation but also with next year's.
- (7) This assumption by the Economic Council may not be warranted. People have seen what happens when they inflate their prices too much: governments strangle the economy through huge interest rates. Having lived through high interest rates, people will respond more readily to demands for moderation.
- (8) The Economic Council summary of its findings is included in this Appendix.
- (9) The Informetrica simulation pushed unemployment down in four years to less than 2 per cent. Consequently, the costs are higher in the Informetrica conclusions than in the proposition we wanted tested.
- (10) With these reservations, here is what Informetrica found: within four years, the economy would grow faster; the standard of living would grow, but less fast; profits would grow; unemployment would fall to less than 2 per cent; productivity would increase; our current account balance would deteriorate somewhat because the newly employed would buy imports.
- (11) One last remark is necessary. According to Mr. Jacques Parizeau (Parizeau, para. 11), unemployment might not be anywhere near as high as the numbers show. In that case, the cost of the job-creation-plus-training option would be lower.
- (12) In any case, if any circumstances make the problem smaller, the costs will be smaller, and aspects of the proposed strategy can be scaled down.

Note: In the Informetrica report, a minus sign before a figure means that the result the figure indicates is lesser than it would have been if the job creation recommendation in this report had not been used: for example — 6.6% unemployment means 6.6% unemployment less than there would be without our job creation option.

# Text of the request to ECC and Informetrica to test our Option on their econometric models:

- (13) In 1985 we lost 1,238,000 person-years to unemployment.
- (14) In the same year we had 559,000 welfare recipients who were classified as employable but were jobless.
- (15) The average weekly wage of these people the last time they were employed was \$270 per week or \$14,040 per year, according to Employment and Immigration Canada. This contrasts with the \$23,000 the average Canadian earns during the year.
- (16) In 1985, these 1,797,000 employable unemployed person-years cost the three levels of government \$26.28 billion in (a) transfer payments, (b) lost tax revenues and (c) in interest to borrow (a) + (b). The way this figure of \$26.28 billion was calculated is detailed in Appendix A, paras. 11 through 24.
- (17) The option I am asking you to test assumes that in 1985 it would have cost the three levels of government no more **in wages** to employ the jobless than to keep them on welfare or unemployment insurance.

#### JOB-CREATION-PLUS-TRAINING OPTION: REPLACING INCOME TRANSFERS TO JOBLESS WITH PUBLIC WORKS WAGES OF \$14.040 PER YEAR

(18) For 1985, the cost to governments of employing the jobless at \$14,040 per year each, are calculated as follows:

(a)	Wage per year paid by	
	government	\$14,040
(b)	Gross National Product,	<b>#22</b> 0.40
	(a) times 1.7	\$23,868
(c)	Government revenues,	
	34.4% of (b)	\$ 8,211
(d)	Government revenue	
	minus government wage	
	bill, (c) minus (a)	-\$ 5,829
(e)	interest on (d) at 11.25%	-\$ 656
(f)	Net cost to governments	
	((d) + (e))	-\$ 6,485
(g)	When the average unem-	
	ployed still worked in the	

private sector at \$14,040

108

- per year, he or she paid governments in taxes (see (c) above)
- \$ 8,210
- (h) So the total cost to government for giving a \$14,040 public works wage is (f) + (g) above, \$8,210 + \$6,485 =
- \$14,695
- (19) This is a public works option. It assumes that the three levels of government would have been able to agree in 1985 to (i) pay each of the 1.8 million jobless an average of \$14,040 a year to produce public goods and services in the sectors listed below; (ii) that the 1985 payments in unemployment insurance and welfare would have been used towards the \$14,040 wage.
- (20) This option also assumes that the three levels of government would have paid a further \$3.87 billion for costs of the program other than wages for the 1.8 million jobless.
- (21) Further, this option assumes a multiplier of 1.7.
- (22) The fields in which these 1.8 million employable would be used are the following (please suggest others or make substitutions or deletions, if you wish):
  - (i) Low-cost housing
  - (ii) Restoring housing stock
  - (iii) Restoring infrastructure sewers, etc.
  - (iv) Home care for the aged and for the mentally ill where both categories would benefit from not being institutionalized
  - (v) Reforesting and maintaining forests
  - (vi) Employing jobless with sufficient educational qualifications in a national drive to eradicate illiteracy
  - (vii) Repairing and doubling our railway tracks
  - (viii) Tourism
  - (ix) Tourist facilities construction or restoration
  - (x) Day care
  - (xi) Restoration of the environment

- (23) A tentative basis for apportioning the jobs among these categories may be the proportions of current total employment represented by those categories. However, reforesting or tending forests might be more labour-intensive than cutting trees.
- (24) Home care for the aged and the mentally ill who would benefit from not being institutionalized could be very labour intensive and much cheaper; it works well in existing programs for veterans. It works well in Manitoba.
- (25) I realize we cannot employ all the employable jobless. Let us assume 4% is the frictional unemployment rate. Unemployment for 1990 is projected at 8.25%. Therefore we should be able to create some 570,000 new jobs by 1990 through the option proposed here.
- (26) If this option were put in place, what would happen to:
  - (a) receipts for Canadian products from consumer spending;
  - (b) other employment creation as a spinoff from this option:

- (c) inflation;
- (d) interest rates;
- (e) tax receipts by governments;
- (f) the exchange rate;
- (g) the deficit?
- (27) Further, let us assume that to prevent an increase in the deficit, we reduce, as needed, the tax expenditures benefiting business. Would possibly increased sales, due to 26 (a) and 26 (b), above make up for business what it would lose through cut tax expenditures? How will this option affect business investment?
- (28) If this option were feasible and if it were applied, how long would it take to apply?
- (29) There must surely be a multitude of other considerations I have not thought of; please feel free to take them into account.

Signed,

Philippe D. Gigantès Chairman Sub-Committee on Training and Employment

### **INFORMETRICA**

**Macroeconomic Impacts of a Major Social Spending Program: Issues and Some Initial Sizing** 

Prepared for:
The Sub-Committee on Training and Employment
of the
Standing Senate Committee on Social Affairs,
Science and Technology

C.A. Sonnen November 19, 1986

### Macroeconomic Impacts of a Major Social Spending Program

#### 1 KEY ISSUES AND ASSUMPTIONS

This study provides a "rough cut" to a proposal developed by Senator Philippe D. Gigantès as outlined in a note dated August 11, 1986. While the implementation of the proposal in this study does not follow the details of that note exactly, the orders of magnitude suggested for direct spending by governments is implemented as are the areas into which the Senator proposes spending should be channeled.

A key issue that arises at the outset is whether the incremental spending should be channeled through households where private decisions are used to allocate the funds (as would be true in the case of implementing a guaranteed income program), or whether there are overriding reasons for allocating the direct spending as "public" choices. In this implementation, we have assumed that some funds (those for housing) are directed to households, but the weight of the spending in this study is borne by direct expenditures for increased public employment in day care, schools, public parks, etc. This raises a number of subsidiary issues, which are discussed below.

The second major issue confronted at the outset is how to finance the program. The initial direct spending required to drive unemployment down by 750,000 or more is massive (in the range of \$20 billion, at 1985 prices). To finance this by reducing other public sector programs that include government purchases of goods and services (including wages) would simply be to "borrow from Peter to pay Paul" and would, apart from differential wage rates, lead to insignificant overall increases in incomes or employment. Further, they would be politically untenable (witness the reaction of many to Neilsen task force recommendations to reduce or eliminate programs).

Some financing may be found in the corporate sector. And for that element that is oriented to the domestic market, a major increase in demand would yield scale "benefits" that can be effectively passed on to those deemed by the program to be most in need at little expense to the corporate profit picture. But the size of the program is far too large to be financed wholly by this, and increased revenues from the personal sector would be necessary. This could be accomplished by surcharges on the "rich". But apart

from the issue of who decides who is "rich" (and whether they will remain in Canada if taxed at the same time the rest of the OECD is lowering marginal tax rates), the sums available from this source are also likely to cover only a part of the program. This implies that "average" Canadians (in the current and/or future generations) will have to cover part of the expense. In our implementation, corporations, "average" Canadians, increased debt, and reduced unemployment insurance and welfare payments fund the program.

Finally, to the degree that increased spending is not covered by policy additions to revenues or induced revenue benefits from increased economic activity, there would be pressures on interest rates and exchange rates. There is great uncertainty about what the results would be. To reflect this, we have run two simulations that may be characterized as follows:

- CASE A Accommodating monetary policy where there is little effect on Canadian interest rates, and
- CASE B Non-accomodating monetary policy where the short-term (90-day commercial paper rates) spread between Canadian and U.S. rates is increased by 200 basis points.

#### 1.1 Assumptions Of The Study

1.1.1 Spending — The increase in all-government expenditures (ex post, but excluding added interest costs) assumed in each of the two cases is:

Increase in All-Government Expenditures (billions of nominal dollars)

	CASE A	CASE B
1987	19.3	18.4
1988	23.0	22.4
1989	25.2	25.9
1990	28.8	30.4

We have assumed the following distribution of expenditures among the categories suggested in the August note:

# Distribution of Nominal Spending (per cent)

Lost Cost Housing	6
Restoration of Housing Stock	6
Restoration of Infrastructure	2
Tourism Construction	13
Repair of Rail System	14
Environmental Protection	9
Tourism Employment	28
Reforestation	4
Home Care of Aged and Mentally Ill	4
Illiteracy Campaign	8
Day Care	6

The distribution chosen is essentially arbitrary, and helps to illustrate a number of issues.

- Any additions to spending, given a central decision to allocate the expenditures on "public decision" grounds, should first of all determine the merits of the case for spending in a particular area. While this will have "economic" implications, much of that question will have to be answered from "non-economic" considerations. For example, why not include "defence" expenditures in the list of public needs? Or, why not include large additions to "research and development", which the Science Council of Canada at least is likely to argue would have the benefit of pushing the "private" production possibility curve "out and to the right" so that real income gains for Canadians in the long term will be improved?
- \* A corollary to the first question, which is most evident in the case of expenditures that add to the public or private stock of capital (housing, rails, tourist facilities, etc.) is how wide is the "gap" and how long, at some level of spending, will it take to close the gap. One would not, for example, increase expenditures for social housing or to renovate the housing stock indefinitely. At some point, all the "needs" will have been fulfilled. Or as likely, diminishing returns from more social housing might suggest a "redirection" to another area of higher social return.
- \* Is the program aimed at increasing employment or in fulfilling private and public sector "needs"? If employment, why is employment

an end in itself? In our implementation, we have assumed that fulfillment of "tourism employment, reforestation, home care, the illiteracy campaign and day care" are all public sector employment programs, and that the employees directly hired (about 350,000) are paid \$14,040 (at 1985 prices). In contrast, the balance of expenditures, which are largely purchases from the "construction" industry, are paid for at market prices, although the employees directly affected (about 50,000) are also hired at the \$14,040 salary. Since employment expenditures in this latter group of categories constitute less than one-half of the input costs, there is less employment bang for the buck. One could certainly shift the allocation toward more labour-intensive employment but isn't there a housing categories, "problem"?

- \* An especially tough issue is whether you can create segmented markets for factor inputs. For example, if "day care" workers are being hired at \$14,040, what happens to wage rates, which average some substantially higher number, in the rest of the day care delivery system? In our implementation, we have assumed the markets are largely segmented, but this is questionable. Note, that while the example here is for day care workers, the issue applies to all of the programs suggested, regardless of whether the "supply" is provided by the private or the public sectors.
- \* Also, note that the allocation in the tabulation above is for nominal expenditures. The split is about 50/50 between construction and direct-employment programs. However, in "real" terms, since the construction categories are paid for at market prices, their proportion would be reduced substantially. In rough terms, the split in real terms is about 30/70 in favour of the direct employment purchases.
- \* Finally, note that while a change in the split between construction and direct-employment categories could change our macroeconomic results, moving the spending around within the direct-employment programs would have little effect on our results apart from changing the level-of-government source of the spending and effect on the deficits of different jurisdictions.
- 1.1.2 Financing It has been suggested that "subsidies" to corporations can provide a

major source of funding for an increased spending program. But as the PIP program has already begun to phase out, and since most other spending subsidies are for the CBC, the rail system, agriculture, etc., there are not many funds available from that source. And for the reasons outlined earlier, at least some part of the funding is likely to have to come from the rest of the household sector.

#### We have assumed, that

- \* despite very substantial reductions in the number of unemployed, the contribution rate that would otherwise have to prevail to "balance" the unemployment insurance fund is maintained. This is equivalent to a "surchage" on the labour incomes of all workers to help their less fortunate, but employable, fellow Canadians. In rough (at 1985 prices) terms, this adds about \$5.5 billion annually to government accounts. An alternative, or complement to this source of financing would be a "surcharge" on property incomes;
- \* 30 per cent of those who are directly benefitted in employment terms come from the welfare rolls, which expenditures are thereby reduced. This directly benefits government accounts (again in 1985 price terms) by about \$2.5 billion annually; and
- \* "subsidies" in the form of tax expenditures equivalent to \$5 billion (at 1985 prices) are taken away from corporations annually. There is a negative influence on investment from the direct, after-tax effects of this assumption.

As was indicated above, the allocation of expenditures used in this study is essentially arbitary. In our modelling environment, the allocation used has particular effects on which government jurisdiction pays. For example, the tourist employment expenditures are allocated to the federal government, the illiteracy campaign to schools, day care to municipal governments, etc. Thus, the effects on each (federal, provincial, municipal) government jurisdiction's deficit is essentially arbitrary as well. It would be possible to alter our results in this regard by changing inter-governmental transfer payments, but we have not done so given that such decisions would simply add another level of arbitrary decision. In any event, such changes would have little effect on our macroeconomic results, and we suggest you confine your "deficit" attention to the all-government totals reported in the tables.

#### 1.2. Other Key Issues

Other key assumptions could have been made, but have not been included for want of sufficient empirical evidence or research time to choose reasonable measures.

It is widely thought that the "poor" have much higher marginal propensities to consume than "average" Canadians. Given that about two-thirds of our expenditure program has been targeted at that group, this would suggest somewhat larger induced effects than are generated by the model.

Some would argue that a program of this kind would reduce the incentive of Canadians to "work hard". That may be problematical in this case, however, since 700,000 are moved from \$9,000 taxable incomes to the \$14,000 range.

"Increased" unemployment insurance contribution rates, being paid by employers and workers, constitute a labour income charge on production. In our version of the model, this link is not made, and to the degree this is so, our results will understate the inflationary effects of the financing scheme we have assumed, and thereby overstate the induced effects somewhat. Given the offsetting effects of this, and our first caveat, results that were adjusted to reflect these uncertainties might not be expected to be significantly different from those reported.

In degree as the employment gains are concentrated regionally and there are social or other "structural" barriers to the mobility of the labour force, the underlying Phillips Curve that describes the national economy may overstate or understate the inflationary effects of reduced unemployment. Thus, if the employment gains are disproportionately concentrated in Central Canada, where unemployment is already "low", and people in other regions do not move to this region, there would be more wage inflation than would occur if the gains were distributed evenly across the country.

#### 2 RESULTS

Tables X and Y provide detailed measures of the impacts for each of the two "Monetary Policy" cases simulated. The following points stand out.

\* A massive increase in public expenditures of the kind contemplated would certainly add to total real expenditures, output and employment, regardless of whether monetary policy

- accommodates this or not. Further, the increases should be generalized across all domestic spending, output and employment sectors.
- \* As the direct impact on the economy is for domestic expenditures (and this would be true in the event of a "guaranteed annual income" approach as well), we would expect a significant deterioration in the current account. Although the direct expenditures are targeted to areas with comparatively low import requirements, the induced income benefits will translate through increased consumption and investment requirements to substantially increased imports.
- \* It is likely that the real wages of the general work force, after allowing for the higher-than-required unemployment insurance contributions, would be at least equal to and possibly higher than in the Base Case. Cyclical productivity gains in the general economy would provide most of the source of this. Thus, the gains to those who are directly benefited do not appear to come from the pockets of those who are otherwise employed.
- \* There would appear to be little impact on wage cost or price levels. In our results, this is traceable in part to an appreciating Canadian currency (vis-à-vis the U.S. dollar). This result, however, is sensitive to the underlying Phillips Curve of the model, the magnitude of the direct effect on employment, the Base Case view of unemployment, and how the dual labour market problem identified earlier is sorted out.
- \* An appreciation of the Canadian currency in our results follows from the comparatively

- strong growth that would occur, and the reduced unit labour costs afforded by cyclical productivity gains, which in combination offset the depreciating effects of a deteriorating current account. If interest rates are raised by monetary policy, then the appreciation would be larger, providing an even stronger deflationary influence through import prices. This would further concentrate the output and employment gains in sectors that are oriented to serving the domestic market, and one may infer from this that the gains may be largest in Central Canada.
- The direct financing we have assumed, plus the induced revenue benefits from a larger economy, would be insufficient to eliminate negative effects on government balances. In the event of an accommodating monetary policy, interest rates would rise from less than one-half billion dollars in 1987 to \$2.8 billion in 1990. In the event of increased interest rates, allgovernment interest costs would be increased by \$6.5 billion in 1987 to more than \$13 billion in 1990. The increased interest costs would also dampen private investment, though even in this event, our results suggest that the increase in market size and reduction in non-interest investment costs would be sufficient to generate a positive impact.
- \* Over the longer term, the increased payments to foreigners who finance the initial increases in the current account deficit would begin to erode the positive effects on the real economy. The pattern of our results suggests this would emerge only with small force over time, however.

Table X
MAJOR ECONOMIC INDICATORS
SUMMARY TABLE

GIGANTÈS –	- ACCOMMODATING POLICY	1987	1988	1989	1990
			Impact		
*** Gross Nati	ional Expenditure ***				
QCNPC	Value	16177	27208	27586	37441
QPGNE	Price	-0.13	-0.11	-0.10	-0.05
QPGNEXK	Volume	11622	13869	13117	13084
*** Volumes *	**				
QCZK	Consumption Expenditure	2293	4210	4670	4587
QCDURK	Durables	778	1398	1464	1361
QOTHER	Other	1515	2812	3206	3226
QGVEXK	Government Expenditure	7966	7648	7826	7653
QGCURK	Current	2381	2465	2676	2787
QGFICK	Capital	5585	5182	5150	4866
QBUINN	Business Investment	2183	4563	5027	5312
QIR	Residential	1779	1965	2015	2011
QCINP	Nonresidential	404	2598	3011	3301
QTVPCK	Inventory Change	2092	1719	-4	-186
QNTXPK	Net Exports	-2911	-4271	-4401	-4282
QXPTXK	Exports	0	23	81	182
QIMPMK	Imports	2911	4294	4482	4464
*** Labour M	arket***				
OLBFOR	Labour Force	129	196	181	151
QTEET	Employment	877	903	996	1049
QUT	Unemployment	-749	-708	-815	-898
QURATE	Unemployment Rate (%)	-5.74	-5.37	-6.11	-6.62
*** Wages and	d Prices ***				
OTEWET	Wage & Salary/Employee (\$C)	-419	103	114	423
QTEYET	Output per Employee (\$71)	0	147	31	-10
QPRULC	Priv. Non-Agr Unit Lab. Cost	-0.10	-0.07	-0.03	0.03
QIMPMP	Impl. Deflator of Imports	-0.08	-0.08	-0.02	0.09
QTEP	Implicit Output Deflator	-0.12	-0.11	-0.09	-0.04
QCPI	Consumer Price Index	-0.05	-0.07	-0.06	-0.02
*** Incomes *	**				
OYYDPOP	Disposable Income/Capita	236	332	326	303
QCP .	Corporate Profits	-3630	-3250	-5499	-4374
	Government Balances (Mn \$C)	•			
QGOBAL	All-Governments	-10060	-8024	-8640	-6760
QGBALF	Federal	3061	6458	6934	9836
QGBALJ	Non-Federal	-13116	-14484	-15577	-16602
QCRBAL	Current Account Balance	-9691	-15956	-17706	-18632
*** Financial	***				
QREXNC	Exchange Rate (US/CAN)	1.90	2.28	1.22	-0.9
QCNPC	Prime Comm. Paper Rate	0.08	0.01	0.00	0.00
QRINDB	Industrial Bond Rate	-0.02	-0.08	-0.10	-0.1

Table X
MAJOR ECONOMIC INDICATORS
SUMMARY TABLE

GIGANTÈS —	- ACCOMMODATING POLICY		1987	1988	1989	1990
				07 T		
*** Gross Nati	ional Expenditure ***			% Impact		
QCNPC	Value		3.19	5.06	4.91	6.26
OPGNE	Price		-3.90	-3.24	-2.92	-1.45
QPGNEXK	Volume		7.38	8.57	8.07	7.82
*** Volumes *			2.38	4.29	4.70	4.55
QCZK	Consumption Expenditure		4.14	7.50	7.95	7.3
QCDURK	Durables		1.95	3.54	3.96	3.9
QOTHER	Other		26.40	24.75	24.90	23.9:
QGVEXK	Government Expenditure		9.28	9.49	10.17	10.4
QGCURK	Current		123.59	105.45	100.54	91.8
QGFICK	Capital		8.05	16.20	17.54	18.1:
QBUINN	Business Investment		23.83	25.75	26.44	26.0
QIR	Residential		2.06	12.65	14.32	15.3
QCINP	Nonresidential	(a)	2092	1719	-4	-18
QTVPCK	Inventory Change	(a)	-2911	-4271	-4401	-428
QNTXPK	Net Exports	(a)	0.00	0.05	0.16	0.3
QXPTXK	Exports		6.33	9.21	9.65	9.2
QIMPMK	Imports		0.55	7.21	7.05	
*** Labour M	arket ***					
QLBFOR	Labour Force		0.98	1.47	1.35	1.1
QTEET	Employment		7.38	7.47	8.21	8.5
QUT	Unemployment		-60.84	-57.96	-62.65	-68.2
QURATE	Unemployment Rate (%)	(a)	-5.74	-5.37	-6.11	-6.6
*** Wages and	d Prices ***					
QTEWET	Wage and Salary/Employee (\$C)		-1.74	0.41	0.44	1.5
QTEYET	Output per Employee (\$71)		0.00	1.25	0.26	-0.0
QPRULC	Priv. Non-Agr Unit Lab. Cost		-3.06	-2.01	-0.78	0.8
QIMPMP	Impl. Deflator of Imports		-2.29	-2.18	-0.57	2.4
QTEP	Implicit Output Deflator		-3.59	-3.10	-2.59	-1.0
QCPI	Consumer Price Index		-1.55	-2.06	-1.73	-0.5
*** Incomes *	**					
QYYDPOP	Disposable Income/Capita		5.58	7.84	7.69	7.1
QCP	Corporate Profits		-8.32	-6.16	-9.98	-7.7
	Government Balances (Mn \$C)					
OGOBAL	All Governments	(a)	-10060	-8024	-8640	-676
QGBALF	Federal	(a)	3061	6458	6934	983
QGBALJ	Non-Federal	(a)	-13116	-14484	-15577	-1660
QCRBAL	Current Account Balance	(a)	-9691	-15956	-17706	-1863
*** Financial	***					
OREXNC	Exchange Rate (US/CAN)	(a)	1.90	2.28	1.22	-0.9
QCNPC	Prime Comm. Paper Rate	(a)	0.08	0.01	0.00	0.0
QRINDB	Industrial Bond Rate	(a)	-0.02	-0.08	-0.10	-0.1

<sup>(</sup>a) Level Impact

Table Y
MAJOR ECONOMIC INDICATORS
SUMMARY TABLE

GIGANTÈS -	– NON-ACCOMMODATING POLICY	1987	1988	1989	1990
			Impact		
*** Gross Nat	ional Expenditure ***				
OCNPC	Value	9901	21918	26364	40239
OPGNE	Price	-0.15	-0.11	-0.08	0.00
QPGNEXK	Volume	10956	12496	11577	11254
*** Volumes '	***				5105
QCZK	Consumption Expenditure	3186	5056	5380	5185
QCDURK	Durables	1085	1671	1681	1540
QOTHER	Other	2101	3385	3699	3645
QGVEXK	Government Expenditure	8002	7639	7776	7571
QGCURK	Current	2418	2484	2672	2764
QGFICK	Capital	5583	5156	5104	4807
QBUINN	Business Investment	2079	4110	4155	4104
QIR	Residential	1788	1971	2020	2014
OCINP	Nonresidential	292	2139	2136	2090
QTVPCK	Inventory Change	1923	1185	-259	-359
ONTXPK	Net Exports	-4234	-5495	-5475	-5247
QXPTXK	Exports	-205	-242	-208	-143
QIMPMK	Imports	4028	5253	5267	5104
*** Labour N	farket ***				
QLBFOR	Labour Force	129	183	163	129
QTEET	Employment	870	871	954	998
QUT	Employment	-741	-688	-790	-869
QURATE	Unemployment Rate (%)	-5.69	-5.23	-5.93	-6.41
*** Wages ar	nd Prices ***				
QTEWET	Wage and Salary/Employee (\$C)	-540	3	153	623
QTEYET	Output per Employee (\$71)	-33	101	-9	-55
OPRULC	Priv. Non-Agr Unit Lab. Cost	-0.10	-0.06	-0.01	0.0
QIMPMP	Impl. Deflator of Imports	-0.19	-0.17	-0.08	0.0
QTEP	Implicit Output Deflator	-0.15	-0.11	-0.07	0.0
QCPI	Consumer Price Index	-0.07	-0.07	-0.04	0.03
*** Incomes				0.55	22
QYYDPOP	Disposable Income/Capita	293	373	355	32:
QCP	Corporate Profits Government Balances (Mn \$C)	-7163	-3538	-4106	-239′
QGOBAL	All-Governments	-15307	-13487	-14057	-11989
QGBALF	Federal	-2537	293	317	309
QGBALJ	Non-Federal	-12764	-13785	-14374	-1509
QCRBAL	Current Account Balance	-12835	-18642	-20113	-2080
*** Financia	***				
QREXNC	Exchange Rate (US/CAN)	4.28	4.27	2.55	-0.1
QCNPC	Prime Comm. Paper Rate	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.0
QRINDB	Industrial Bond Rate	0.63	0.88	1.00	1.0

Table Y
MAJOR ECONOMIC INDICATORS
SUMMARY TABLE

GIGANTÈS –	NON-ACCOMMODATING POLICY		1987	1988	1989	1990
				% Impact		
				% Impact		
*** Gross Nat	ional Expenditure ***					
QCNPC	Value		1.95	4.07	4.69	6.73
QPGNE	Price		-4.68	-3.39	-2.26	0.00
QPGNEXK	Volume		6.96	7.72	7.12	6.73
*** Volumes *	**					
QCZK	Consumption Expenditure		3.30	5.16	5.42	5.14
QCDURK	Durables		5.77	8.97	9.13	8.34
QOTHER	Other		2.70	4.26	4.57	4.42
QGVEXK	Government Expenditure		26.51	24.73	24.74	23.68
QGCURK	Current		9.42	9.56	10.16	10.36
QGFICK	Capital		123.56	104.91	99.64	90.73
QBUINN	Business Investment		7.67	14.59	14.50	14.02
QIR	Residential		23.95	25.83	26.49	26.11
QCINP	Nonresidential		1.48	10.42	10.15	9.69
QTVPCK	Inventory Change	(a)	1923	1185	-259	-359
QNTXPK	Net Exports	(a)	-4234	-5495	-5475	-5247
QXPTXK	Exports		-0.43	-0.49	-0.42	-0.28
QIMPMK	Imports		8.76	11.27	11.34	10.63
*** Labour M	farket ***					
QLBFOR	Labour Force		0.98	1.38	1.22	0.94
QTEET	Employment		7.32	7.21	7.86	8.11
QUT	Unemployment		-60.23	-56.35	-60.75	-66.09
QURATE	Unemployment Rate (%)	(a)	-5.69	-5.23	-5.93	-6.41
*** Wages an	nd Prices ***					
QTEWET	Wage & Salary/Employee (\$C)		-2.24	0.01	0.59	2.30
OTEYET	Output per Employee (\$71)		-0.28	0.85	-0.07	-0.40
QPRULC	Priv. Non-Agr Unit Lab. Cost		-3.19	-1.97	-0.28	1.94
OIMPMP	Impl. Deflator of Imports		-5.38	-4.74	-2.29	1.43
QTEP	Implicit Output Deflator		-4.38	-3.28	-1.94	0.3
QCPI	Consumer Price Index		-2.33	-2.26	-1.16	0.78
*** Incomes	***					
QYYDPOP	Disposable Income/Capita		6.91	8.81	8.38	7.6
QCP	Corporate Profits		-16.43	-6.70	-7.45	-4.2
	Government Balances (Mn \$C)					
QGOBAL	All Governments	(a)	-15307	-13487	-14057	-1198
QGBALF	Federal	(a)	-2537	293	317	309
QGBALJ	Non-Federal	(a)	-12764	-13785	-14374	-1509
QCRBAL	Consumer Price Index	(a)	-12835	-18642	-20113	-2080
*** Financia	***					
OREXNC	Exchange Rate (US/CAN)	(a)	4.28	4.27	2.55	-0.1
OCNPC	Prime Comm. Paper Rate	(a)	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.0
QRINDB	Industrial Bond Rate	(a)	0.63	0.88	1.00	1.0

<sup>(</sup>a) Level Impact

### **Economic Council of Canada**

Table: Part A

Gigantes Job Program - Job Allocation

Duningt	for all control of	Total .	Jobs adde	ed (thousa	ands)	Man	hours Add	ded (millio	ons)
Project	Industry	1987	1988	1989	1990	1987	1988	1989	1990
4.1	Construction Average Wage 13.25 hr.	+ 45.723	+ 45.723	+ 45.723	+ 45.723	+ 82.265	+ 82.265	+ 82.265	+ 82.265
4.2									
4.3									
4.4									
1	Forestry Average. Wage 17.21 hr.	+ 4.334	+ 4.334	+ 4.334	+ 4.334	+ 8.140	+ 8.140	+ 8.140	+ 8.140
1	Transportation Average Wage 17.09 hr.	+ 16.754	+ 16.754	+ 16.754	+ 16.754	+ 30.118	+ 30.118	+ 30.118	+ 30.11
5.1	Service Average Wage 11.73 hr.	+ 63.838	+ 63.838	+ 63.838	+ 63.838	+104.766	+ 104.766	+ 104.766	+104.76
5.2									
5.3									
5.4									
5.5									
Totals	(cumulative)	130.649	261.298	391.947	522.596				

Table: Part B

			Jol	os	
Project	<b>Projects</b>	1987	1988	1989	1990
4.1	Low cost housing (.30199)	13.808	13.808	13.808	13.808
4.2	Restoring housing stock (.3252)	14.869	14.869	14.869	14.869
4.3	Restoring Infrastructure (.04764)	2.178	2.178	2.178	2.178
4.4	Tourist Facility Construction (.3252)	14.869	14.869	14.869	14.869
1	Reforestation (1.0)	4.334	4.334	4.334	4.334
1	Repairing & double track RRd. (1.0)	16.754	16.754	16.754	16.754
5.1	Home care for aged and mentally ill (.06542)	4.176	4.176	4.176	4.176
5.2	Illiteracy Eradication (.13694)	8.742	8.742	8.742	8.742
5.3	Tourism (.52081)	33.247	33.247	33.247	33.247
5.4	Day Care (.10764)	6.872	6.872	6.872	6.872
5.5	Environmental Restoration (.17207)	10.985	10.985	10.985	10.985
Totals	(cumulative)	130.834	261.667	392.502	523.334

Table: Funding of Gigantes Job Creation Program

	Federal Gov	Federal Government Direct Funding of Program re Job Creation	unding of on		Federal & Fur	Federal & Provincial Redistribution of Funds to Fund Program	ribution of ram	
	Subsidies re Jobs	Capital Assistance re Jobs	<b>Training Transfers</b>	Subsidies	Capital Assistance	Federal Tax Income	Federal UI Saving	Provincial Tax Income
1987	2004.304	383.9	35.0	1239.4	383.9	0.0	764.9	0.0
1988	4008.708	7.797	25.0	2348.3	7.797	0.0	1660.4	0.0
1989	6013.012	1151.6		3602.4	1151.6	0.0	2410.6	0.0
1990	8017.316	1535.5	,	4722.1	1535.5	119.8	3095.4	79.9
1991	8017.316	1535.5	ı	4839.6	1535.5	48.1	3097.6	32.0
1992	8017.316	1535.5	ı	4961.7	1535.5	163.4	2783.3	108.9
1993	8017.316	1535.5		5088.8	1535.5	345.4	2352.9	230.2
1994	8017.316	1535.5	,	5220.9	1535.5	501.1	1961.3	334.0
1995	8017.316	1535.5	1	5358.3	1535.5	601.0	1654.3	400.7
1996	8017.316	1535.5	,	5535.0	1535.5	589.4	1500.0	392.9

We assume that 21,000 jobs are of a capital intensive nature, therefore 16 per cent of cost should be allocated to Capital Assistance to Industry. Assumptions:

We assume that federal and provincial income tax revenues will make up the shortfall occuring in the financing of the program from 1990 forward, 60 percent federal and 40 per cent provincial. 7

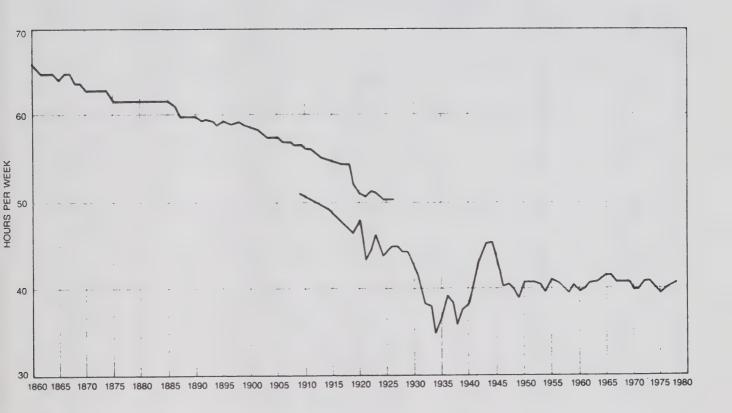
We assume that the input of the program will be maintained at 1990 levels for the remainder of the period. m

# APPENDIX D



#### **GRAPH A**

#### Reduction of the Work Week, 1860-1980



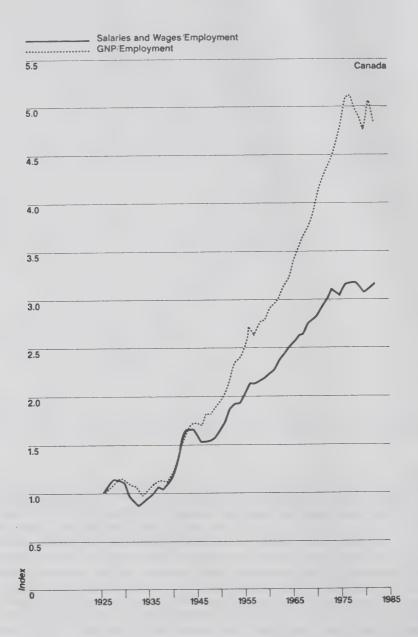
WORK WEEK IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES of the U.S. shortened from about 67 hours in 1860 to about 42 hours in 1950 and has remained constant since then. Such reduction in the average number of working hours per week per employee amounts to the withdrawal from work of more than a third of the manufacturing labor force. The work week actually fell below 40 hours in the Great Depression of the 1930's with "sharing of unemployment" in part-time jobs and climbed well above 40 hours with overtime work in war production in the 1940's. The shortening of the work week together with income policies to maintain and increase, as the increase in output allows, the take-home income of the labor force constitutes one strategy for offsetting technological unemployment (see illustrations on pages 201 and 204). The discontinuity in the curve, over the period 1910 through 1925, reflects a change in the statistical time series kept by the country's bookkeepers involving principally changes in their accounting of the time of part-time and seasonal workers.

Source: Leontief, Wassily W., "The Distribution of Work and Income", Scientific American (September 1982) p. 192.

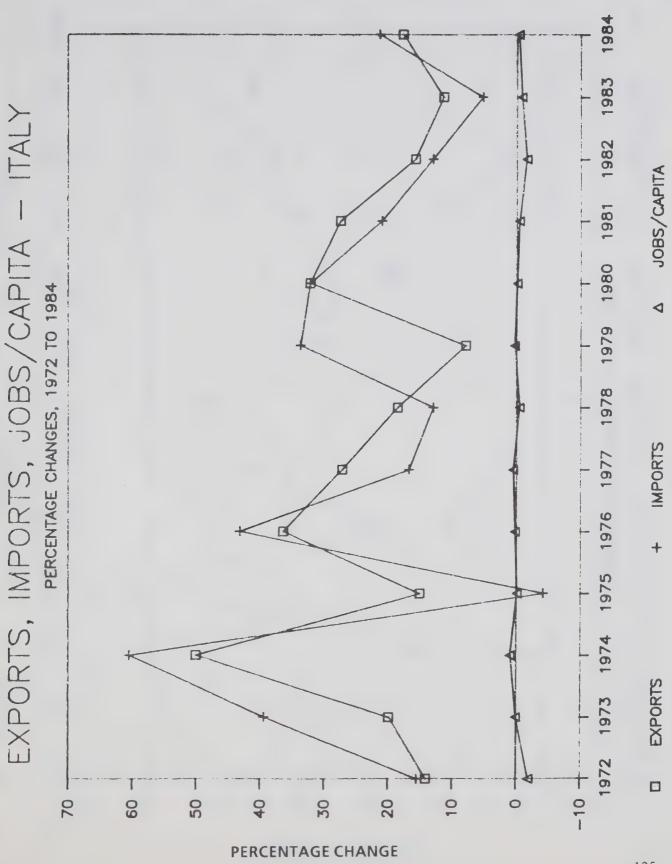
#### **GRAPH B**

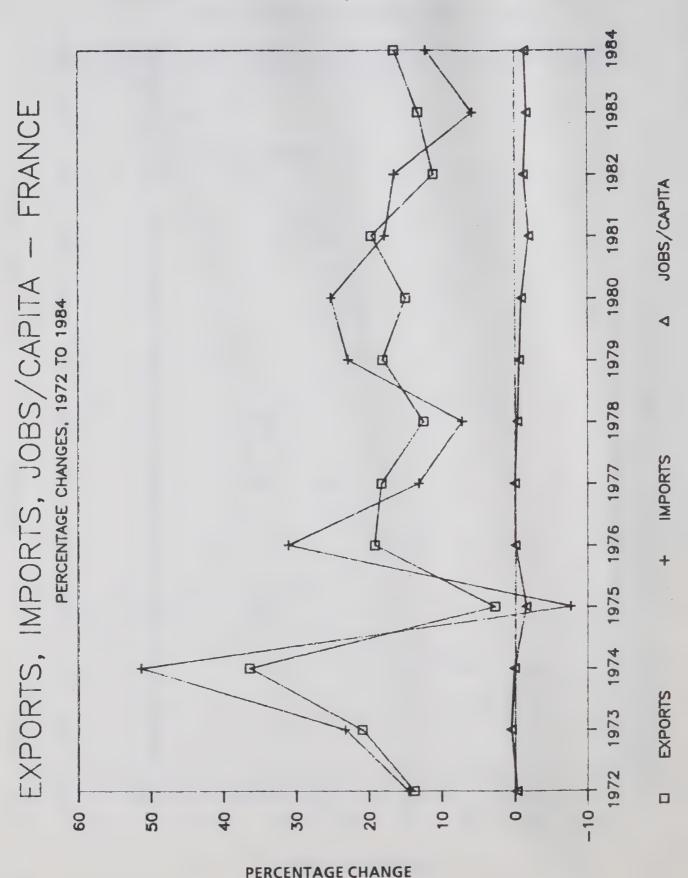
### Productivity and Income, 1926 to 1982

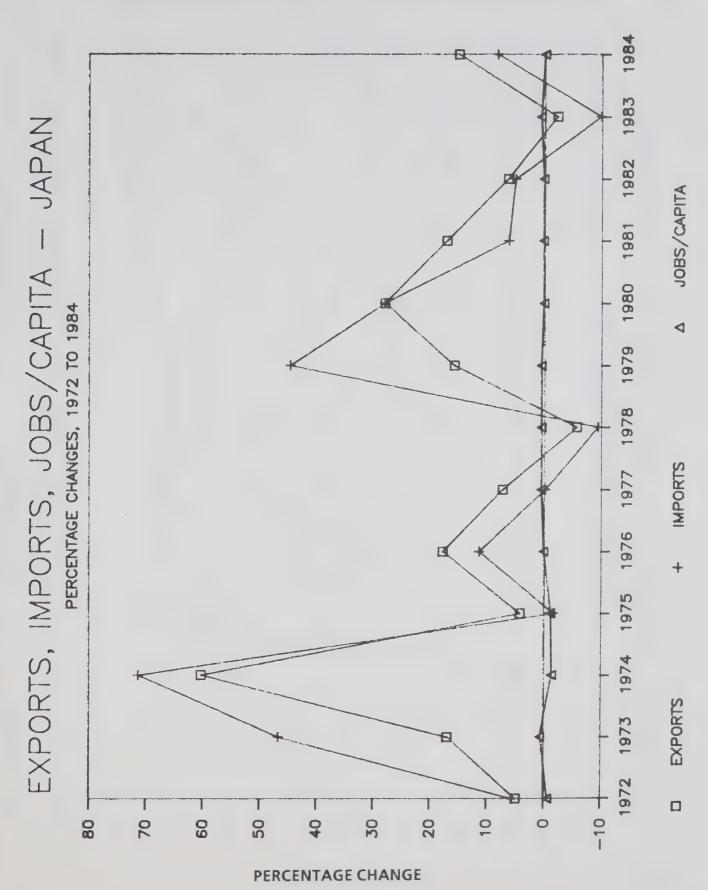
The dotted line shows that in 1985 Canadians produced five times more per capita (after discounting for inflation) than they produced in 1926. The solid line shows that wages of working Canadians increased three times. So productivity grew faster than wages.



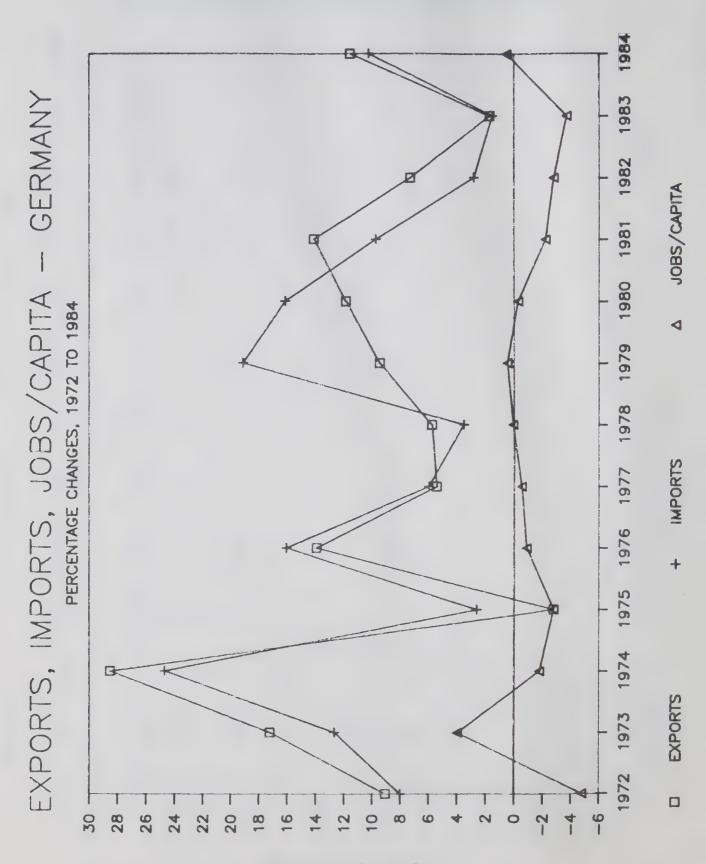
Source: Employment and New Technology, Final Report of the Ontario Task Force on Employment and New Technology, p.40



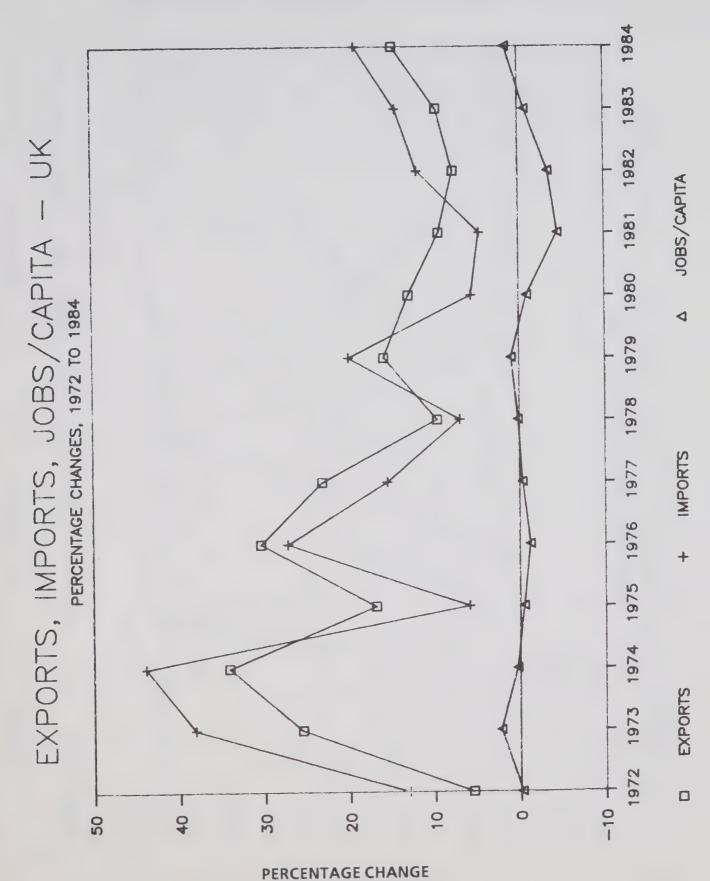


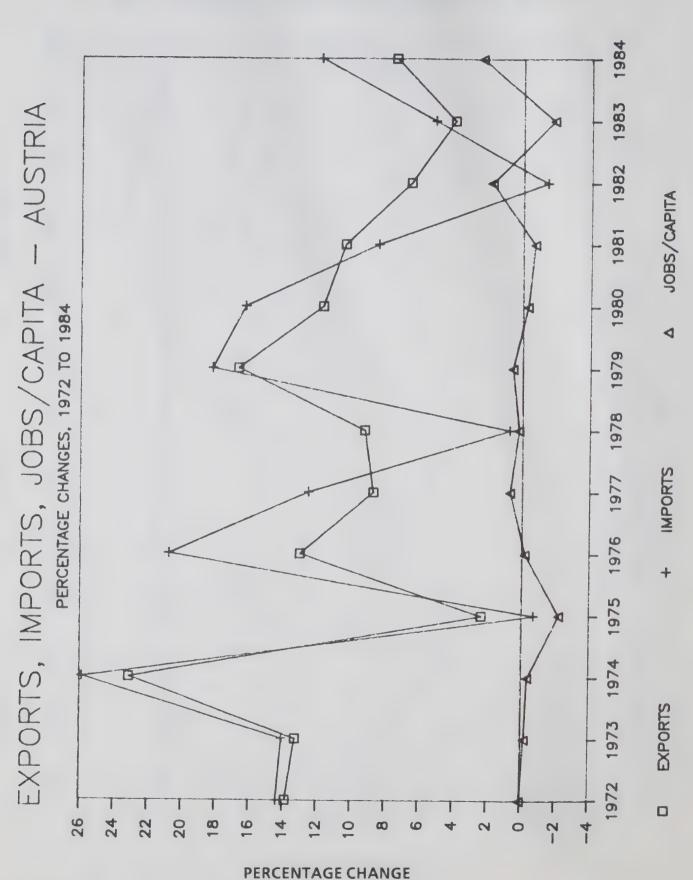


**GRAPH F** 



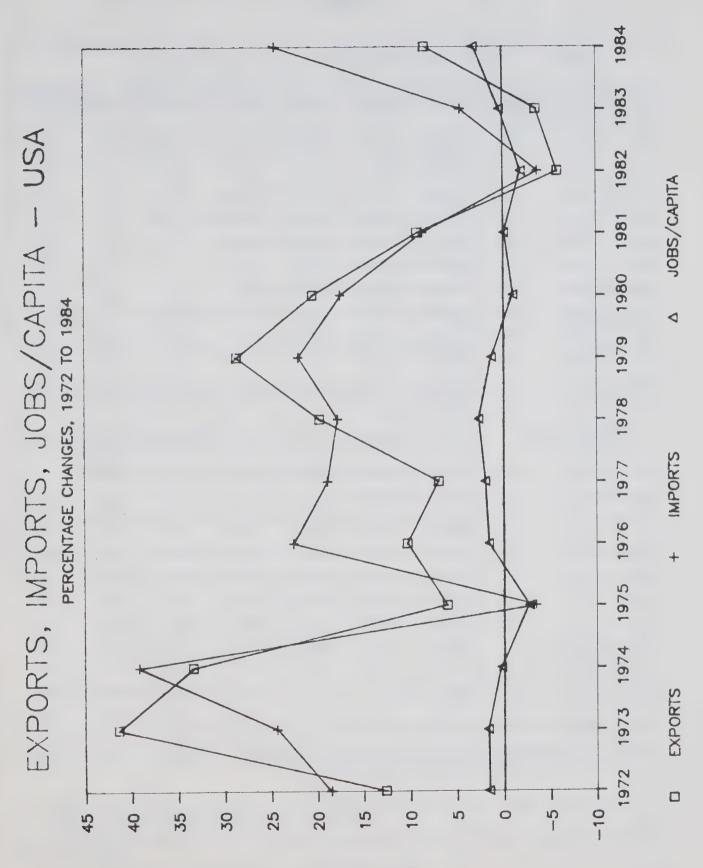
PERCENTAGE CHANGE





**GRAPHI** 

Exports rise and imports rise. These rises and falls do not seem to affect the rate at which jobs per capita rise or fall.



### Table 1

### Selected Major Technological Changes, 1910 to Present

Arguably, these were as major a revolution as the current micro-electronic advances: For example, the proportion of the population working in the primary goods-producing industries dropped 39% in 1911 to 7% in 1981

Agriculture Chemical fertilizers; herbicides; selective breeding; combine harvesters; tractor-

implement systems.

Forestry Chainsaws; skidders; forest management techniques.

Mining Rock drilling and blasting techniques; rock beneficiation processes.

Food Processing Milk processing; frozen foods; freeze-dried foods.

**Textiles** Synthetic fibres; dyestuffs.

Paper and Printing Chemical pulping; photo typesetting; xerography

Primary Metal and Alloy steels; non-ferrous metals; continuous casting processes; high-speed metal cutting

Metal Fabricating

Machinery

**Motor Vehicles** Development of internal combustion engine; assembly-line manufacture; pneumatic

tyres.

Power hand tools; construction machinery; outboard marine motors; numericallycontrolled machine tools; lift trucks; refrigeration and air conditioning equipment;

household appliances.

**Electrical Products** Television transistors; electric typewriters; long-playing records; hi-fidelity sound systems;

radar; microwave-transmission; microelectronics; computers; signalling systems.

Chemical Polymers and plastics; pharmaceutical compounds; antibiotics; oral contraceptives.

Construction Steel reinforced concrete

Utilities Nuclear-fueled electrical generation; long-distance electrical power transmission; oil and

gas pipelines.

Transportation Aircraft; trucks; diesel locomotives; unit trains; container shipping; gas turbine engines.

Communication Telephone systems; picture, voice and data transmission systems; satellites; movies.

Trade Supermarkets; packaging; point-of-sale technologies.

Finance Data communication systems; electronic funds transfer systems; credit cards.

**Community Business** Immunization; diagnostic medical technology; anaesthetics; television in education; and Personal Services

computers in education.

Public Highway construction technology; water treatment; effluent disposal technology; air-Administration

traffic control.

Employment and New Technology, Final Report of the Ontario Task Force on Source: Employment and New Technology, p.38.

TABLE 2

MALE/FEMALE PARTICIPATION RATES FOR SELECTED OECD COUNTRIES

1972 - 83 (1) (2)

Canada			United States			Japan			
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
1972	85.4	45.4	65.4	86.4	50.0	67.9	89.9	53.4	71.4
1973	86.1	47.2	66.7	86.2	51.1	68.4	90.1	54.0	71.7
1974	86.6	48.5	67.5	86.2	52.3	69.0	89.9	52.3	70.8
1975	86.2	50.0	68.1	85.4	53.2	69.1	89.7	51.7	70.4
1976	85.2	50.9	68.1	85.1	54.4	69.5	89.7	51.9	70.5
1977	85.3	51.9	68.6	85.4	55.1	70.4	89.2	53.2	71.0
1978	85.7	54.1	69.9	85.6	57.7	71.4	89.2	54.2	71.5
1979	86.2	55.5	70.8	85.7	58.9	72.1	89.2	54.7	71.8
1980	86.3	57.2	71.8	85.3	59.7	72.3	89.0	54.9	71.8
1981	86.4	58.8	72.6	85.0	60.6	72.7	89.3	55.2	72.1
1982	84.9	58.9	71.9	84.7	61.4	72.9	89.1	55.9	72.3
1983	84.7	60.1	72.4	84.7	61.9	73.1	89.1	57.2	73.0

Germany			France			United Kingdom			
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
1972	89.9	48.9	68.8	85.4	49.3	67.5	93.1	51.2	72.1
1973	89.1	49.6	68.8	85.3	50.0	67.8	93.0	53.1	72.9
1974	88.0	49.8	68.5	85.1	50.6	67.9	91.8	54.4	73.0
1975	87.0	49.6	67.9	84.3	51.2	67.9	92.1	55.1	73.5
1976	85.9	49.5	67.3	83.9	52.0	68.1	92.2	55.5	73.9
1977	85.2	49.3	66.9	83.8	53.0	68.5	91.6	56.2	73.9
1978	84.9	49.4	66.8	83.4	53.5	68.5	91.1	56.7	73.9
1979	84.5	49.6	66.8	82.8	54.1	68.5	90.5	57.9	74.2
1980	83.4	50.0	66.6	81.8	54.4	68.1	90.4	58.3	74.3
1981	82.2	50.1	66.1	80.8	54.4	67.6	90.1	57.1	73.6
1982	81.2	49.8	65.4	80.0	54.6	67.3	89.3	57.4	73.3
1983	80.1	49.5	64.7	78.4	54.3	66.4	87.9	57.8	72.8

<sup>(1)</sup> The participation rates presented in this table represent the ratio of the labour force to the population aged 15-64 years (in percentage terms).

Source: OECD, Labour Force Statistics, 1963-83, 1985.

<sup>(2)</sup> Unfortunately, 1983 is the most recent year for which data are available. A breakdown by age is not available.

TABLE 3

# CANADIAN AND WORLD EXPORTS (Values in Billions of U.S. dollars)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Value of World Exports	\$523.4	\$773.6	\$805.5	\$916.1	\$1041.1	\$1204.6	\$1525.2	\$1875.7	\$1842.8	\$1709.9	\$1674.8	\$1776.6	N.A
Value of Canada's Exports	\$26.4	\$34.5	\$34.1	\$40.6	\$43.6	\$48.4	\$58.3	\$67.7	\$72.7	\$71.2	\$76.7	\$90.4	Z.A.
Canada's Share of World Exports	2.0%	%5:4	4.2%	4.4%	4.2%	4.0%	%8. 8.	3.6%	3.9%	4.2%	4.6%	5.1%	A.A
Index of Volume of Canadian Exports (1971 = 100)	121.0	115.5	107.2	119.8	131.2	144.4	147.4	145.3	149.4	149.9	163.2	199.3	207.7
Percentage Change in Index of Canadian Exports	3	%5.5%	-7.2%	11.8%	%5:0	10.1%	2.1%	-1.4%	2.8%	0.3%	%6.8 6.8	22.1%	4.2%

International Monetary Fund, Direction of Trade Statistics Yearbook, various issues. Statistics Canada, Summary of External Trade, Cat. # 65-001 - various issues.

Sources:

TABLE 4

**REAL GNP & UNEMPLOYMENT RATE** 

Year	\$ 1971 Dollars GNP/GNE	Real GNP Index	Unemployment Rate	Rate Indexed
1946	28292	100.0	3.4	100.0
1947	29498	104.3	2.2	64.7
1948	30231	106.9	2.3	67.6
1949	31388	110.9	2.8	82.4
1950	33762	119.3	3.6	105.9
1951	35450	125.3	2.4	70.6
1952	38617	136.5	2.9	85.3
1953	40605	143.5	3.0	88.2
1954	40106	141.8	4.6	135.3
1955	43891	155.1	4.4	129.4
1956	47599	168.2	3.4	100.0
1957	48718	172.2	4.6	135.3
1958	49844	176.2	7.0	205.9
1959	51737	182.9	6.0	176.5
1960	53231	188.1	7.0	205.9
1961	54741	193.5	7.1	208.8
1962	58475	206.7	5.9	173.5
1963	61487	217.3	5.5	161.8
1964	65610	231.9	4.7	138.2
1965	69981	247.4	3.9	114.7
1966	74844	264.5	3.6	105.9
1967	77344	273.4	4.1	120.6
1968	81864	289.4	4.8	141.2
1969	86225	304.8	4.7	138.2
1970	88390	312.4	5.9	173.5
1971	94450	333.8	6.4	188.2
1972	100248	354.3	6.3	185.3
1973	107812	381.1	5.6	164.7
1974	111678	394.7	5.4	158.8
1975	113005	399.4	6.9	202.9
1976	119612	422.8	7.1	208.8
1977	121988	431.2	8.1	238.2
1978	126347	446.6	8.3	244.1
1970	130362	460.8	7.4	217.6
1980	131765	465.7	7.5	220.6
1981	136108	481.1	7.5	220.6
1982	130065	459.7	11.0	323.5
1983	134361	474.9	11.9	350.0
1984	141097	498.7	11.3	332.4
1985	147439	521.2	10.5	308.8

Source: Statistics Canada



## SUMMARIES OF INTERVIEWS WITH EXPERTS CONSULTED BY THE SUB-COMMITTEE IN CANADA, AUSTRIA, BRITAIN, FRANCE AND GERMANY

411 . 1 D	138	Kümmerlein, Sigrid	174
Allert and Braun	138	Lübke, Oliver	
Bauer and Wagenhofer	139	Lutz, B., Dr.	
Bayer (Herr Richter)	139	McCracken, Mike	177
Bellemare, Diane	142	Meltz, Noah (Morley Gunderson)	177
Bonn, Embassy	143	OECD	
Canadian Labour Congress	144	Paquet, Gilles	
Carcenac, Yves	145	Parizeau, Jacques	
Carmichael, Edward (Paul Matthews)	148	Peitchinis, Steven	
Cassels, John		Peters, Doug	
Cohen, Marjorie		Piskaty, Georg, Dr.	
Colardyn, Danielle	151	Pribrich, Mr	
Confederation of National Trade Unions	152	Puethmann, Dr.	
Courchene, Tom (David Laidler)	153	Quebec — Michèle Jean	
D'Aquino, Tom (Todd Rutley)	154	Ramoff, Dr. (François and Ornon)	
Debeine, Pierre	154	Rehn, Gösta	
de Larminat, M.		Rosenmöller, Dr.	
Dobell, Rod	157	Scarfe, Brian	
Fortin, Pierre	160		4.05
Gerard, Chriss (R. Lucas)	. 164	Schmidt, Hermann	
Geyer, Dr.	. 166	Schwartz, Bertrand	
Gillespie, Irwin	. 166	Social Costs of Unemployment	
Ginden, Bob		Stewart, Ian	
Hayes and Fonda	. 168	Unions, Vienna	
Helliwell, John		Valli, Paul-Pierre	
Himmelreich, Dr.	. 171	Walker, Michael	
Holland, Geoffrey	. 172	Weldon, Jack	
Institute for Educational Research in		Wilkinson, Bruce	
the Economy	173	Youth Affairs, Ministry of	21
John, Dr. (Dr. Aigner)	174		

Texts compressed, verified with authors and written by: CHRISTINE DEARING Research Co-ordinator

### Interview with Mr. Allert and Dr. Braun Federal Ministry for Education and Science Bonn, West Germany January 19, 1987

Vocational Training in the Dual System

- (1) The Ministry's main responsibility is vocational training within the dual system in the areas of enterprise-based workshop training as well as overall vocational training policy and university affairs (20% of the school population goes on to university).
- (2) The system attempts to produce adaptable people by focusing on initial training.
- (3) Vocational training lasts an average of three years and offers specific training as well as enough basic training to allow for flexibility and further training.
- (4) Systematic training takes into account the changing workplace. Training regulations (set out by the federal government after negotiations with employers and unions) emphasize "key" qualifications: responsibility; teamwork; decision making; creativity; ability to undergo further training.
- (5) Vocational training also occurs in school; it includes basic academic training in math, language, reading and writing (during two days a week in school).
- (6) Attendance at vocational schools requires often eight hours per day (regular school is six hours).
- (7) In cases where the employer cannot provide training due to lack of facilities, the additional training centres are funded by the Federal Institute for Vocational Training.
- (8) The main policy is that the employer is responsible for training; training costs can be deducted from profits.

### Illiteracy

- (9) 1% of the total population cannot read or write.
- (10) There is a larger number of people who can read but can't understand what the text says.
- (11) German schools graduate students after an examination requiring literacy skills.
- (12) Certain employers complain that the level of knowledge on matters of general interest is inadequate.

### Technical high schools (Fachoberschulen)

- (13) For those who wish to pursue specific technical training (not in the dual system of alternating school and work training) there are technical high schools (age 19 to 20).
- (14) These schools lead to higher vocational training in schools (Fachoberschulen) or to university education.
- (15) 12% of vocational trainees shift to a more academic stream in order to pursue university studies.
- (16) Employers in the dual system encourage young people to stay on in the firm rather than pursue further education.
- (17) Training in the dual system seems to be the best preparation for future work.

Interview with Dr. Bauer and Dr. Wagenhofer Economic-political section Federal Chamber of Trade and Commerce Vienna, Austria February 2, 1987

- (1) Austria's economic performance depends on its competitiveness vis-à-vis the European Community.
- (2) Austria has import-export arrangements with EC countries as well as with some eastern-block countries.
- (3) 40% of Austria's GDP is linked to foreign trade in goods and sevices. Productivity and efficiency are pre-requisites for competitiveness.
- (4) Austria has programs which subsidize environmental projects, provide the elderly with food and so on.
- (5) Austria has a population equal to 10% of West Germany's.
- (6) Germans own 28% of total investment in Austria. In both Germany and Austria, social climates in private companies are similar. Foreign investment does not cause the same problems that it might in Canada. Foreign firms have little difficulty becoming accustomed to Austrian ways. Further, Austria has many neighbours. Only 40% of imports and 30% of exports are with Germany. Other countries are important to Austria.
- (7) Austria is more independent from Germany than Canada is from the U.S. Austria pegs its

currency on the German mark in order to stabilize expectations in money markets and investment.

- (8) The Austrian bank discount rate is 3.5%; prime rate is 8.5%; federal deficit is 5.4% of GDP; total government deficit is about 4% of GDP.
- (9) Foreign-owned firms carry out some research in Austria because wage rates are often lower and skilled human capital is available. Highly trained German researchers often seek work in the U.S.; Austrians go to Germany.
- (10) Austria gives incentives for foreign firms to locate in Austria. The existence of multinationals is to Austria's advantage and provides links with other countries.
- (11) Austria has tended to imitate rather than innovate when it comes to R and D programs and developing new technology.
  - (12) 1.3% of GDP is devoted to research.

### Bayer AG (Herr Richter, Director of Vocational Training) Leverkusen, West Germany January 21, 1987

- (1) Because all companies follow the same guidelines and train to the same level, there is a reduced risk of losing trained workers to other companies; there is a large pool of well-trained workers.
- (2) Bayer runs its own vocational training school with provincial supervision. The federal government supervises training in the work-place.
- (3) 95% of trainees are employed after initial three-year training; 5% to 7% leave to go on to university or technical college. The company is under no legal obligation to employ trainees.
- (4) Bayer carries out most of its research in Germany. However, because of different consumer patterns in Japan and the U.S., and because their subsidiaries there service large markets, some research in pharmaceuticals, for example, is done in these countries.
- (5) The number of universities and research facilities in the U.S. makes research there more attractive.
- (6) Bayer spends 3% of its payroll annually on training.

- (7) Trainees are given a training wage. Training costs are deductible expenses for the firm's taxation.
- (8) Older workers with obsolete skills who need retraining receive the same training as young apprentices at Bayer.
- (9) There are special programs for women who have been out of the labcer market and need new skills.
- (10) Bayer has helped workers in declining fields make the transition to high demand areas; work councils comprising workers, union representatives and foremen ensure that workers are re-trained in areas of high demand and high income.
- (11) The concentration is on broad-based initial training allowing for quick re-training and adaptability for other jobs; it is easier to re-train someone who has already received some initial training.
- (12) Increasingly, applicants for vocational training are grade 13 graduates, whereas they have traditionally been grade 9 graduates. This is because of the growing demand for skilled workers.
- (13) Unions understand the change in demand for jobs. They agree that companies should train more people than they need in view of longer-range goals.
- (14) The number of trainees at Bayer has increased regardless of economic conditions; the kinds of vocations and the numbers in each vocation change with market demand.
- (15) Trainees receive vocational on-the-job training and extensive workshop training where real-life situations are simulated. Theoretical training comes later.
- (16) Bayer also trains apprentices in occupations unrelated to its own needs, eg. woodworking.
- (17) Bayer has on-site workshops and classrooms as well as some housing facilities for its trainees.

### Interview with Professor Diane Bellemare Economics Department Université du Québec à Montréal March 2, 1986

Full employment strategy

(1) It is possible to implement a full employment strategy without raising taxes.

- (2) Important structural changes will nevertheless have to be made and expenditures will have to be reviewed.
- (3) Employment must be dealt with in a systematic way.
- (4) In Canada, reducing inflation and the deficit have been priority concerns.
- (5) The last ten years have been marked by the struggle to fight inflation, a struggle which increased unemployment. Therefore, unemployment has helped to lower inflation.
- (6) The aim of "full employment" is to create a situation in which everyone who wants to work can do so in his or her chosen field. In striving for "full employment" our economic instruments would be used to create and preserve jobs and for job-sharing purposes.
- (7) For example, Sweden and Norway weathered the international crisis without an undue increase in their unemployment rates. Employment became the focus of every economic policy. The federal deficit in Sweden represented 6 per cent of the GNP in 1982. In Canada, the deficit currently represents 6.7 per cent of the GNP. In Sweden it is now 3 per cent of GNP as a result of coherent economic policies. In Canada, we tend to forget the positive spinoff multiplier effects of employment.
- (8) Sweden, Norway and Austria have adopted their full employment policies on macroeconomic principles.
- (9) In Austria in the early '70s, the focus of economic policies was on protecting jobs without increasing inflation.
- (10) The government adopted a policy based on increased expenditures (for example, social security) and fought inflation with a hard currency policy and a very strict income policy.
  - (11) Their monetary policy is restrictive.
- (12) Because of the possibility of deducting interest payments from taxes, high interest rates had less of a negative impact on employment in Austria than they did in Canada.
- (13) The Austrian government increased spending to reduce unemployment and battle the world reces-

- sion. At the same time, it raised taxes to help pay off the deficit.
- (14) The government proceeded in a selective manner: while personal taxes were not increased, other forms of payments were, for example highway tolls.
- (15) A considerable number of tax shelters were eliminated to reduce the level of savings and to increase consumer spending.
- (16) A similar policy was adopted in Norway. To fight the recession, the government increased its social spending substantially. It also combined a macroeconomic policy with an income policy. Through the negotiation process, government, unions and management determined budget policy directions and wage increases.
- (17) For example, to fight unemployment, stimulate employment and protect consumption, government spending must be increased. For a country to remain competitive, it must keep inflation in check. In Norway, management agreed to grant small wage increases while the government increased old age pensions or lowered taxes.
- (18) In the final analysis, the government pursued an expansionist policy. Businesses did not have to absorb hefty wage increases while workers, in social terms, enjoyed an increase in real income levels.

### Training

- (19) Austria and Norway rely less systematically than Sweden on a labour market policy (for training and re-training).
- (20) A wide range of programs exists in Canada, but not all of them are guaranteed to be successful as they are too centralized and based on incomplete information.
- (21) Practical experience in the field, not econometric instruments, is the key to forecasting employment.
- (22) The aerospace industry in Quebec had been relying on foreign workers to make up for the shortage of engineering experts. Those who examined the problem discovered that no universities in Quebec offered courses in aerospace technology. A committee composed of government, union and management representatives was, therefore, set up to formulate a five-year manpower requirement plan. The industry is now employing Canadian engineers.

- (23) Adequate solutions can thus be found through such tripartite co-operation.
- (24) Training programs were set up in Canada to lower unemployment. A person enrolled in a training program is not considered to be unemployed. The same holds true at the provincial level with respect to the qualifying period for welfare benefits. An individual in training does not accumulate credits towards U.I. or welfare benefits. This process is inhumane and demoralizes workers.
- (25) Sweden adopted a Keynesian policy following World War II.
- (26) It achieved high levels of employment by implementing income security, spending and investment policies. This approach has created some inflationary pressure.
- (27) The Swedish Finance Ministry, under pressure from the unions, decided to adopt a less expansionist macro-oriented strategy and agreed to resort to deficit financing during the recession to finance a labour-market policy. The aim of the policy was to train people during the recession so that they would be prepared when the economy eventually recovered. Useful jobs were therefore created during the recession. A training system was introduced to create a social infrastructure through public works, which employed people and trained them for the jobs an economic recovery would bring. The policy was more employment oriented.
- (28) Employment was stimulated directly by labour-market programs; the multiplier effect was much greater than if consumption had been stimulated: this might simply have led to increased imports.
- (29) At the same time, productivity was improved, because the social infrastructure was more highly developed and could be adapted more easily to the requirements of industry.

### Direct job creation

- (30) In the 1970s, Sweden used this approach to distribute profits when productivity increased, to ensure employment.
- (31) Industry does not automatically re-invest profits to increase the number of jobs. Further, increased productivity does not always translate into higher wages.

- (32) During times of high productivity, Sweden makes sure that a portion of the profits resulting from the higher productivity is recycled to create new services. The number of jobs in the civil service shot up in the 1970s, to the point where 30% of the jobs in Sweden were inside the civil service.
- (33) Many of these jobs are now filled by women. It is important to note that they are high quality jobs with security and count as genuine jobs even if the hours of work are shorter.
- (34) These countries (Austria, Sweden, Norway) are succeeding because they have made full employment their primary objective. In most countries, full employment will never be attained unless it becomes a political priority.
- (35) Austria, Sweden and Norway are economic democracies: unions and employers both participate in defining an economic strategy, so that these strategies will be more closely oriented toward the needs of society.
- (36) In Canada, economic policy is the result of lobbying, which is not a very democratic approach.
- (37) In Austria, the unions and the employers get together and reach an agreement; the government has no say in the matter at all.
- (38) Germany's economic policies are very similar to Canada's. Unions no longer work with employers to define policy.
- (39) In Norway and Sweden, there is a system of negotiation very similar to that of Austria.
- (40) In Sweden, government officials do not dictate the level of salary increases but only the time at which negotiations will take place.
- (41) The parallel between Austria and Canada is interesting because Austrian monetary policy is linked to that of Germany.
- (42) In Canada, we could have a full employment policy based on other modes, in which the provinces would have a more important role. Regional needs are very important in Canada.
- (43) In the United States, the political system is such that it is impossible to initiate economic strategies at the local level. In Canada, we could make use of microeconomic approaches. We have a tendency to

import social techniques and ways of thinking from the Americans.

- (44) Possibly our Senate committees could study the unemployment insurance system. We need an unemployment insurance plan that protects every one's economic security while stimulating job creation.
- (45) Having a job represents a fundamental value for Canadians. The problem is that our governments do not seem to realize this.
- (46) The federal government could have been expansionist in 1980 but the provinces wanted to reduce their deficits and cancelled out the effect of the federal program. Without co-operation, federal initiatives cannot work.
- (47) Use could be made of the employment productivity centre set up by the 1984 Lalonde budget. This institution could be entrusted with the responsibility for negotiating economic policy with the provinces. An agreement could be reached among employers, unions and provinces, as is done in other countries.
- (48) The centre could look after productivity, free trade and trade policies.
- (49) We could begin by agreeing nationally on budgetary and tax policies.
- (50) On the other hand, labour-market and regional development policies must be decentralized to a great extent. We could have provincial policies or a federal policy divided regionally, with five large, clearly defined regions, each of which would be responsible for administration of funds, programs, choice of programs, and participation by municipalities in a tripartite consultation process.
- (51) Employment would be negotiated on a regional level by all concerned.
- (52) In a policy centred on regional development, the spinoff multiplier effects of central investment spending are less than those of spending within the region by small and medium-sized businesses which have a larger pool of wages and salaries.
- (53) Only a region can know where its strengths and resources are located. Ideological quarrels at the national level often obscure regional needs.

- (54) West Germany made use of a similar cooperative system to canvass people's views on macroeconomic policy (combined-action committees).
- (55) In 1977, these committees ceased to function. The unions withdrew from the system and the orientation of the policy was changed. The West German government wanted to give priority to inflation and deficit reduction instead of to employment, possibly because of new political currents in the country.
- (56) In West Germany, the full employment consensus was fractured at the national level, but at the regional and local levels, the unions and employers are continuing to direct labour-market policy autonomously.
- (57) According to recent statistics, unemployment is increasing in Germany (8.8%), while in Sweden, Norway and Austria, unemployment and the deficit are decreasing.
- (58) These countries have become aware that a full employment policy is valuable both to the social infrastructure and economic efficiency. The pursuit of full employment can contain inflation and stimulate productivity, because people feel they have a share in the outcome. Otherwise, it is difficult to mobilize individuals to combat the deficit or support technological change or free trade, for example.

### Briefing by Canadian Embassy Officials Bonn, West Germany January 19, 1987

Unemployment

- (1) Although youth unemployment in Germany is low (6.5% compared with 8.9% for the whole population), many young people are in training or in the military.
- (2) The unemployed are unorganized with no cohesive representation to defend their interests.
- (3) The majority of the population are doing very well.
- (4) U.I. benefits are high; the majority of the unemployed (more than 50%) are women even though women are only 38% of the work force. This is less of a political problem in Germany than in Canada because women's rights are less well defended in Germany.
- (5) Employers face tremendous overhead costs due to the social safety net. Social safety net contribu-

tions by employers represent a sum equal to 50% or 60% of their wage bill.

(6) Because of these, employers are tempted to hire people off the black market.

### Demographics

- (7) West Germany is facing declining birth rates and an aging population. This is putting financial pressure on the social system.
- (8) Attempts are being made to stimulate a population increase by augmenting family benefits, child care allowances and so on.
- (9) Men or women who stay home for the first year after their child is born are considered to be gainfully employed and can contribute to pension schemes.
- (10) Immigration is not seen as a solution to the problem; obtaining citizenship is a long and difficult process and is not encouraged.

### Training

- (11) Employers have a strong feeling of commitment to training. Companies act in enlightened self-interest and realize the social and future economic benefits of training. Much prestige is attached to offering training to young people.
- (12) There is a high level of pragmatic co-operation between capital and labour, unions, employers and workers.

### Investment

- (13) Investment in new technology has increased over the last ten years.
- (14) Companies are spending more money on research and development.

### Funding of training; U.I.

(15) Funding for training/re-training and U.I. come from employer/employee contributions collected by the Federal Employment Institute.

### Canadian Labour Congress (C.L.C.) Ms. Shirley Carr and Mr. Ron Lang July 29, 1986

(1) A consumer recovery is the only way we can turn the Canadian economy around.

### (2) Job creation is necessary:

### I INDUSTRIAL SECTOR

- a) low-income housing
- b) reforestation
- c) railway system
- d) ship building

### II SERVICE SECTOR

- a) Day care
- b) Care for the elderly
- c) "Protective" industries (court workers, etc.)
- (3) With respect to employment policies, laid-off workers should have priority over new entrants in any job creation scheme.
- (4) There is no way to "force" those who are employable but who don't want to work to accept jobs.
- (5) There are social problems associated with finding well-paying jobs for those on welfare when those not on welfare cannot qualify for them or have access to them.
- (6) Government (federal) and business must invest to create demand.
- (7) Workers' Compensation is a payroll tax which must remain distinct from a Guaranteed Annual Income policy. It is a true insurance scheme in that an employer's Workers' Compensation premiums are based on his accident rating: the more accidents, the higher the premiums. This is a clear incentive to maintain safety levels.
  - (8) U.I. does not work in the same way.
- (9) In 1975, '76, '77, the C.L.C. supported concerted policy-making by management, government and labour, rather than wage controls (Manifesto 1976 C.L.C. convention; July 76 presentation to Cabinet).
- (10) The trade union movement is based on labour market policy: the bottom line is jobs.
  - (11) Unions would like:
    - a) recognition of labour as a legitimate social partner;

b) the Department of Employment and Immigration to shift towards being a Crown corporation to reorient focus so that they could be proactive rather than reactive

Interview with Mr. Carcenac and members of the employment delegation Paris, France January 26, 1987

Employment policy

- (1) France has experienced little or no economic growth accompanied by unemployment and demographic problems.
- (2) The unemployment rate has remained above 5.5% since 1985. The present rate is 10.7%, which represents an unemployed population of 2.5 million, including 1 million youth.
- (3) The duration of long-term unemployment continues to grow; it has now reached an average of 350 days.
- (4) The prospects for economic growth are poor and there is a strong likelihood that the current situation will continue.
  - (5) The government's approach has four facets:
  - (a) general liberalization of economic policy;
  - (b) adjustment of labour supply and demand through job placement;
  - (c) promotion of employment;
  - (d) social support (see last paragraph of this interview).
- (6) (a) General Liberalization of Economic Policy Since March 1986
  - Emphasis is placed on greater freedom of management for employers, with respect, for example, to industrial prices, flexibility of working hours and contracts. There is also a trend toward ending the requirement to obtain administrative authorization for laying people off.
  - New measures to encourage the development of part-time employment were introduced with some difficulty; there are incentives for

business to hire more people. The same inconsistencies exist regarding the need to distinguish between measures that increase employment and measures that reduce employment.

- (7) Adjustment of Supply and Demand
  - This facet includes services to organize and decentralize placement and training.
  - Programs for young workers:
    - (i) co-operative education
    - (ii) emergency plan
    - (iii) apprenticeship program
- (8) Co-operative Education (Since 1985) (cf. Debeine)
  - A recent business/labour agreement eases the transition between initial training at school and work.
  - Special employment contracts promote hiring and training:
  - Apprenticeship contract (two years): general training, theory and practice leading to CAP (Certificat d'aptitude professionnelle) examinations; the employer pays the apprentice between 15% and 70% of the minimum wage.
  - Qualification contract (six months to two years): on-the-job plus classroom training equivalent to 25% of the contract's total duration.
  - Employment adjustment contract (minimum six months with at least 200 hours of complementary training): promotes the hiring of already trained young people; in the last two cases, the contracts are financed by the employer and may include benefits.
  - (9) Emergency Plan (1986)
  - Employers can take advantage of exemptions from social security contributions by hiring young people between the ages of 16 and 25; exemptions are between 25% and 100% depending on the type of contract.
  - (10) Apprenticeship (20 hours)

- Initial guidance: assistance for young people leaving school, to help them determine their vocational orientation; financed by the government at \$4.00/trainee-hour.
- Job readiness (six months): for those who have difficulty finding employment (long-term unemployed, those with poor school performance); institutional training period equal to 25% of total training; financed by the government at \$4.00/trainee-hour, with costs of transportation, lodging and social security borne by the government; young people aged 16 to 18 initially receive \$122.00 per month and later \$168.00 per month; those aged 18 to 21 receive \$267.00 per month and those over 21 receive \$356.00 per month.
- Introduction to the world of work (SIVP Stages d'initiation à la vie professionnelle, three to six months): enables young people to discover the work world and develop work skills with a view to helping them choose a career; financed by the government (\$4.00/trainee-hour) and the employer (17% to 27% of the minimum wage) including lodging, transportation and social security; they also receive the same wages as mentioned above.
- Community work (three months to one year on a part-time basis, for 20 hours per week or 80 hours per month): this program helps young people who are unemployed and not undergoing training to enter the work force and prepare for work; the young people do community work that responds to local needs, within non-profit organizations, foundations and public institutions; the work consists of social assistance, user services, environmental improvement, etc., financed by the government at \$263.00 per month; the sponsoring organization sometimes pays a salary of \$105.00 per month; social security is borne by the government.

### (11) Employer Financing

— To promote the employment of young people, employers are required to pay 0.1% of total wages as an apprenticeship tax, and 0.2% of total wages to finance vocational training; alternatively, the employer can pay this amount to a certified organization; the

employer can deduct from his taxable profits \$10.50/trainee-hour in the case of qualification and employment adjustment contracts.

### (12) Promotion of Employment

- (i) Assistance for unemployed people who start a business: a premium is paid by the government to unemployed people receiving compensation who decide to start a business. This premium is equal to the unemployment allowance. In 1985-86, 70,000 people were helped through this program.
- (ii) Local initiative employment: in the socio-cultural sector; 3,000 to 5,000 jobs are subsidized annually.
- (iii) Search for new employment opportunities: research at the local level on ways of increasing employment in tertiary industries (e.g. domestic help).

### (13) Social Support

This includes labour market measures to facilitate retirement, pre-retirement, relocation; to help immigrants return to their homeland; to compensate unemployed people and help them find employment.

### Interview with Edward Carmichael (C.D. Howe Institute) and Paul Matthews (Devry Institute of Technology) Toronto April 10, 1986

Will there be jobs?:

- (1) At the end of 1982, we reached a high in unemployment of 13.9% We have had over one million unemployed for over five years.
- (2) 1.2 million jobs have been added to total employment since the end of the recession: in mid-1981 we had 11 million employed with 7.5% unemployment. The next 18 months saw a loss of 500,000 jobs. To this 10.5 million base we have added 1.2 million jobs for 700,000 net jobs. This has been distributed unevenly across the country. Fewer jobs exist in Western Canada today than in 1981.
- (3) For Canada as a whole, since 1970, our employment creation record has been the best among the industrialized countries.
- (4) We have a fast-growing labour force: this causes unemployment.

- (5) If we can create between 300,000 and 400,000 jobs per year, we can lower the unemployment rate to  $7\frac{1}{2}$ % and lower.
- (6) Our training objectives must take into account both unemployment and those entering the labour force. Of the 1.2 million unemployed, a segment is chronically unemployed.
- (7) Among those on welfare, 450,000 are employable. The chronically unemployed account for a large portion of statistically measured unemployment.
- (8) There is another segment consisting of short-term unemployed. The U.I. system cushions this short-term loss of income. The hardship for this group is not the same as for the chronically unemployed. It is on this group that we must focus.
- (9) The most important thing for the government to do is to keep the economy growing at 3% per year in order to lower the unemployment rate to 7%.
- (10) A lower rate would involve putting more resources into job training and direct employment programs.
- (11) These jobs, ranging from public works to wage-subsidy programs, would be federally funded though not necessarily federally run.
- (12) The U.I. system could be re-worked to lower the economic costs to government and business.
- (13) When unemployment or U.I. goes up, small business feels the pressure to raise premiums. They pay wages plus premiums and cannot afford to hire more people.
- (14) People's time could be put to better use during periods of high unemployment. Rather than using U.I. premiums one could use general revenue if we are looking at reducing the economic costs of unemployment.
- (15) The U.I. premium is a payroll tax added on to wages. A wage subsidy of 15% would be beneficial in periods of high unemployment to improve the employment situation and government revenue.
- (16) In the high technology industries, small companies are the major employers. There is no support network for training in these small companies. A training subsidy could lower the cost of financing trainees at an early stage and would be attractive to employers.

- (17) Smaller companies want to cash in on the learning curve but cannot afford the initial investment in training.
- (18) There is a danger of abusing wage subsidies for training by getting the maximum subsidy again and again and rolling over inexperienced trainees after a two-year training period.
- (19) The subsidy could be given for a start-up or expansion period only, to counter this abuse and to act against the tendency to replace seasoned workers with cheaper, inexperienced trainees to lower production costs.
- (20) Initial training should be broadly-based in all cases and should be able to support continued training for a more focused approach through targetting.
- (21) There is a large area of training not addressed by public education because public education cannot react to the market. Short courses more clearly targeted to the market might be more successful.
- (22) Six-week/six-month specialty courses would allow training to react more quickly and accurately to current and changing demands.
- (23) We can predict the need for job-specific skills within a 12-month span, but not beyond.
- (24) In high tech, a good general education in the electronics field enhances the retention rate.
- (25) A combination of general education and specific training would provide broad-based knowledge which is easily adaptable.
- (26) It is necessary to have a better understanding of basic business concepts to be successful in the market place.
- (27) Occupational-and-skill forecasting methods are doomed to failure in our economy, as they are based on a smooth projection of trends into the future.
- (28) This is conditioned by information on present shortages.
- (29) An observation of the last five years shows that changes in areas of economic growth have been very dramatic. Population and occupational shifts are driven by world market forces, none of which are easily forecast but to which we in Canada must respond.

- (30) Demand for products, jobs and skills change so quickly in Canada that much specific training must go on in firms or organizations able to adapt to the environment once a general education has been achieved.
- (31) The government should support independent bodies in the private sector in terms of training.
- (32) The Critical Skills Training program trained people for jobs which were obsolete once the training was finished.
- (33) Small, private institutions are much better able to react and adapt to current market demands with respect to training and placement.
- (34) It has been suggested that working time be reduced through a shorter work week or by providing time off for re-training, the cost of which is shouldered by the firm and the government. This would reduce annual work time.
- (35) We have fewer 45-hour/week jobs today than in 1926.
- (36) There are natural pressures as skills increase and incomes increase that lead to greater leisure in return for shorter work weeks.
- (37) Employers often do not see the benefits of shorter work weeks and training periods in terms of productivity and wage reduction.
- (38) The move toward a shorter week will occur by evolution rather than through legislation. Government involvement will be necessary to provide incentives: for example, to encourage employers to adopt a sabbatical approach to employees until such an approach becomes accepted practice.
- (39) Privatization of the training system would mean the system would become more market driven.
- (40) The education system sells training; the private system sells jobs.
- (41) If a credit/subsidy system could encourage private education where business is learning, more employable people could be produced.
- (42) To ensure quality control, private training institutes driven by the market should be under the auspices of the provincial government.
- (43) Equality of opportunity for young people: through loans or grants, governments would have to

- support those who cannot afford to enroll in a private school.
- (44) Welfare money could be used to pay for training in private institutes.
- (45) There are two important attitudinal characteristics in Canada:
  - a) a commitment to universal access to education;
  - b) unrealistic expectations of the market place with respect to the need for relocation to find jobs. Regional differences will have to be addressed in any national strategy. Private enterprises deal with the problem of regional disparity with difficulty.
- (46) A transitional adjustment assistance program, as proposed by the Macdonald Commission, to provide wage subsidies and so on might be appropriate in attempting to recognize regional problems.
- (47) The reality of two-income families must be dealt with also when we talk of mobility and moving people to jobs. Some jobs must be brought to people in order that a two-income family can remain a two-income family.
- (48) Satellite education could be developed to train indigenous people to work in an indigenous environment in areas of market demand. If this demand changes, a small institute could adapt quickly to locally specific needs.
- (49) A tax-incentive system could speed up a localized approach to training for jobs in demand.
- (50) A licensed, supervised, private system could adapt quickly to market demands in conjunction with a broad-based education provided on a public basis. Public systems have regulations which make quick adaptation to demand and changes impossible.
- (51) Large companies have tended to down-size certain areas and to contract out services which otherwise would have been provided within the firm.
- (52) There is a trend to hiring people on a temporary or part-time basis with contracts. The cost to the employer is significantly reduced.
- (53) A similar trend is one which sees employers laying off full-time workers, having them form a small company and hiring their services as consultants on a contract basis.

(54) Technology is allowing us to down-size many large operations.

Interview with John Cassels
Director-General
National Economic Development Office
London, England
January 15, 1987

National Economic Development Office (NEDO)

- (1) NEDO serves the National Economic Development Council, a tripartite body set up 25 years ago to discuss ways of improving the economy.
- (2) The Council is composed of six members each from government, business and trade unions including the Chancellor of the Exchequer.
- (3) NEDO has a staff of 190 serving 35 industry sectors.

Tripartite collaboration

- (4) Although total agreement on goals is unrealistic, discussion of improvement in the economy is useful and important.
- (5) There is general agreement that Britain should increase its exports by becoming more competitive on the world markets.
- (6) Tripartite sectoral and regional committees achieve greater harmony between labour, management and government because they concentrate on practical questions.
- (7) Education and training are seen as important factors in improving economic health.
- (8) In which ways can education improve competitiveness?
- (9) Theoretically, responsibility for training is shared among central government, public and private agencies, employers and individuals. The prime responsibility rests with employers.

### Current work

(10) Emphasis is currently being given to management education, training and development. A study of management training approaches in the U.S., Japan, France and Germany is in progress and due to report in April. The key point is that major companies must set a positive tone for management development.

- (11) Attempts are being made to persuade companies of the need to take training more seriously. Attitudes must be changed.
- (12) Better communication is necessary to explain why investment in research and development is essential.

### Attitudes to training

- (13) There is a general agreement that measures to promote employment are costly. Less attention has been paid to the costs of unemployment.
- (14) Industry is conscious that measures to create employment are paid for out of taxes and that more such measures may mean higher taxes.
- (15) Some advocate subsidizing training to motivate employers to hire and train unemployed people.
- (16) Work experience and training for transferable skills are necessary. A foot in the door of the workplace is important.
- (17) The nature of training is changing from training for specific jobs to training for transferability, adaptability and acquisition of new skills.
- (18) There is an increased emphasis on self-reliance in the work place.
- (19) The number of jobs for "unadaptable" people is decreasing.
- (20) It is important to re-train people upwards to use their full potential at work. The role of innate skill and ability must be emphasized more strongly.

### Interview with Marjorie Cohen York University Toronto April 9, 1986

- (1) Full employment would be possible if the country had a genuine plan to achieve this goal.
- (2) We seem to be turning away from planning toward allowing the market to take over.
- (3) Full employment could be achieved overnight but unemployment is useful to business because it keeps wages down.
- (4) Since we are such an open economy, and because of our tendency to import and export pri-

mary products, business does not see unemployment as a loss to consumption.

- (5) We have a trade deficit in areas which employ most of our people.
- (6) Increased trade is not the answer to unemployment because of the basic imbalance in our economy.
- (7) The government says that rigidities have to be removed and that labour has to become more adaptable. This in fact means that wages will be lowered. The free trade argument states this in a disguised manner so as to, in effect, counter the social progress we have made over the last century.
- (8) The Forget Commission on Unemployment Insurance is not examining the possibility of reducing unemployment but of phasing out the program to cut back on the U.I. bill. The clearest way to reduce expenditures would be to cut back on unemployment, not on the U.I. program.
- (9) When the objective of the government is to save money, the results (in the form of programs) are often unwanted; when the objective is to provide more jobs, one gets at the heart of the matter. People, then, begin to trust government.
- (10) We have a highly skilled and educated work force as well as many resources, but a high level of unemployment compared with other countries in the industrialized world.
- (11) We need to look at the structure of our economy and work against accentuating areas which have caused problems in the past. We need to examine our import/export activities and our focus in the economic structure of the country.
- (12) In the logging industry, we continue to import our equipment from Sweden instead of making it in Canada. We should have invested in the development of highly technological logging equipment.
- (13) The Dionne spinning mill in Drummondville is totally automated with vastly increased productivity thanks to Swiss technology.
- (14) The computerized machinery in the textile, agricultural and mining industries comes from the U.S. and elsewhere. Our lower dollar makes this machinery expensive and undermines our competitiveness. We should have better production facilities.
- (15) Reducing tax loads to business does not necessarily induce investment. Higher profits do not

always mean increased investment (Bellemare, para. 31).

- (16) Although trade with the U.S. has increased, our unemployment rate has not decreased proportionately.
- (17) Exports do not increase employment because every job gained through exports is lost either in jobs through imports or in investment in foreign markets. There is always a balance between imports and exports.
- (18) In a four-year period (the "long-term" time frame of a Parliament), trade policy cannot be seen as the primary way to achieve full employment. The current push for free trade, privatization and deregulation seems to be orienting us to a more market-dominated approach.
- (19) We need planning for a greater integration of the following sectors:
- (20) The export of primary goods and the import of finished products should be re-examined particularly with respect to high technology.
- (21) We need more planning to move into high-tech areas. We could, then, begin to manufacture our own materials here.
- (22) Even within GATT, the U.S., as the single biggest market, carries tremendous weight.
- (23) The textile and clothing industry is an area which needs examination. It is unlikely that we can penetrate the U.S. market by concentrating on high fashion and by abandoning the other aspects of the industry.
- (24) The system of licensing within a free trade agreement might threaten Canadian designers.
- (25) An increase of 5% in production in textiles in the U.S. would be sufficient to cover the entire Canadian market. There is a move on the part of Canadian designers towards relocating in the U.S.
- (26) Freer trade with the U.S. implies a pegging of the exchange rate. Our dollar would need to be higher to ensure positive gains for the U.S. We rely on the low value of the Canadian dollar in international markets. A free trade agreement could undermine our international competitiveness.
- (27) Austria succeeds in this situation because they have a planned economy, tying economic and

social policies in a way that makes full employment a priority and gives people a feeling of confidence and security.

- (28) The Depression destroyed the notion that we can have an equilibrium. The market does not automatically restore a balance.
- (29) In a free trade situation, foreign-owned companies with world mandates for production will be trimmed down. Foreign companies which are here to service the Canadian economy will not compete with the founding company abroad, if we have a trade arrangement that eliminates barriers.
- (30) The Autopact arrangement will not be possible anymore.
- (31) Under a free trade arrangement, Canadian industries whose counterparts in the U.S. enjoy lower wages will be in trouble.
- (32) The four-year time horizon of the elected politicians is unrealistic. Serious issues (structural problems, unemployment) can only be dealt with through planning.
- (33) There are differences between the Canadian and U.S. economies; which means that different approaches will be necessary in each country.
- (34) It will be difficult to convince major portions of the Canadian public that free trade may be good for the United States but not necessarily good for Canada.
- (35) Inflation is no longer the major problem, unemployment is. People recognize this but many politicians refuse to accept it.
- (36) Free trade has been proposed as a way to restructure the economy.
- (37) GATT represents a safer way to do this than does free trade.
- (38) A free trade agreement between Canada and the U.S. could develop a code to be used as a model by the U.S. in international talks concerning services.
- (39) The U.S. seeks to export more services through GATT.
- (40) The export of capital is a key element in this discussion. The U.S. is concerned with the movement of capital out of U.S. corporations. Free trade in

capital means that foreign corporations are treated as if they are "natives" of the host country.

- (41) Subsidies cannot be given to services if these subsidies would bar entry to the foreign competition.
- (42) Municipal subsidies to day care, in Canada, for example, could be seen as hindering the ability of U.S. day care chains to compete here. Private U.S.-based "mini-schools" see that Canada has an unfair advantage because of day care subsidies in this country.
- (43) For example, A.O. Williams Insurance is moving into Canada with term life insurance. This company wants to hire 5,000 people part-time, which causes problems, particularly for women.
- (44) The only way Ontario can keep this company out is by saying that no one can be an insurance agent on a part-time basis. Otherwise the quality of work is reduced as there is a shift to part-time, low-benefit work.
- (45) Pro-rated benefits will have to be legislated as the trend to part-time work continues.
- (46) But part-time work is not a solution to unemployment.
- (47) Most people want to work full-time with a shorter work week, day care options and flexible schedules.
- (48) Unemployment is structural, not cyclical, given that 30% of our GNP is in trade and our surplus is in the primary sector where a small part of the labour force is used. We have a trade deficit in the servicing and manufacturing sectors where most of our labour is concentrated.
- (49) Japan planned its economy carefully to make economic policy meet social objectives.
- (50) In Canada, we often feel that whatever is good for business is good for Canada as a whole.
- (51) Government intervention is now anathema, although the Depression experience shows that if you leave things totally to the market, the situation can become disastrous. Tight monetary policies have always led to an economic downturn.
- (52) The National Debt is owed to the nation. Critics of the debt ignore the increase in general production financed by the debt as well as the capital assets paid by the debt.

- (53) Interest payments on the debt cause higher costs.
- (54) Real planning comes in lowering interest rates to encourage investment. This may be a positive aspect in a free trade arrangement.
- (55) Under the current situation it is not clear where jobs will be, if any.
- (56) This cannot be solved in four years, which is the normal political time horizon.
- (57) The *Canadian Jobs Strategy* is presenting a disastrous alternative to old policies.
- (58) Through this program, training is in the hands of those who have no vested interest in providing good training. The profit motive is the bottom line whereas, before, community organizations were concerned with real training.
- (59) Under the Canadian Jobs Strategy, women must be unemployed for three years to qualify for government help in re-entering the workplace. This benefits a very small percentage of those who need retraining programs.
- (60) Training must be co-ordinated with a planned economy. This has not happened historically.
- (61) We have a choice between on-the-job apprenticeship training, general adaptability training through education, or a system as in Sweden, which is a combination of the two.
- (62) For women, discrimination exists at the hiring level rather than the training level.
- (63) A combination of practical and theoretical training would be ideal.
- (64) It is vital for teachers to master their subject matter rather than teaching techniques.
  - (65) Teacher training itself must be examined.

Meeting with Danielle Colardyn OECD representative Paris, France September 5, 1986

Note: Madame Colardyn was the research assistant for the Équipe Nationale d'Évaluation du Dispositif 16-18 ans formed by the French government in 1982 under the Ministère de la

- formation professionnelle to study the problems of 16 to 18 year old school-leavers.
- (1) The Commission proposed three options at the outset of its work:
  - a) "Orientation": a series of short workshops to introduce young people to the work place.
  - b) "Insertion": a 12-month period of which 30-50% was training in an enterprise; the remaining time was spent in an educational institution. The 'school' time concentrated on social and cultural 'catching-up' rather than professional training.
  - c) "Qualification": a period at the end of which a recognized diploma was awarded to those who left school not long before finishing the French equivalent of our CEGEP. The goal here was to give early school-leavers the same level of qualifications as those who finished secondary school.
- (2) During the second and third phases, young people were paid \$83.00 and \$100.00 per month respectively. Many continued to live at home and their families continued to receive family allowances. Those who did not live at home had difficulty living on the monthly allowance.
- (3) At the same time, evaluations were done on an ongoing basis for two years in 15 regions across France.
- (4) The initial phase during which the program was introduced went well; the 'orientation' phase was less successful, mainly as a result of sexual stereotyping: putting girls into traditional skill areas which limited their chances for advancement.
- (5) The progression from one level to the next was hampered due to poor coordination between training hosts. Those such as the Ministère de l'Éducation Nationale and l'Agence pour le développement de l'éducation permanente were ready to take on

trainees immediately due to existing programs; other smaller organizations were not ready; this created gaps in the flow of what was offered. Social and cultural organizations had the greatest difficulty responding to needs at the required time.

- (6) Those young people who were put directly into the 'qualification' workshops without passing through the previous two (due to the lack of available places mentioned above or because of having higher schooling) became disillusioned as they found themselves in an environment similar to the one at school that they had just left.
- (7) Businesses were reluctant to participate at first as they did not see their role as being one of trainer or educator.
- (8) These 16-to-18-year-olds, targeted by the program, came mainly from difficult social environments. No study was done to examine why they had rejected school.
- (9) In the two first years during which the program functioned, only 5% of participants managed to receive qualifications needed to get a job.
- (10) Above all, young people want a job, not training: this is a vital point.
- (11) The main obstacles were that young people saw little use in training and that businesses did not perceive themselves as educators.
- (12) In certain sectors, training places were easily found for the young people (eg. government, hospitals and so on).
- (13) Regional evaluations of the program showed that for certain groups (handicapped, immigrants, the sick and so on) specific services worked very well.
- (14) An underlying concept is that one cannot talk of young people in the aggregate. There are young people who, because of their background and social conditions, will not immediately benefit from *any* training.

### Apprenticeship and Mentoring

- (15) The apprenticeship system in France works well and is dominated by small business and artisans who hire 1 or 2 apprentices, as needed.
- (16) Currently, the schooling component is being reinforced by the Ministère de l'Éducation Nationale.

- (17) The mentoring system in France has got off to a slow start because the initial training period of the mentors was too short and the way in which the mentor was integrated in the enterprise was poorly done.
- (18) Illiteracy is a growing problem in France. This could be because the criteria have changed, allowing more people to enter the system whereas, before, only an 'elite' took part; unemployment may make this problem seem more apparent; the problem may be due to natural inequality between human beings or to the failure of the system.

Interview with the Confederation of National Trade Unions Suzanne Leduc Michel Paquette November 5, 1986 Montreal

- (1) As long as we have not identified the sectors where jobs will be produced, we cannot prescribe specific types of training.
- (2) Because it is impossible to predict which jobs the market will generate, we should train people to be adaptable above all.
- (3) Professional training must be more closely linked to the school system.
- (4) We must convince business of the utility of training and apprenticeship and of the social costs of not training the population. Governments have a role to play in involving the private sector in this process.
- (5) We must re-examine the question of more flexible work schedules (length of the work week, work over the length of a life, pre-retirement, retirement, sabbatical leave).
- (6) Economic development is currently too centralized. We need a full employment strategy adapted to regional and local needs.
- (7) It is possible to mount a public works program providing socially useful jobs are planned at the local level.

### Interview with Professors Courchene and Laidler Economics Department University of Western Ontario April 8, 1986

- (1) We could reach full employment without increasing the deficit or taxation and without reducing our competitiveness if we were to undertake a review of the current system of unemployment insurance, minimum wage laws, rent controls and trade arrangements with the U.S.
- (2) The present unemployment and welfare systems do not help jobless workers upgrade themselves.
- (3) 9% to 20% of those who exhaust their UI benefits go on welfare.
- (4) We should convert the U.I. scheme into a true insurance program rather than an income support scheme.
- (5) Such an approach would have employers in seasonal industries pay a premium to cover the length of work lost over the winter. It then becomes a compulsory savings scheme on summer earnings.
- (6) This would reduce the number of employees in seasonal industries as well as seasonal unemployment because employers would find it more expensive and be less willing to hire people only on a seasonal basis.
- (7) Moving people to jobs isn't in the spirit of the current U.I. program.
- (8) We need to loosen up all those systems which are now causing rigidities and move to a more classical view of the economy.
- (9) There has been a reduction of taxes paid by corporations over the past 10 years; a reduction in capital investment; a reduction in government spending on goods and services; a reduction in the return on capital; an increase in investment income.
- (10) Subsidies tied to investment tend to contribute to the problem of unemployment as it encourages the use of labour-saving capital.
- (11) This type of subsidization will undermine competitiveness. We should be using all our excess labour.
  - (12) Subsidies to industry cause over-capitilisation.

### (13) We need a new perspective:

The notion that high regional unemployment means we need to remedy the disequilibrium is false. Such disequilibriums are a natural consequence of previous economic activities. In fact, disequilibrium situations are really policy-induced equilibrium situations which cannot be affected by new policies or more government money. We have an equilibrium situation in which people are paid for part-time work and their earnings are supplemented by U.I.

We must distinguish between policies designed to make life more comfortable and those which make it more uncomfortable. In this regard, laboursaving devices should not be subsidized, employment should be. We should subsidize employment not labour-saving investments.

- (14) Business realizes that competitiveness means larger market access. We need to expand into bigger markets and the lack of a free trade agreement will cost us more.
- (15) Economies of scale are no longer as important as they once were.
- (16) By focusing on a protectionist approach we are foregoing knowledge-intensive jobs. Well-trained people will go to the U.S.
- (17) Despite the resemblance between Canada and the northern tier of the U.S., all of these states have a higher per capita income than the Maritimes.
- (18) Trade between Canada and the U.S. has been becoming freer.
- (19) Free trade would allow longer-term business planning and give business a set of rules by which to play.
- (20) Business has been encouraged to seek a political solution for an economic problem.
- (21) We need an arrangement which is a treaty. A comprehensive arrangement would be easier to pass through Congress than the 300 protectionist bills.
- (22) The U.S. interest in Canada is that the U.S. wants a next GATT round for goods and services. They don't want to give Canada things they aren't prepared to give to others. A free trade agreement would serve as a model for GATT.

- (23) Canada wants secure, enhanced, enshrined access: a treaty would get rid of countervail for both countries.
- (24) There are mutual benefits to be had in a free trade agreement.
- (25) If we do not want inequalities to become too large, the burden has to be shouldered by someone. Helping Alberta through high oil prices will hurt Ontario and Quebec.
- (26) The alternative is to let Ontario and Quebec pay world prices for oil, to tax them and then to subsidize employment in Alberta.
- (27) We must put government finances in a position so that they may be used.
- (28) Before we can apply Keynesian solutions to problems such as unemployment, we must reduce the deficit.
- (29) We could repudiate 50% of the national debt with a capital levy a one-time tax on holdings of wealth. 5% of this could be devoted to reducing public debt.
- (30) This would reduce the tax burden, bringing income tax down with a probable net gain for governments.
  - (31) Austria is pegged on the German economy.
- (32) They do not have an independent monetary policy or the regional dimension as in Canada.
- (33) We could adapt this situation to Canada by keeping our institutions and offering different incentives.
- (34) Austria, Sweden, Germany pay apprentices low wages.
- (35) They used a generalist approach with specific on-the-job skills training and an emphasis on self-discipline.
- (36) We need to consider nation-wide exams to ensure that young people are equipped for work.
- (37) Province-wide exams make the work of teachers publicly known, thus adding an incentive to work well and giving a basis for comparison. They also reduce the tendency to inflate grades.
- (38) Competition is important for creativity and to keep standards up.

- (39) The German system involves professional organizations and has training standards.
- (40) We could benefit from better communication between universities and community colleges in Canada.
- (41) We could eliminate funding problems by integrating them into one system.

### Interview with Tom d'Aquino and Todd Rutley Business Council on National Issues Ottawa July 30, 1986

- (1) Employment can be generated if growth is accelerated at the federal level through encouraging investment.
  - (2) Tax incentives accelerate capital investment.
- (3) Much of the growth in the Canadian economy is due to investment.
- (4) Market incentives are more desirable than government inducements.
- (5) Rigidities in the labour market create unemployment. By reducing maximum benefits or regional extended benefits disincentives to find more stable work we could remove some rigidities. Reducing these disincentives will encourage people to undergo training or to acquire labour market skills that will enable them to find more stable employment.
- (6) Impediments to economic growth must be removed; this will lead to new employment.
- (7) The effectiveness of public financing of privately managed employment schemes (e.g. the current Youth Training Option) should be examined.

### Interview with Pierre Debeine Union Patronale des industries métallurgiques et minières (UIMM) Paris, France January 28, 1987

- (1) There is a general feeling that the school system must evolve and a realization that co-operation is required from all social partners for this purpose.
- (2) The major orientations of the Employers' Federation in terms of training are as follows:

- a) Need to establish a basic policy, orientation and national plan; assistance to "departments" (France's administrative and geographical divisions);
- b) Emphasis on competitiveness, productivity, upgrading of human resources. In this context, vocational training constitutes a contribution to productivity.
- (3) There are three stages in education:
- a) Initial education at school;
- b) Insertion in and adaptation to the workplace;
- c) Continuing education.

### Initial Education

- (4) a) Basic education;
  - b) Co-operative education;
  - c) Post-secondary education (university not discussed in this document).

### **Basic Education**

- (5) The (French) Ministry of Education is a cumbersome institution and one that is hard to change. It pursues a fickle policy towards France's lycées (secondary schools), and its rigid structures are the main cause of the problems of the country's young people. Businesses have just realized that better initial education may make it easier for graduates to adapt to the workplace.
- (6) Businesses feel that young people lack a professional attitude when they enter the working world.
- (7) In the past 20 years, young people and their economic values have changed. Young people no longer accept hierarchical authority, but do respect authority based on competence. If they have a problem, they will turn to a co-worker they know rather than consult their supervisors. This is a very effective approach, but one that is highly disorienting for hierarchical organizations. The result is a certain amount of unrest in business.
- (8) Informal teachers' movements have appeared which focus on new teaching methods.
- (9) When entering the workplace, young people must have been successful at school, or at least have

- experienced limited success, and must not have too many faults to correct.
- (10) Giving young people who are entering a company the qualifications they should have acquired in school is a costly proposition.
- (11) Recent research has shown that vocational training has been lacking in France. Such training is much more developed in other countries.
- (12) In France, the concept of vocational training comprises technology and computers. That is not enough.
- (13) A job at the end of one's education is the most important aspect. Young people must be given information on employment opportunities. Better education gives students the opportunity to demand more for themselves.
- (14) A few years ago, the Office d'information sur l'enseignement des professions (Education and Professions Information Bureau) questioned 1,000 young people 14 and 15 years old. Of that number, 80 per cent did not know what they wanted to do with their lives. They had no vocational plans. Of the 20 per cent who had some idea, 75 per cent were not aware of the kind of training they needed to do what they wanted to do.
- (15) It is important that school systems have minimum vocational objectives so that students may obtain the qualifications they need. Otherwise they will be faced with too great a choice.

### Co-operative Education (Apprenticeship)

- (16) The German "dual system" cannot be replicated in France, mainly because of its cost.
- (17) The French apprenticeship system has developed through two approaches: a) simple apprenticeship as in the trades (more trade-related and less broadly educational); b) industrial apprenticeship (less specialized than the trades approach, but more solid educationally).
- (18) As part of the industrial apprenticeship approach, the professions have established apprentice training centres. The French Chambers of Commerce (which represent the professions) train young people as well.

- (19) The Centre d'études et de recherches sur les qualifications (CEREQ) (Centre for Studies and Research on Qualifications) maintains that this apprenticeship system works: 9 out of 10 candidates in the system find a job after completing their apprenticeship.
- (20) Each year 100,000 young people leave the school system without a diploma.
- (21) Two or three years ago, the Ministry of Education acknowledged that apprenticeship could help young people. A vocational "baccalauréat" (French high school diploma) was introduced consisting of a two-year period of technical instruction in a business environment in addition to the regular baccalauréat. The vocational baccalauréat will eventually be earned through a work/school cooperative education program.
- (22) The purpose of the system is not to cover the general population as in West Germany, but rather to transform workers into technicians with vocational training.
- (23) Evidence shows that the worth of the Certificat d'aptitude professionnelle (CAP) (Certificate of Vocational Aptitude) has declined. Consequently, the Employers' Federation has developed a kind of "CAP Plus", a new certificate to be awarded upon completion of additional training. This new certificate is called the Certificat de qualifications professionnelles (CQP) (Certificate of Vocational Qualifications).

### Insertion in and Adaptation to the Work Place

- (24) There is a growing gap between qualifications provided by the Ministry of Education and those required by manufacturers. To close that gap, manufacturers must make an effort to communicate with the schools.
- (25) The system is now beginning to change. Responsibilities are more effectively distributed, but the process is moving slowly (it takes seven years to make a change in the school program).
- (26) The present government has introduced an intermediate measure to ease the transition from school to work.
- (27) The system operates on three levels: first, the Ministry of Education is responsible for basic education; second, a union-management agreement pro-

- vides new mechanisms for insertion in an attempt to combat youth unemployment (Stages d'initiative à la vie professionnelle [SIVP], work terms designed to introduce young people to professional life), qualification contracts, adaptation contracts (cf. Carcenac, paras. 8 to 11); third, there is the Certificate of Vocational Qualifications and ongoing on-the-job training.
- (28) The basic subjects taught in school have changed along with society. Industrial products of higher quality are not in demand. This means that young people must learn to work in groups and to be creative and responsible. They must also learn French, mathematics and the humanities.
- (29) Certain management techniques improve the quality of business. Attitude and behaviour have become important, and the content of school courses is evolving in this direction.

### Continuing Education

- (30) Four years ago, the problem of unqualified workers was discussed in many reports.
- (31) With the participation of all social partners, a system has developed to fight this problem.
- (32) The objective was to train 1,500 adults in three years in accordance with the contractual policy between the State and the Union des industries métallurgiques et minières (UIMM).
- (33) It is significant that the State has tried to solve a problem faced by industry. The State first had to work with itself, within the government.
- (34) The result of this collaborative effort was the establishment of a government-business commission, which develops policies through a consensual process.
- (35) A pilot project (under way in Annecy) is designed to encourage local businesses to establish vocational training projects that meet the needs of the community. The government provides funding in stages as each phase of the project is completed in accordance with the terms of the contract.
- (36) The UIMM is acting as an intermediary between government and industry.

Interview with Mr. de Larminat Commissariat général du Plan de développement Paris, France January 27, 1987

- (1) The "Plan de développement économique, social et culturel" (economic, social and cultural development plan) stems from the Bill passed by Parliament after discussions between management and employees. These discussions were organized by the Commissariat général du Plan; the Commissariat currently reports to the Prime Minister through a designated minister.
- (2) In 1984, the Minister of labour, employment and vocational training asked the Commissariat to study the problems of training in schools and training of unskilled workers.
- (3) In response to this request, the Commissariat consulted a task force including representatives from business, labour and certain ministries. The task force prepared a report (1985) which concluded that the development of on-the-job vocational training is necessary and should be viewed as an investment. The task force also discussed other ways of developing human resources.
- (4) Since 1971, employers have been required by law to contribute to the training of their employees. The minimum contribution is currently set at 1.1% of total wages but, on average, the actual expenditure is 2.25%.
- (5) Prior to 1980, training was often considered by employers as a social responsibility and a duty. Economic and industrial objectives were given little consideration.
- (6) Since the beginning of the 80s, the concept has become more utilitarian, in conjunction with the evolution of organizational methods and techniques.
- (7) The aforementioned task force para. (3) above noted a general consensus on the importance of training and development of human resources. It also noted that personnel development is viewed differently by employers and labour unions but that this divergence of opinion did not prevent them from negotiating and taking positive initiatives.
- (8) A slow-moving trend toward a "new" society is focusing on services instead of manufactured goods.

There is some reluctance to acknowledge changes the future may bring.

- (9) In Germany, social order has reached a much higher level than in France. The role of discipline in Germany and Japan is very significant.
- (10) Increasingly, discussions focus on ways to change attitudes in order to deal with problems of the future.

### Interview with Professor Rod Dobell University of Victoria March 26, 1986

- (1) Reducing the debt-servicing problem by lowering interest rates could create inflationary problems at the spending level.
- (2) Gramm-Rudmann is, in fact, a symbol of a concern with the deficit. One will have to deal with the deficit in any case.
- (3) We are beginning to realize this in Canada and could use an approach which takes the monetary rather than debt-financing route.
- (4) The Anti-Inflation Board, in fact, was a success. Had it not been in place, inflation could have been 5%-6% higher (see Fortin, para. 58). Both the AIB and 6-and-5 measures were timely and effective in decelerating inflation at a rate faster than otherwise would have been possible.
- (5) Nonetheless, similar mechanisms might not be as effective now due to changes in the economic climate.
- (6) The McCracken Commission (OECD, 1976-78) showed that the process of fine-tuning has been ineffective. A set of rules for monetary growth, for deficit expenditure and for income/wage-price mechanisms to introduce stability would be useful.
- (7) A mechanism to restrict monetary growth would need to be studied extensively.
- (8) There are many problems associated with cutting the deficit no matter what the consequences or where the cuts are.
- (9) The economic costs of an unemployed average Canadian are high in terms of loss of output, goods and services, GNP and so on.

- (10) We may be underestimating these costs because a larger and larger percentage of the population is *not* in the labour force.
- (11) The 25-35 year age group, many of whom have never worked, are making up increasing proportions of the unemployed.
- (12) As unemployment grows, so do the social costs associated with it.
- (13) Given 3 restraints\*, can we have full employment?
  - a) A level of unemployment of 8% could be achieved in the short term by stimulating demand.
  - b) A level of 4%-7% would require extra mechanisms to reduce structural inflationary pressures over the long term.
- (14) The non-inflationary rate of unemployment is assumed to be  $6\frac{1}{2}\%$ -7% by many economists.
- (15) Firms, unions and non-union employees all agree that competitiveness must be increased through labour-saving techniques. The GM investment of \$2 billion means a decrease in employment and an increase in capital intensity and in wages of those who will remain employed.
- (16) Industries will grow substantially without any increase in employment due to high technological and capital investment. Bob White has said that the best security one can have is to work in a highly automated factory.
- (17) We could see the emergence of a cadre of high income earners at the top with low income earners at the bottom. Traditional hierarchy will be replaced by strategic cadres at the top and middle with very few of the low-skill level at the bottom. Can we have low-income groups without having socially disadvantaged groups?
- (18) The challenge is how to absorb those who aren't working in these high-skill, high-wage jobs.
- (19) The MacDonald Commission suggested that we open up the economy to foreign competition and have a period of transitional adjustment recognizing the social costs due to the present structure of the

- Canadian economy. However, the Commission accepts the creation of an underclass as a possible outcome of the process and the possible need for roles outside the formal economy. The value of roles should not be underestimated.
- (20) Income-transfer mechanisms may not be able to bridge the gap between the highly competitive international sector and an internal economy.
- (21) The Ontario Task Force on Employment and New Technology examined re-training and the capacity for it to take place. This document emphasizes that structural shifts take place on a continual basis.
- (22) Although, for the most part, these shifts have not been major, the transition from an agrarian society to an industrial and manufacturing one had profound effects on the farmer. Traditionally, the farmer was the owner and worker. All benefits went to him. This situation has changed with disastrous results for some farmers.
- (23) The Task Force also notes the current shift in demand for jobs to the area of services. Labour-intensive services are not potentially high-income areas unless they fall in the public service. This is why teachers, social workers and so on have seen an improvement in the security and earning potential of their positions.
- (24) The Task Force also acknowledges the recent growth in profits for small business. In many cases, the return on capital is small. Growth may not be due to innovation on the part of small business owners as much as to the need to be competitive.
- (25) As the Task Force points out, we are seeing the emergence of new activities which are not labour intensive and which may increase competitiveness, but not necessarily employment.
- (26) We may be faced with a structural problem if we try to increase education funds to increase employment. Salaries have come up but budgets have been stretched in the area of teaching and education.
- (27) The idea of a national service program should be re-examined in the Canadian context. We often ignore the favourable impact such programs have on participants.

<sup>\*</sup>Note: The three restraints are: (1) not increase the deficit; (2) not increase taxation; (3) not decrease Canada's international competitiveness.

- (28) Militia field training has very positive results both economically and concerning skills.
- (29) Valuable training has been provided through this military option.
- (30) It is doubtful whether our training system is prepared to accommodate the unemployed.
- (31) Technology is making regional improvements easier.
- (32) Health care could be approached this way as it is in the case of the Victorian Order of Nurses. A Health Corps could give diagnosis and care on a localized basis in some cases.
- (33) This happens in Finland, Russia and New Brunswick where the Social Policy Secretariat is setting up "hospitals without walls".
- (34) An examination of the generational life cycle cohort shows that distribution of income does not differ between age groups. For the over-65 age group, income has improved. For those 40-50, a positive economic environment has benefitted asset building and so on. For the 25-45 group, there is no evidence to suggest that the problem of unemployment and insufficient income will disappear as the baby boom moves out of the labour force.
- (35) We should move to seeing the tax system from the point of view of supporting the family.
- (36) Competitiveness affects 30% of our economy; 70% is out of the export game. Shouldn't we find jobs there?
- (37) The problem occurs when the activity doesn't enter easily into the market system.
- (38) Sweden has an active manpower policy which combines private management and public financing. Britain has also experimented with contracting out management of job training programs.
- (39) Public sector financing is anathema to many business people.
- (40) Investment by the public sector would be favourably seen if the private sector managed it.
- (41) An increase in the deficit in order to improve health care or education by changing the way in which the money is distributed and accounted for may be an acceptable course of action.

- (42) We may have to accept an absolute reduction in living standards.
- (43) Some people are already accepting a lower standard of living.
- (44) We have a failure to match available resources with basic needs. We need to go back to something more *local*.
- (45) "Work for welfare" responds to the fundamental problem of having people who want to work but can find no jobs in the labour market as it exists. There is work which needs to be done at the community level as evidenced by the many Community Development Corporations which are beginning to appear.
- (46) The significance of roles is crucial. The link between a useful role in society and income distribution is evident. For instance, we tend to forget the value and importance of the role women play as educators in society and we hesitate to give them a "salary" for this work which is so important.
- (47) Macroeconomic measures might no longer be pertinent. The commercial vocation of private enterprise cannot resolve unemployment problems. We need new mechanisms.
- (48) We fear a new inflationary wave, given the reticence to reduce the deficit because of unemployment.
- (49) By its very structures, Canada is susceptible to inflation. We rely on negotiation which tends to keep wages high at the expense of high unemployment rates.
- (50) We would mislead ourselves if we relied on the "social responsibility" of the private sector to create jobs.
- (51) We must recognize that working in the market place is not the only acceptable role. We cannot resolve the dilemma of the distribution of revenues if we do not recognize that jobs have values that do not correspond to what we have traditionally believed.

### Interview with Professor Pierre Fortin Université Laval Quebec City March 13, 1986

- (1) It is possible to achieve full employment (4 per cent unemployment rate)
  - 1) without increasing the deficit
  - 2) without raising taxes
  - 3) without sacrificing our competitiveness

The point to consider is how quickly we move toward full employment.

- (2) Canada's unemployment rate has not dropped as quickly as the U.S. rate because the Americans deliberately set out to revitalize the economy by cutting taxes.
- (3) In Canada, the government chose to keep interest rates above U.S. levels.
- (4) In Canada, we have had our own monetary policy. Had we followed the U.S. example we would have different results.
- (5) When the state of the economy is such that it is difficult to put all available manpower to work, the result is under-investment, a weaker economy and a surplus of capital.
- (6) Financial capital and physical capital, (i.e. equipment, businesses) are two different things. Investment in new plants and machinery in Canada is so minimal that much is left to spare. Not only would our savings be enough to wipe out the enormous federal deficit, this money is being invested abroad. If investment had increased more vigorously, the economy would have recovered more quickly.
- (7) The unemployment rate has dropped slowly, because (1) our interest rate policy is more stringent than that of the U.S. and (2) the natural resources sector is experiencing problems. This is having an effect on regions dependent on heavy exports of natural resources.
- (8) From a monetary standpoint, we could accept the principle whereby the exchange rate is determind by market conditions.
- (9) Either we allow interest rates to rise when the exchange rate remains steady or else we maintain

them at reasonable levels while the value of the dollar falls, if necessary.

- (10) With unemployment running at 10%, the best choice is to keep interest rates as low as in the United States to reactivate the labour market.
- (11) If the market were allowed to set its own lower exchange rate, demand would be stimulated because consumption and investment would increase.
- (12) In the U.S., salaries are 20% lower than in Canada. This is a sign that productivity is poor in Canada, at least in the manufacturing sector.
- (13) In 1980-82, inflation in the area of prices and wages ran 20% higher than in the U.S. We have not yet caught up.
- (14) We should allow the dollar to fall to a level at which our interest rates could match U.S. rates, as was the case in 1970 and in 1975.
- (15) Action in this direction should be taken quickly.
- (16) The Canadian dollar is now worth only 70 cents U.S. Since 1980, the value of the dollar has dropped from 85 cents U.S. to 70 cents U.S.
- (17) If the Bank of Canada were to intervene to cushion the dollar's fall, it would be encouraging speculation. Speculators know that the Bank will prevent rapid swings in the value of the dollar. Therefore, they don't stand to lose a lot, even if they do lose. If the Bank lets the market set the exchange rate, this would put an end to speculation because the risk to speculators would be greater.
- (18) Each 10% drop in the value of the Canadian dollar means a temporary 2% increase in the rate of inflation.
- (19) Eighty per cent of the dollar's depreciation is due to production and employment stimulation, while 20 per cent is attributable to inflation.
- (20) There has been a tendency to overestimate the impact of the rise or fall of the dollar on the inflation rate.
- (21) The Canadian economy operates at 80 per cent of its industrial production capacity. During the postwar years, it was operating on average at 88 per cent capacity.

- (22) There is still some room to manoeuvre in terms of increasing demand without increasing inflation.
- (23) We must choose between 10% unemployment or a 2% increase in the inflation rate.
- (24) Naturally, the danger of inflation increases when we reach 90 per cent capacity utilization.
- (25) The Americans have chosen a road to economic growth based on budgetary measures. They decided to cut taxes and increase military expenditures.
- (26) Canadians would be better choosing a monetary approach.
- (27) The United States has resorted to protectionism because of the value of their currency. Interest rates have been high because of the enormous loans incurred since 1981.
- (28) According to Scarfe (paras. 34, 45 to 47) our savings would not be sufficient to cover the deficit. If they were used for this purpose, companies, municipalities and the provinces would be forced to borrow elsewhere.
- (29) The declining value of our currency translates into a slowdown in our imports and an increase in our export; our imports will, however, increase if the economy recovers.
- (30) An economic recovery will increase state revenues and reduce borrowing requirements.
- (31) If unemployment is deliberately maintained in Canada to ward off U.S. protectionism, we are making a choice in terms of the kind of society in which we want to live.
- (32) The overall policy masks many of the problems.
- (33) Special intervention mechanisms are sometimes required; however, we should not underestimate the impact of economic growth on disadvantaged regions.
- (34) We have to decide if we are to use these types of mechanisms to avoid antagonizing the Americans.
- (35) The consequences would be far worse if we were to decide not to stimulate the recovery.
- (36) By pursuing an exchange rate and interest rate adjustment policy, we provide jobs for people.

- (37) With regard to free trade, if we want to promote training and investment opportunities in certain regions of Canada, we should proceed without considering what the Americans want.
- (38) Specific intervention mechanisms are not necessarily successful in countering market forces.
- (39) The government supports a policy of high interest rates to fight inflation.
- (40) It has continued to pursue this policy even though inflation levels have dropped because the Bank of Canada wants to maintain some price stability.
- (41) Inflationary pressure has been greater in Canada than in the United States. Prices for natural resource commodities have tended to be unstable.
- (42) There are two ways to compensate for inflation: either we adjust the exchange rate downward to offset the difference in prices in the two countries, or we maintain high interest rates to prevent the dollar from falling. This produces an economy in which resources are under-utilized and inflation is lowered because of the ensuing unemployment.
- (43) Canada has opted for the second approach because the Central Bank wanted to avoid any additional inflationary pressure on the dollar.
- (44) Between 1975 and 1978, the government opted for the imposition of temporary wage and price controls, a strategy which proved quite successful.
- (45) The Minister of Finance can therefore assume that this strategy would also be successful today.
- (46) The agreement between the Minister of Finance and the Governor of the Bank of Canada stipulates that, in the event of a disagreement between them, the Governor must resign and give the reasons for his resignation. This could create political and economic problems.
- (47) Austria is concerned about its deficit, but it has been able to control inflation. Furthermore, because of the monetary policy of the Central Bank and of the unions, it has not been too affected by West Germany.
- (48) The relation between the total amount of money in circulation and salaries is very important.
- (49) The Central Bank's efforts to increase more quickly the total amount of money in circulation can

be offset by the unions' efforts to slow down the rate of growth of salaries.

- (50) Austrians face the same budgetary restrictions as Canadians.
- (51) Their only alternative is to set wage and price levels. Their income policy includes a monetary policy substitute.
- (52) Efforts should be made to engage social partners in a dialogue on such issues as income growth determination and investment distribution.
- (53) It is not clear whether this level of co-operation is possible in Canada.
- (54) The unions have not been very co-operative about discussing management or economic mechanisms.
- (55) If budgetary and monetary policies are blocked, we will have to try an incomes policy. A good incomes policy would facilitate employment and price stability if the other instruments failed to function.
- (56) Combined action such as occurs in Quebec can lead to positive initiatives.
- (57) One example with respect to youth employment is the proposal made to the 1984 Quebec summit by the president of the Mouvement Desjardins, Mr. Blais, to hire young people in 'caisses populaires' throughout Quebec. The Mouvement set hiring quotas for young people every year to break the vicious circle and persuade people to share jobs in a less discriminatory fashion.
- (58) In 1978, Canada had an incomes policy that functioned perfectly well via the Anti-Inflation Board.
- (59) The decline in the inflation rate at that time can only be attributed to that initiative.
- (60) The inflation rate went down by between 5 and 8 points.
- (61) The ideal would be if we did not have to impose such a policy on the population but could have a society like Austria's, where all social and economic agents have agreed on the need to display moderation. This is also happening in Japan.
- (62) The tools used in 1978 should have been used again in 1981-82 to combat inflation then.

- (63) There was a problem with the provinces, because in 1975 inflation was high, and the salary hikes awarded by the provinces were excessive (15 to 18 per cent). In 1980, there was not the same feeling of urgency among the provincial governments.
  - (64) In addition, income controls are not popular.
- (65) The interest rate could be allowed to fall as low as the American rate, and to reassure the population about possible inflationary consequences a campaign could be launched urging people to take advantage of certain economic stimulants.
- (66) For example, the government could offer tax stimulants on which an incomes policy could be based.
- (67) We have to find our own consultative model. There is no reason that provincial bodies cannot work together within the framework of a federal agreement.
- (68) Often federal policies are cancelled out by provincial policies.
- (69) In Quebec, the most natural structure for combined action is at the provincial level, because of better communications.
- (70) Then, having established a starting point, combined action could be introduced on a wider scale.
- (71) When decision-making mechanisms are introduced at the local level, information exchange and communications capacity are increased.
- (72) If the co-operative process is introduced first at the national level, there is a good chance it will not work.
- (73) It is more plausible to see Canada as a collection of communities than as centralized.
- (74) As long as we keep electing to Ottawa people who see federal-provincial relations as an arena for combat, we are going to have trouble getting anything done at the community level. Canada's federal institutions are too remote from the average Canadian.
- (75) The market should be left alone to establish the value of the dollar through supply and demand.
- (76) Accordingly, economic objectives should be determined at the local level. Once this has been

done, the necessary monetary and other policies can be introduced at the federal level.

- (77) The issue is above all one of attitude as far as decision-making by the municipalities is concerned. A feeling of confidence must be created between the federal and the municipal levels, so that the best decisions can be made at the local level.
- (78) There is a clearing trend, though a faint one, in the market.
- (79) The price and wage markets are sticky, which indicates a reluctance on the part of employers and workers to accept changes.
- (80) The trend toward fewer hours of work will probably continue.
- (81) The fact that both spouses work demands new flexibility in the market.
- (82) Input-output models such as SERF are rigid in the sense that they do not allow for adjustments resulting from relationships between salaries in different sectors.
- (83) All the forecasts have predicted that we are going to have much more technology-induced unemployment than we have had so far.
- (84) The unemployment problem is not one of technology, it is one of macroeconomics.
- (85) Technological progress is moving no faster now than it was in the middle of the 1960s. Has it slowed down or has it stayed at the same level?
- (86) Technological progress is visible now, whereas in the past it was not.
- (87) Protests against technology are now being heard because of the high level of unemployment (Weldon, paras. 10 to 12).
- (88) The source of unemployment is technological, but the reason other jobs are not being found is macroeconomic.
- (89) Unemployment could be reduced to between 5% and 6% through macroeconomic policies.
- (90) With a reduction on this scale, any discussion of job loss through technology and of manpower training would disappear.

- (91) These discussions are cyclical: they occur in the wake of recessions when the level of unemployment is very high.
- (92) This does not mean that a policy on training is unimportant or unnecessary in meeting the needs of business for well-trained workers.
- (93) In Austria and Japan, technological change is progressing much more rapidly than in Canada, and this generates a different quality of job.
- (94) In the United States, macroeconomic adjustments are very difficult because the value of the U.S. dollar is appreciating against European currencies.
- (95) This has produced job losses in the export manufacturing sector. The demand for American products in Europe has fallen because of the high value of the dollar.
- (96) The period of adjustment is continuing, which means that there is a possibility of more low-paying jobs. This would be a temporary adjustment ending when we regained a 6% unemployment level.
- (97) The average level of remuneration will, in general, continue to rise.
- (98) There are people suffering today as a result of the policies of several years ago, which ensured salary levels that were too high because of inflation.
- (99) The union movement is a symptom of the individual's desire for security and stability of employment.
- (100) By combined action on remuneration we will enable the economy to function better and thus offer people greater security.
- (101) Despite the claims of those who believe in market forces, politicians have to do something to counter the highs and lows of the economic cycle.
- (102) Politicians should look to macroeconomic policy, the results of which are obvious in the short term.
- (103) If a solution to the problem of unemployment in the short term is what is wanted, then macroeconomic policies should be adopted.
- (104) To start with, interest rates should be lowered to help the economy adjust.

- (105) We have a choice between total capitalism and a co-operative or combined-action system.
- (106) The current popularity of "anti-regulationism" does not mean that anti-regulationism will continue until all regulations are abolished.
- (107) Corporate income taxes could be abolished and subsidies to corporations reduced, to improve the functioning of the economy.
- (108) Corporate income taxes are regressive, because they place the burden on the shoulders of the consumer. They are also very complicated to apply.
- (109) There is the question of fairness even within the industrial sector: who gets the grants?
- (110) The best defence against capitalist anarchy is to allow corporations freedom to function while reminding them of their responsibilities to the rest of the population.
- (111) The Austrians and the Japanese have succeeded in establishing a system of working together within a long-term political program centred at the local level.

### Interview with Chriss Gerard and R. Lucas Economics Department University of Saskatoon February 5, 1986

- (1) The only kind of macroeconomic policies that would ensure 4% unemployment would cause the inflation of the '70s unless price controls were imposed to create a fully administered system (as in Austria).
- (2) In the area of agriculture, administered prices are leading to restrictive quotas making it impossible for new farmers to get started.
- (3) In Austria, tripartite consultations have moderated price increases, taken care of displaced workers, and so on, resulting in increased stability at the cost of lower living standards and welfare of the society.
- (4) The ideal system is one in which individuals choose their activities in a flexible system.
- (5) We do not know the ways in which inflation redistributes wealth in our economy.
- (6) Policies are limited: the West focuses on resource extraction a cyclical business of boom and bust.

- (7) These cycles cannot be controlled.
- (8) The Maritimes exist solely because of federal transfers; we must, therefore, increase the mobility of labour through policies inducing people to leave home.
- (9) In Central Canada, policy makers have more scope due to a self-contained manufacturing economy.
- (10) We can stabilize incomes through transfer payments in the West; the task will remain a drain on the federal treasury; policies should be concentrated on Central Canada and the labour force there.
- (11) The West exports 75% of their wheat because domestic demand does not exist.
- (12) The world market is in this way impinging upon the economic reality in Canada. Many farmers are now going bankrupt in the West.
- (13) We have so much human suffering today due to a dramatic reversal in economic policy since 1981, originating in the U.S. No one expected that the federal reserve would be so determined to kill inflation.
- (14) We thought we could cure unemployment by spending. Inflation spiralled for many reasons.
- (15) The '70s were very turbulent, but government and Bank of Canada macro policies made matters worse, apart from the shocks the economy was already experiencing. We should examine more carefully the implications of policies. They should be more limited in scope and aim, to minimize harm.
- (16) In most countries there is more legislation pertaining to agriculture than for any other area, yet agriculture is in the worst state of disarray.
- (17) Unemployment today could be approached through general training, not through training in a specific industry. Specific training can lead to problems if forecasts are inaccurate. The government can become the scapegoat for having trained people for jobs which do not exist.
- (18) Generalized technical training and mobility programs are necessary.
- (19) There is likely to be a continuation of labour migration from the West.

- (20) In 1939, we convinced people to work for an ideal, even though they could not consume the goods produced. The collective will to maximize happiness does not exist now and the comparison is irrelevant.
- (21) The boom after the war was due to the pentup savings throughout the war years. The work ethic contributed to this.
- (22) 15% of all 18 to 22 year olds in Saskatchewan attend university. Half are functionally illiterate. This is a reflection on our university system and education faculties.
- (23) It is different to fine-tune the economy when things are going badly in terms of addressing certain problems.
- (24) Jobs per capita have decreased since 1926. Unless we have work sharing, will jobs continue to disappear?
- (25) Appropriate state intervention would be in the case of the forestry industry where externalities affect regular market functioning.
- (26) The government also has a role in building up human capital through education. The private sector is not able to make this investment because it cannot capture all the returns.
- (27) Price and quality controls in order to achieve income-distribution objectives are inappropriate as is a full employment policy.
- (28) Macroeconomic approaches are needed particularly in terms of training.
- (29) Training must be general to encourage adaptability and the ability to acquire skills.
- (30) The work week has decreased because the rising standard of living has meant that we can consume both goods and leisure there was a voluntary aspect to this reduction.
- (31) Currently, much job mismatching occurs, particularly for young people who can obtain service-sector jobs (low paying, low skill) more easily than other less abundant jobs. A full employment policy would not change this unless we told people which jobs to take and where to spend their money. We need a flexible and mobile labour force.
- (32) Most jobs are now being produced in small business.

- (33) It may be difficult to sustain the level of real growth in the next 50 years that we had over the last 50. The only way we can do it is to place greater demands on the individual.
- (34) The workforce will demand more skilled individuals. This implies that we can no longer train young people for specific jobs. Many who receive specific training cannot find a job and end up on the government payroll in order to be "employed".
- (35) The family has traditionally been a source of institutional security. This is changing as family breakdown increases.
- (36) Macroeconomic unemployment policies do not exist.
- (37) Business cycles and their occurrence are difficult to explain in concrete terms.
- (38) We are tied into world economic activity and are already involved in "free trade".
- (39) Until we understand the cause of world business cycles, we cannot talk about employment and improving the economy.
- (40) Over the course of the business cycle in the '80s, unemployment will average 8-9% as opposed to 4-5% in the '60s due to changes in the microstructure of the economy, not to government spending, moneyprinting or federal reserve policies in the U.S.
- (41) The age of the workforce has fallen; the mix of the workforce has changed: we cannot apply the same policies as in the '60s. The best way to cope with structural change is to train for adaptability and mobility.
- (42) As per capita income rises and falls, people demand different products. The economy must be able to respond to these demands.
- (43) We are now in an "information age", having left the manufacturing age. Nonetheless, there is a high proportion of university graduates who do not know how to communicate.
- (44) We need a policy of remedial education for 20- to 25-year-olds to help ease the transition from school to work through a five-year investment in training.

Interview with Dr. Geyer, Director Employment Office Bonn, West Germany January 22, 1987

- (1) The Office and its regional counterparts provide career and job information, general and individual counselling and an employment "matching" service.
- (2) Employers contact the Office when they have job openings. The Office then puts the information in a data bank. Information is available for the country and for regions.
- (3) Unemployed people also register with the Office. The computerized matching system automatically matches jobs available with individual qualifications and sends a letter to the unemployed person informing them of suitable job openings.
- (4) Career and job information is available in counselling centres and covers over 200 vocational fields.
- (5) The Office is federally funded through the Federal Employment Office in Nuremberg.

Interview with Dr. W. Irwin Gillespie Economics Department Carleton University Ottawa March 4, 1986

- (1) If we stimulate investment with a view to creating jobs, we must realize that these jobs will create either products or services. This output will have to be consumed and this consumption must be considered to be as important an element in the scenario as the jobs to be created. In other words, people must be able to consume the goods or services produced by the new jobs.
- (2) We, as a collectivity, must identify unfilled needs and demands before creating new jobs. Stimulating that kind of output would mean that necessary jobs would follow.
- (3) If we decide that certain jobs (for example, in the service sector) are in demand, they could be funded through the public sector or made more attractive for the private sector to fund through subsidies.
- (4) In either case, a public decision is made using public funds to generate a certain output.

- (5) The size of the deficit is constraining such activity, if only because many people believe that the deficit is a constraint to public action.
- (6) If we had no deficit and had the same level of unemployment we now have, one could convincingly argue that with stimulation, directly through the public sector or indirectly through subsidizing the private sector, these jobs could be generated.
- (7) If the deficit is seen as imposing constraints upon activity in the public sector, job creation becomes less attractive.
- (8) The money for such job creation could be extracted from a source that will not depress job creation more than stimulate it; the net result would be positive on balance. In addition, through plugging tax loopholes and instilling greater equity in the tax system, we will have net additional jobs as well as a benefit in terms of the fairness of the tax system. Our tax system in itself more or less demands self-policing by taxpayers: but an increase in the activities of the underground economy reflects a feeling of inequity with respect to the tax system. There are large economic costs when people lose faith in this system.
- (9) Although the high level of deferred taxes for corporations is generally considered unfair by the non-business community, even within the corporate sector, businesses perceive a degree of unfairness depending on their ability to cash in on these loopholes. Those with profits are given more advantages than those with fewer profits.
- (10) Were the deficit to remain constant or decrease, and once it had been decided that certain jobs were necessary (eg. day care, health services), then a policy would be appropriate to create these jobs, yet not depress other equally necessary activity.
- (11) This would achieve the goal of job creation and would provide desirable outputs.
- (12) The areas of crucial output not currently being filled are determined in the political arena.
- (13) Economists and technicians can then establish from which areas money can be transferred without causing a loss of jobs greater than the gain of jobs derived from the job creation policy.
- (14) The question is not one of dogma but of political necessity and economic reality.

- (15) Reallocation of funds does not have to be achieved by increasing the bureaucracy but, perhaps, through private involvement. The final vehicle could then be completely public or completely private using stimulus and incentive from the public sector with some regulation.
- (16) Many believe that the market, if left alone, will create jobs due to demand and that government should not determine this.
- (17) However, if the economy has settled in with an unacceptably high level of unemployment in the opinion of the collectivity, and if for an extended length of time job creation is not high enough to employ most people coming on to the market, the market clearly is not automatically taking care of these problems.
- (18) The unemployment problem is not the result of an over-regulated system or of an elaborate U.I. scheme. The market's poor performance in terms of job creation is not due to too much intervention.
- (19) The sharp increase over the '81-'82 recession in unemployment rates was not the result of a large amount of new regulation and so on but was related to market activity during the recession.
- (20) The events of '81-'82 showed that the market can produce results that a community is not prepared to live with.
- (21) The government could channel dollars away from low-labour-input activities and corporate/personal income tax loopholes and channel them into a tax cut to increase after-tax demand. This assumes the deficit is constant.
- (22) Then, individuals with increased tax dollars will create increased demand. They are no longer truncated consumers but empowered consumers. Jobs will be private-sector oriented with a net expansion in total jobs.
- (23) A demand-oriented policy can allow for a positive role for the collectivity as well as a role for government in redirecting after-tax dollars.
- (24) Business believes tax breaks are necessary so that new equipment may be bought to increase quality, investment and so on.
- (25) Profitability and productivity of business can be more likely improved through competition for increased demand among businesses.

- (26) A policy aimed at job creation through output expansion (rather than through subsidies for investment in plant and equipment) would respond to demand and could bring substantial results. If the government put money into job creation, this would stimulate demand: more people would have more money to spend.
- (27) There would be greater certainty in attempting to forecast the amount of job creation if one were to choose the area of expansion rather than by creating general demand through tax cuts.
- (28) The nature of the country is such that we cannot move people to jobs, but we can use those regions of the country which are depressed to engage in a more interventionist policy.

### Interview with Bob Ginden Canadian Automobile Workers Toronto July 11, 1986

- (1) In discussing free trade, the question of competitiveness comes into play.
- (2) Capital has the ability to move in an open society; we have little control over inputs.
- (3) What kinds of restrictions must we propose in order to make a free trade arrangement work in an international economy?
- (4) We export 30% of our GNP. This 30% represents a powerful part of the economy.
- (5) Business is always looking to capture larger shares of world markets. The way to do this, is through lower wages and lower costs.
- (6) Full employment, however, will tend to keep the wage bill up. Economic stimulus will lead to increased imports because of increased demand.
- (7) Business looks to international models where demand has been reduced and follows suit.
- (8) Without a limit to its power, business causes problems and instability by threatening to export jobs to where they are cheaper.
- (9) Should Canadian corporations be allowed to locate elsewhere and to, then, export goods to Canada?

- (10) Business feels secure in discussing free trade, because of the favourable exchange rate; the U.S. is unlikely to allow this rate to remain as low in a free trade agreement.
- (11) The lowering of wages will eventually reduce our standard of living and our buying power as importers.
- (12) Job security in an environment of full employment is what workers want; business fears this as it undermines their position as managers.
- (13) The consultation process, including workers, operates well in Europe due to a labour movement which is politically stronger; nonetheless, the concertation system in Germany and Sweden is undergoing stress as workers demand further reductions in the work week.
- (14) Business tends to fight against protectionist measures because of the attraction of ever-larger international markets.
- (15) An arrangement not opposed to trade would be desirable if there were certain regulations concerning the Autopact, wheat and energy, for example.
- (16) The shift toward services is important and in fact, represents a new order in which jobs that used to be done by one company are now sub-contracted out.
- (17) The number of "family" hours worked is still very high, even though hours of the "individual" work week have been diminishing. The further reduction of the work week would have great implications for the family.
- (18) In the trend to full employment, many people feel that the central government is the only job-creator; however, decentralization is the key in giving municipalities the ability to mobilize. We need new institutions at the local level.

# Interview with Chris Hayes and Nickie Fonda Prospect Centre London, England January 12, 1987

#### The Prospect Centre

(1) Consulting firm specializing in strategic human resource development; the long term development of people, the results of which benefit the individual, the firm and the country; preparation for the unknown.

- (2) The Centre has been in place for five years and in 1982-83 worked on a report presented to the National Economic Development Council and the Manpower Services Commission entitled "Competence and Competition".
- (3) The report studies education and training in the U.S., Japan and Germany as the three economically successful competitors of the U.K.
- (4) The goal of the report was to present objectives for the U.K. that could be agreed upon by labour, business and government.
- (5) One of the direct results of the report was the creation of Britain's Youth Training Scheme (YTS).

#### Youth Training Scheme

- (6) YTS offers any young person leaving school at the age of 16 a two-year scheme involving a minimum of thirteen weeks of classroom training and the remainder on-the-job training in year one; year two has a minimum of seven weeks of classroom training.
- (7) The program is administered locally. Managing agents are responsible for planning and carrying out training with decentralized approval but centralized guidelines.
- (8) The Manpower Services Commission (government agency) pays the wages of the trainees = \$60.00 per week in year one; \$70.00 per week in year two; Transportation costs are supplied in addition to wages.
- (9) After the initial training period, wages may increase if the young person is employed by the firm where he trains.
- (10) The firm giving the training receives a subsidy to cover additional training costs.
- (11) When possible, training is given for jobs for which there is a demand in the labour market.
- (12) On average, 65% of YTS participants obtain a job or go back to school after one year in the program.
- (13) Young people, parents and firms are, on the whole, satisfied with the program although quality of training varies from firm to firm.
- (14) The scheme focuses on the belief that the best training for work is work.

- (15) Evidence shows that employers take on young people for training purposes and use them for new ventures they otherwise would not have undertaken.
- (16) The program aims at giving more than technical skills: adaptability, team work, innovation, personal effectiveness are also stressed.
- (17) YTS is believed to be improving the competitiveness of British industry by improving the quality of the work force and to be increasing the choices of jobs for YTS participants.
- (18) The new approach to learning (focus on skills in para. 16 above) has provided an incentive for the education system to review its curricula; YTS was seen as a competitor for the schools.

# Technical and Vocational Education Initiative (TVEI)

- (19) In response to YTS, the schools have introduced a more work-oriented curriculum on a pilot-project basis, the TVEI.
- (20) TVEI ideally reflects occupational opportunities in the areas of craft design and technology, computing, business, graphic arts and design. It does not concentrate on *how* to do a job, as does YTS.
- (21) The goal is to move the curriculum closer to labour market needs. Teachers have been examining new ways of helping young people to learn.

#### Re-training

- (22) Over 50% of the unemployed have been unemployed for over 12 months; 33% for over two years; 17% for over three years.
- (23) The unemployment situation is leading to the segregation of a segment of the population from the rest of the labour force.
- (24) Recent initiatives are aimed at helping these people gain job skills through a "Restart scheme" including one-week courses in how to get a job.
- (25) It seems better to train people so they can move into jobs even temporarily then to keep them segregated from the labour market even if it means shuffling employment from one person to another because no new jobs are available.

(26) In the U.K. and U.S. there is evidence of a trend to Dickensian society with 70% of the population doing very well and 30% in low-level jobs or unemployed.

#### Interview with John Helliwell Economics Department University of British Columbia March 19, 1986

- (1) The increase in unemployment in early 1980 was, in large measure, a consequence of the recession, which itself was a shake-out of the Canadian economy due to external forces such as the oil shock.
- (2) Econometric models forecast a drop in unemployment rates through the rest of the decade with a short-term trade-off between budget restraint and lower unemployment rates.
- (3) As long as the unemployment rate is high, there will be downward pressure on real wage rates. Lower real wage rates make it easier to find a job and make Canadian products more competitive.
- (4) There may be ways of improving the way in which institutions work within the system so that we could help the mix of job opportunities line up more easily with skills, or so that we could better help those who are unemployed at the moment.
- (5) The Canadian economy has generated more jobs than any other OECD country over the last 20 years. We have also had the fastest growth in our labour force due to an increase in participation rates and to the demographic bulge (the baby boom).
- (6) It is very hard to predict where the economy is going or should go. Because of this, large-scale attempts at intervention on the part of the government have typically been very wasteful and costineffective with potentially negative economic effects on other ventures both domestically and internationally.
- (7) Much of the new technology not only replaces labour by machines but also replaces capital by machines: that is, we can now do the same thing with fewer or less expensive machines.
- (8) Long production runs and economies of scale are no longer as important as they once were because of the flexibility of new machines.

- (9) At the same time, the possibilities for human development have increased because of the benefits of technical progress.
- (10) The dead hand of the state can take the form of: (a) tax rates at a level higher than they have to be to pay interest on the debt or to carry current losses; (b) a regulatory system designed to produce an outcome other that which would have been produced on its own.
- (11) Because Canadians are tolerant of state intervention, Canada now has many major state-supported initiatives.
- (12) Education and health care are areas with a good deal of state intervention. The presence of government may threaten the stability of these institutions.
- (13) Comparative studies of the concertation system in different countries as a possible way in which the government could participate more constructively have been very favourable in terms of rates of growth, lower inflation and lower unemployment compared with the confrontation system.
- (14) Among those who are considering new ventures, there is a tendency to invest a lot of time in calculating how much government money they can get either directly or indirectly. Real business decisions are too often made based on the amount of grants available, not on the feasibility of the venture itself.
- (15) The state could contribute in a positive way by participating in a stable system of concertation and by providing social safety nets coupled with an efficient public service in an open economic environment. Politicians should set the economic stage rather than try to be actors on stage.
- (16) The government cannot put itself in a position of responsibility in an area such as unemployment, where it cannot deliver long-term solutions. Public cynicism comes from decades of unfulfilled government promises.
- (17) The government should have a clearer understanding of areas in which it can function and function more effectively.
- (18) The government should not be providing investment incentives.

- (19) The public concept of what government can and cannot do is inconsistent with the facts.
- (20) The private sector should face as neutral a tax system as possible: many subsidies to agriculture and business should be eliminated.
- (21) Unions and big corporations have a hard time changing their attitudes toward consensus building and the effectiveness of the concertation approach used in Europe.
- (22) There is much political pressure to stop the loss of existing jobs instead of creating new ones in disadvantaged areas.
- (23) Short-term, direct responses to symptoms rather than to real causes are the most damaging policies to adopt.
- (24) In Japan, decisions are judged over a 20-year time horizon. In Canada, our political time horizon is four years. The smaller and more open the economy the more likely people are to accept a longer time frame.
- (25) Federal government spending on goods and services has remained constant over the last 10 years.
- (26) Expenditures on transfer payments have grown to roughly 15% of the GNP.
- (27) Our system is reasonably flexible. This means people won't be unemployed for long periods of time as in some European countries.
- (28) In Europe, civility is threatened by the long duration of periods of unemployment.
- (29) During periods of unemployment, training is an investment in human capital and counterbalances the mismatch between jobs and people.
- (30) We cannot create additional jobs at the rate at which we did during war due to the difference in attitudes then and now. The threat to national sovereignty and freedom was a greater impetus to consensus building than the government's arms purchases. We lack the political will to carry out such a massive campaign. The potential for human production has changed with the advent of the "megeneration".

# Interview with Dr. F.H. Himmelreich and members of the German Federation of Employers' Associations Cologne, West Germany January 20, 1987

- (1) Research into trends and job developments indicates that only broad, general ideas are applicable when planning for the future. Specific prognoses are impossible.
- (2) Germany's dual system of training is broadly based. Because it leads to certification, the labour market is more transparent and individual qualifications are evident to the employer.
- (3) Enterprise-based training is broadly conceived for manual/theoretical skills and has the advantage of giving basic knowledge upon which specific skills are built. Vocational training is designed to enable a person to exercise an occupation.
- (4) Training regulations are uniform. They are the minimum standard. Employers can add training to give the employee skills which correspond to the company's needs, e.g. computer skills.
- (5) Certain changes in labour market demand (e.g. due to technological change) make (a) re-training, or (b) further training necessary. Especially, further training is getting more important because only "lifelong learning" will enable the employed/unemployed to cope with the future demand for labour.
- (6) Employer/employee contributions finance U.I. and re-training of the unemployed. Further training of the employed is financed by the employers, the estimated yearly costs run at ten billion DM.
- (7) Approximately 10% of the unemployed pursue re-training; 5% take part in temporary job creation and public works projects.
- (8) The Federation believes that the market will provide jobs where and when they are needed.
- (9) Training helps in finding a job; the number of trained and highly skilled workers is increasing.
- (10) Most firms employ their trainees at the end of the apprenticeship period.
- (11) Half of the unemployed are women; there are increasing numbers of women in the labour force.

- (12) The social structure is such that unemployed women above 40 years of age are seen as second-income earners, in general, and often look for part-time work.
- (13) The Labour Promotion Act provides for women who need additional qualifications and who want to enter the labour market. However, vocational choices for women, are limited concentrating on specific occupations such as clerical and occupations service sector jobs.
- (14) There is a high concentration of women in the service sector.
- (15) Pilot projects supported by the Federation and the federal government aim at expanding opportunities for women in non-traditional sectors, e.g. in the technical field.
- (16) Women received training by firms in the metal/electro-technical industry in one of these projects.
- (17) They had no particular difficulties with the practical examinations; but results in theoretical examinations were below average. This may be because women are not encouraged to take as much math and science in school as men.
- (18) Germany is in a transition period with respect to the role of women. A shift from women in commercial fields and services is necessary and under way.
- (19) The Federation represents the special interests of employers in the field of vocational training during discussions with trade unions and the federal government.
- (20) Basic goals of the training regulations are determined with unions and presented to the government which then prepares the legal act. Training takes place under the supervision of the Chambers of Industry and Commerce which are also responsible for conducting examinations.
- (21) Rights of co-determination are ensured through negotiations with all social partners.
- (22) Collective bargaining agreements concerning wages, for example, sometimes limit the scope of change.

Interview with Geoffrey Holland Director, Manpower Services Commission London, England January 14, 1987

Manpower Services Commission (MSC)

- (1) The MSC is a statutory government agency formed in January 1974.
- (2) It is responsible for employment, job search, job preparation and training/retraining at the central government level.
- (3) It is also responsible for carrying out government requests in the areas of employment temporary work, job creation and so on.
- (4) The MSC submits a corporate plan to the central government outlining goals for the year. The government funds the MSC approximately \$7 billion per year through the Secretary of State for Employment. The plan states explicit goals for England, Scotland and Wales.
- (5) Since 1978-79, in response to increased public pressure, funding has tripled in the areas of education and employment.
- (6) There is a general disillusion with specific labour market forecasting—it hasn't worked.
- (7) At the same time, there has been a preoccupation with supply-side approaches to economic problems.
- (8) Reports (e.g. Competence and Competition; see interview with Hayes and Fonda) have increased the awareness of how other countries are doing and why they are more successful.
- (9) The role of the MSC is shifting away from unemployment relief to increasing employment possibilities.
- (10) The budget of the MSC shows an increase in per capita spending on young people and a shift to continuing measures such as training and re-training rather than job creation.
- (11) Changing demographics and an ageing population have shifted attention to the re-training of older workers.
- (12) The overriding concern is competitiveness as a function of investment in training and education.

- (13) This concern stems from the facts that:
- (a) market share, GNP per capita has decreased, especially in manufacturing but also in services:
- (b) competitiveness leads to more equal opportunities;
- (c) the vicious circle of unemployment is creating a dangerous subculture of long-term unemployed (over 12 months);
- (d) coupled with high unemployment is a shortage of skilled labour;
- (e) there is a mismatch between jobs lost and jobs gained, with new jobs often being lower level.
- (14) British wages are currently among the lowest in the EEC, lower than wages in Spain, for example. Much investment is attracted to Scotland and South Wales in manufacturing and high tech.
- (15) This creates new jobs but not enough to sop up large numbers of unemployed.
- (16) There has been a sharp increase in the number of self-employed and part-time workers. These workers have fewer benefits than do full-time workers.
  - (17) Since 1981, MSC has been moving toward:
  - (a) giving all young people to the age of 19 a chance for education/training through the YTS by 1991;
  - (b) raising standards of education and training based on competence;
  - (c) giving wider opportunities for re-training to adults.
- (18) Large companies (eg. Jaguar) have shown a willingness to participate in training schemes.
- (19) Values in the education system have been predicated on academic achievements and the emphasis on the research activities of universities.
- (20) The structure of education tends to maintain an elite group with theoretical knowledge and to place little value on the practical application of skills.
- (21) While education and society in general in the U.S. focus on individual achievement and financial success, the U.K. concentrates on creating an intellec-

tual elite in the areas of law, accounting, medicine, academia and public service.

- (22) There is a growing awareness of the need for longer time horizons and for a broad-based, competent work force.
- (23) The MSC encourages local and large business to participate voluntarily in improving the skills of the work force.
- (24) All social partners are involved in discussions concerning training needs as well as in delivery and planning.
- (25) The trade union movement is occupationally-based rather than industry-based and is more interested in training. They feel they have the most at stake in increasing the adaptability and transferability of skills of their members.
- (26) Employers' associations are weak and disorganized by comparison.
- (27) The biggest problem in the consultation process is getting the understanding and cooperation of the "boardroom".
- (28) MSC has tried above all to change attitudes and increase awareness as to the need for training.

### Interview with members of the Institute for Educational Research in the Economy Vienna, Austria February 3, 1987

- (1) The Institute does research in the areas of learning, schooling and vocational education in industry, and supplies information to students.
- (2) Much research has focused on how universities use new technologies and how they can co-operate with other universities in using hardware and software.
- (3) Further research deals with the learning process and computer-assisted learning. In the field of microelectronic vocational training, the link between the apprentice and the trainer and the level of hands-on experience are reduced. The computer screen helps in this case to make the experience more concrete.

- (4) Many companies design training programs to suit their specific needs. They also contract out training courses to other firms.
- (5) Companies give practical training in technology but not a background education in the area of computer science as one would receive in school. Some of this background is important.
- (6) In the field of technology, it is becoming important for technicians to have a well-rounded background to enable them to apply their skills more appropriately in many more areas.
- (7) There is a lack of communication between schools, enterprises and universities leading to a mismatch in demand and provison of skills.
- (8) For example, few teachers at the secondary level have any experience in industry.
- (9) In some circles, people are talking about an emerging problem of computer illiteracy.
- (10) Although unemployment is relatively low (between 6% and 7%), more than 20% of the unemployed are young people. In Canada young people make up between 35% and 40% of the unemployed). Solutions are necessary in order that young people not feel alienated from society.
- (11) Training can reduce unemployment by about 0.5%.
- (12) Vocational education in schools (as opposed to enterprise-based training) emphasizes skills which are not in high demand in the labour market.
- (13) Vocational training in enterprises is determined by the needs of companies.
- (14) In 1978-1979, young people had difficulty finding apprenticeship places in companies and chose to further their education. These people would rather have worked but because there was no work available, they went to school.
- (15) This is especially true for those leaving advanced-level secondary school who lack technical skills needed on the job market. There is much hidden unemployment among secondary school and university graduates.
- (16) Unemployed people and young people are rarely equipped with abilities and attitudes demanded by employers.

- (17) Companies don't feel that Employment offices can adequately match employees with openings in their firms.
- (18) The Institute has developed a system of testing to help young people determine what vocation they are able to pursue according to their skills and interests. Creativity, innovation, responsibility, communication skills as well as manual skills are tested. This is a practical rather than written test. About 95% of those who have taken such tests find apprenticeship positions.

Interview with Dr. John and Dr. Aigner Federal University of Education, Arts and Sport Vienna, Austria February 3, 1987

- (1) The Ministry is responsible for curricula in technical and part-time vocational schools. Enterprise-based training is the jurisdiction of the federal Ministry of Commerce.
- (2) Employers and employees, unions and provincial representatives submit their views on vocational schooling to the Ministry.
- (3) If a curriculum needs to be changed, negotiations take between one and a half and two years.
- (4) Curricula in enterprise-based schools are independent from those of part-time vocational schools.
- (5) Agreements between provincial governments and vocational schools in enterprises are reached pragmatically. In Germany, such agreements are made formally, in more detail.
- (6) Accurately predicting labour market needs is impossible.
- (7) Vocational training will improve a young person's chances on the labour market but does not guarantee that a job will be available.
- (8) Technical and vocational schools devote 1/3 of studies to general education (mother tongue, foreign language, math) adapted to special needs of the vocation (classes are 40 hours per week).
- (9) Re-training and higher education courses are available to allow people to obtain further skills and to adapt to university entrance qualifications.

- (10) The system is very permeable and offers alternatives (further schooling, upgrading), if jobs are not readily available after completing vocational training.
- (11) Many graduates from a top-level industrial school at age 19 go on to university MBA programs or vice versa. Specialized knowledge and management training are a popular combination.
- (12) Literacy and numeracy problems virtually do not exist in Austria.
- (13) Technical schools offer advanced-level mathematics for engineers and technicians.
- (14) Life skills are not taught as a set subject but are talked about informally. Much is learned on the job, in the enterprise, during apprenticeship training.
- (15) Teachers in many technical schools must have previous work experience in industry.
- (16) Federal law requires that an exam be rewritten if more than half the class fails. Most examinations are oral; objectivity in evaluation is difficult.
- (17) Not much training is given in the areas of oral or written communication.
- (18) The dual system does not train people to the same level of qualification as those in advanced-level technical schools.

# Interview with Sigrid Kümmerlein German Federation of Chambers of Industry and Commerce January 19, 1987

- (1) The Federation groups together 69 local Chambers of Industry and Commerce.
- (2) Membership by all industries is mandatory by law. Certain trades are also grouped under their own associations.
- (3) The Federation is responsible for the planning and administration of training and re-training of all age groups.
- (4) Under the Vocational Training Act of 1969, the Chambers of Commerce must establish training guidelines as well as counselling and requirements for certain professions. Training contracts following these guidelines are signed between firms and their trainees.

- (5) The Ministry of Economy and the Ministry of Education are responsible for curriculum (training regulations). The Ministry of Economy negotiates with employers (who must belong to the Chamber of Commerce) and with the labour unions, before setting out the curriculum.
- (6) Chambers arrange for the examination and evaluation of trainees after their apprenticeship by an examination board composed of employers, union members and teachers of part-time vocational schools.
- (7) The curriculum and examination standards are minimum requirements. Employers may give additional skill training.
- (8) Trade unions insist that students comply with minimum standards.
- (9) Vocational training is generally open to all school-leavers (16-18 years) but some trades may require more basic training than others.
- (10) The Chambers of Commerce and employers consult before training is undertaken. Chambers have counsellors who maintain this contact with employers and trainees.
- (11) Sample guidelines for Chemical Lab apprenticeship:
  - general education
  - labour code
  - environmental protection
  - use of energy

#### Maintenance work

- working with chemicals
- different methodologies
- application of microbiological techniques
- documentation of results
- analysis of material
- inorganic/organic materials
- experimentation with volume

#### Preparative work

— quantitative organic measurement

- use of measuring instruments
- preparation of chemical reactions
- further documentation and preparation of information.
- (12) After two years in this three-year-apprenticeship, the trainee can specialize in areas of chemistry such as those dealing with coal, metal or silicon.
- (13) Continuous evaluation is provided through Chambers of Commerce examinations to ensure goals are achieved.
- (14) Chambers of Commerce offer additional courses for students before their exams, if upgrading is necessary. Exams can be tried three times.
- (15) Training is general enough to be transferable; basic standards are maintained; there is specific technical training and, in addition, work on methods encouraging teamwork, planning, innovation.
- (16) Contests, each year reward innovative work by students.
- (17) Although employers try to hire graduating trainees, demographics are such that employers overtrain. This results in a surplus of trained workers that employers find desirable.
- (18) Because of technological and demographic changes, re-training is necessary. Chambers of Commerce are involved in re-training.
- (19) Over the last two years, 600,000 jobs have been created; 10-20% of these are part-time jobs.
- (20) There is a shift to service-sector jobs, some of which pay lower salaries.
- (21) Unions are concerned with reducing the work week (to less than 38 hours). Unions and employers are trying to improve work opportunities for women.
- (22) The tripartite concertation method was useful in setting goals for economic programs, job creation and so on. Antagonism between government and trade unions and the use of the consultation instrument (as a public relations tool) led to union withdrawal from negotiations. There seems to be no chance, at this time, that tripartite concertation will be revived.

# Interview with Oliver Lübke German Federation of Trade Unions Bonn, West Germany January 21, 1987

- (1) Since the establishment of the Vocational Training Act (1969) training schedules have been established after discussions with government, unions and employers.
- (2) Unions see qualifications as job security, employers see them as a basis for competition. The Federal Institute of Vocational Training provides the only forum for the discussion of these interests.
- (3) Discussions strive for agreement between employers and unions concerning training needs and regulations.
- (4) Negotiations to change or update training regulations can take up to five years. Employers can add new skills informally; regulations are only minimum standards.
- (5) Trade unions believe more training places are needed; currently, not all the young people who want vocational training can be placed as apprentices.
- (6) The increased demand for vocational training may stem from cutbacks in government grants for university education.
- (7) In many trades, newly qualified workers experience high levels of unemployment directly following completion of their training. This is because training is undertaken regardless of precise market demand.
- (8) More than 10% of trade/craft trainees remain unemployed over six months (particularly true for carpenters, bakers, hairdressers, barbers).
- (9) Germany has an export-oriented economy that depends on a skilled labour force.
- (10) The trade union movement focuses on improving working life through reduction of working time and increasing job security through improving vocational training.
- (11) The right to education includes the right to further education. Changes and developments in both industry and society as a whole demand continuous further education.

# Interview with Dr. Bernard Lutz Institute of Sociological Research Munich, West Germany February 5, 1987

- (1) The problem of workers' qualifications is one of conceptualization; there is the "utilization" aspect which is part of the organization of work, and the "production" aspect which deals with individual potential.
- (2) The findings of a study on division of work and remuneration in France and Germany are very indicative of this problem.
- (3) Division of work is more extensive in France than in Germany; the hierarchy is more rigid and employment is more structured.
- (4) In Germany, 45% of repairs are made on site, on the workers' own initiative; responsibility for repairs falls to the foreman, not to the maintenance engineer.
- (5) In France, even the foreman cannot do anything without authorization from several higher levels. However, the French are better at preventive maintenance.
- (6) Division of work depends on initial education and training. In France, general education is strong but specialized education is less developed. Schools are very elitist. The victims of the elitist academic education system enroll in vocational training courses.
- (7) In Germany, vocational training carries more weight; schools are less elitist than in France. More people enroll in vocational training courses to create a better-trained labour force. Everyone receives a minimum level of training.
- (8) In Germany, the number of untrained young people is dwindling; 90% have some vocational training even if they also have some university education.
- (9) More and more young people say that it is better to have some vocational training that can lead to higher qualifications. A larger number of people are going beyond their initial training and are pursuing university studies in conjunction with a technical diploma. Young people are realizing that they must take advantage of training opportunities.

- (10) In France, there is a contradiction between the value of products produced by tradesmen and the tradesmen's interest in their trade. Being a tradesman is no longer considered very interesting. People with university education live more interesting lives.
- (11) There has been a trend toward extended schooling, since the war.
- (12) The French system prevents a return to technical training because the "lycées" (high schools) want to keep as many students as possible.
- (13) In Germany industry has a highly skilled labour force and has created a pool of professionals. Not enough young people are enrolled in apprenticeship programs to counter future demographic problems.
- (14) The number of tradesmen is declining in Germany. German industry is in a state of crisis: the type of experienced foreman who hands down his knowledge and skills is disappearing. Industry is not training enough young people to replace these foremen and has failed to consider the problem from the demographic point of view.
- (15) Adults can be re-trained. This must be accomplished without removing them from their environment, whenever possible, and by keeping the content of training close to their work experience.
- (16) We must not send adults back to school. Proximity to their work milieu is important in the retraining of adults.

# Interview with Mike McCracken Informetrica Ottawa August 6, 1986

- (1) When discussing unemployment one must look at the number of Canadians exposed to unemployment.
- (2) The 10% figure masks the reality that 25% of Canadians are touched by unemployment (Statistics Canada).
  - (3) A 4% unemployment rate is attainable.
- (4) The key question is how to get people into "more productive" occupations.

- (5) In fact, the unemployed receiving unemployment insurance are employed: their job is to find a job.
- (6) Employment is our society's foundation of equity.
- (7) There are many jobs from which society would benefit that are not currently being done. Political will is necessary to provide these jobs.

Also, Appendix C.

# Interview with Professors Noah Meltz and Morley Gunderson University of Toronto April 9, 1986

- (1) Just after the 1981-82 recession, the unemployment rate was predicted to stay above 10%.
  - (2) The latest figures show that we are below 10%.
- (3) Even given the political time horizon of four years, policies were devised that led to a lower rate than predicted at the depth of the recession.
- (4) In some sectors and cities, full employment has been reached (e.g., Toronto). A regional challenge, then, is presented.
- (5) There are barriers inhibiting some of those who are working full time but would like to work parttime: lower pay, reduced benefits, less security.
- (6) Ontario is currently studying the use of overtime work, as a cause of lay-offs which reduce the number of workers.
- (7) The evidence shows that the average work week has declined but has now levelled off at 40 hours. If you take into account holidays and so on, the work week is still declining.
- (8) Part-time work may mean a loss of purchasing power for those working part time; but those who are working full time will be able to buy goods and services more cheaply because these will have been produced at a lower labour cost.\*
- (9) Steel industries in Canada and the U.S. show different trends, suggesting that the causes of unemployment in the steel industry may be different in each country.

<sup>\*</sup> Part-time workers cost less per hour because they are paid less and receive few, if any, fringe benefits.

- (10) There are sectoral factors.
- (11) Some industries will move offshore to profit from lower labour costs there but this might not mean an overall reduction in our standard of living.
- (12) We are exporting many jobs to other countries but we are importing cheaper products and services, which benefit all Canadians and leave them additional money to invest in new industries.
- (13) This may mean re-training workers for these new industries.
- (14) The challenge is to do this for those who are displaced and are difficult to re-train.
- (15) If these adjustments are not painless, a government faces political problems.
- (16) By ensuring workers a degree of compensation, their own resistance to change is reduced. Slow changes announced in advance, working in the same direction as market forces are easier to accept and ease the inevitable transition.
- (17) Regional mobility means that young people, as well as others, may move out of certain areas.
- (18) Those areas will end up being subsidized to encourage people to move there. The ultimate effect is the same as if they were subsidized to stay.
  - (19) Barriers to mobility should not be erected.
- (20) The Maritimes can provide an area for business with a captive indigenous population, for example, Boston and the computer high tech industry explosion. (But there is a forest of universities around Boston).
- (21) In the Maritimes, policies keeping people there artificially have been a disincentive to finding real work. For example, some people choose to work part of the time and collect unemployment insurance benefits the rest of the year.
- (22) In the North, native labour has often been bypassed, with southern Canadians being flown in. Now, Northerners are working. We must examine the analogous situation in the Maritimes.
- (23) Wage policy could have a discouraging effect on investment in the Maritimes.
- (24) The Maritimes must offer some comparative advantage with respect to resources, wages and so on.

- (25) Post-World-War-Two Japan did not have the emigration problem of the Maritimes, which meant its entrepreneurs did not leave the country the way Maritimers moved to the favourable market climate in Ontario or the United States.
- (26) Population movements and changes may be sensible. Why should the government interfere with personal decisions?
- (27) The challenge is to accommodate the changes one wishes to make.
- (28) Some of the high unemployment in the Maritimes is built into the income expectations of people, especially in the fisheries industry.
- (29) Every change in the Unemployment Insurance Act seems to raise the level of unemployment.
  - (30) U.I. may be viable income support.
- (31) Why aren't more people living in the Maritimes? The population changes; family structure and work change. The Maritimes, as a vacation area, may be an option.
- (32) Adjustments must be slow and gradual with minimal interference.
- (33) It is desirable for young people and those entering the work force to go with growing industries. This may be artificially induced with major adjustment problems later on.
- (34) There must be regional cost-of-living adjustments to attract people to disadvantaged areas.
- (35) It is appealing to have a policy that is simple and can be seen as replacing the available social programs. A Guaranteed Annual Income (GAI) is, therefore, somewhat attractive.
- (36) GAI (or negative income tax) may be a way to simplify the system and attain equity.
- (37) The welfare system builds in very little work incentive. As people on welfare try to earn extra income through odd jobs, they lose all this extra income through taxation.
- (38) We may simply be facing a cyclical problem of low aggregate demand.
  - (39) Do we need to change the pace of change?
- (40) Are there people who are overworked and who feel they have limited options?
- (41) Work time could be reduced but impediments exist preventing this from happening (part-time

workers do not receive a proportional share of fringe benefits). Relaxing such rigidities in our system could help.

- (42) We have frequently heard claims that what is happening now represents a quantum difference from the past. It may be more realistic to say we are in a new phase of the continuum.
- (43) Predictions of fewer jobs were based on the assumption that people want a constant amount of goods: with increased productivity, fewer people are required to produce them. Demand, however, is increasing.
- (44) Labour productivity is lagging even though technology is improving.
  - (45) Technology is supposed to raise productivity.
- (46) Many new jobs are likely to be in low-pay areas with no foreign competition. We must look at the manufacturing sector which seems to be experiencing a decrease in jobs. In fact, this sector is simply seeing a shift of functions within the same industry. Some of these functions are high-paying jobs recorded under different sectors.
- (47) Investment is not lagging in all areas but much of this is in automation and technology which quickly becomes obsolete.
- (48) Much office automation does not seem to turn out a product that can be sold but amounts, in fact, to an explosive increase in unproductive paper shuffling.
- (49) Should anyone, however, try to second-guess the market? The role of public policy seems unclear.
- (50) The computer used to be sold as labour-saving technology whereas now it is sold as something to extend one's activities.
- (51) Training can be done best by specific industries.
- (52) The role of government is to provide expected demand and supply projections.
- (53) Basic and flexible skills need to be provided by the educational system with specific skills provided on-the-job.
- (54) Apprenticeship programs will develop on their own as business, industry, etc. realize the advantages.
- (55) Young people must realize that a low-wage apprenticeship position will have long-range benefits.

- (56) Canadians have different training mechanisms than in Europe.
- (57) The market should determine training mechanisms. Policy can simply reduce the barriers to training and investing in human capital.
- (58) We must decide whether we want to assist the process or allow for long lead times and cycles.
- (59) Flexible skills: general education in mathematics, science, language, that allows one to adapt to problems at all levels.
- (60) Educational institutions should realize that television can be used as an asset.
- (61) There is now an increased demand for Arts graduates due to their ability to organize and present ideas.
- (62) The purpose of education must be established so that one does not get caught up with facts: there are indispensable skills that are the same whether one uses computers or not.
- (63) Experience gained in the work force is a type of career experimentation.
- (64) The range of opportunities in work-study programs must be expanded to make career choice easier.
- (65) People need more broadly based information than is currently and traditionally available.
- (66) The role of U.I. must be re-examined. It could be used to allow experimentation in the labour force. We need a far less rigid separation between school and work.
- (67) Education will become a long-term process with re-training continuing after age 25.
- (68) Interest in adult and job-related education remains extremely high.

Meetings with representatives of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development July 2, 1986; August 8, 1986; September 5, 1986; September 8, 1986; January 26, 1987

(1) Research by the OECD and elsewhere during the 1960s aimed to prove that education contributes

to economic growth; this approach has proven to be too theoretical.

- (2) Currently the question is what can education do in terms of:
  - (a) conditions of effective performance to improve competitiveness domestically and internationally.
  - (b) the role of education with respect to economic development in the long term.
  - (c) reducing unemployment and increasing employment.
- (3) Education cannot reduce unemployment directly. Policies attempting to do this fail, waste resources, create false expectations and discredit the attempt.
- (4) Education adjusts much more slowly than the labour market.
- (5) We must not ask what people can do within an enterprise to make them work better but rather what *kinds* of people, what *kinds* of knowledge are needed to help the entreprise function well.
  - (6) This means:
  - (a) training for the unexpected,
  - (b) training to help people modify and to master their specific skills, and
  - (c) "team" training.

We cannot predict future needs concerning skills but we can foresee needs with respect to the *kind* of people demanded.

- (7) We must give more attention to developing people rather than their cognitive skills. This view is contrary to current labour market strategies which do not help people acquire the ability to recognize new situations and to adapt and apply their cognitive skills.
- (8) The hierarchy in the organization of work is changing. This new structure is more elliptical with four main levels: the lowest level is a situation combining training and work; the "managers" in each subsequent level become resource people or advisors.
- (9) There is more communication and teamwork, flow of information and so on. The Japanese have fine-tuned this approach.

- (10) There are unemployment costs:
- (a) Human costs; these are well recognized though not well documented;
- (b) The economic costs are loss of productive capacity; when a country loses enterprises the loss is crucial as it takes a long time to create healthy new businesses.
- (11) Education affects the extent to which these human costs are distributed among the population through the process of credentialism.
- (12) The major effort has been to alleviate unemployment of 16- to 18-year-olds. This effort has altered distribution of unemployment but not levels of employment. Politically, the effort is justified even though it may not produce results, because it helps show the unemployed need help. However it worsens the position of the least well trained.
- (13) There has been very little emphasis on the malfunctioning of the economy and on what education can do to encourage dynamic development leading to jobs.
- (14) Countries have also focused, to a limited extent, on women, foreign workers and the long-term unemployed, that is, on people rather than the economic loss of capacity.
- (15) Sweden has made a massive national commitment to training as a way to promote upward mobility; the vacuum created at the bottom opens spots for young people. Although a sufficiently large mass has not yet been created, the results in terms of increased productivity have been good. The high turnover in training places takes many people out of the labour market (lowering unemployment) and puts more highly skilled workers back in. The emphasis is on training for effective performance.
- (16) This emphasis suggests that by developing employment one can best combat unemployment in the longer term.

Job creation

- (17) There is always a danger of creating "artificial" jobs for which no market "demand" exists.
- (18) Job subsidies lead to substitutions: these new jobs are temporary, low paid, low skill, use public money rather than private funds and replace regular workers by the subsidized group.

- (19) The value of these jobs in terms of social needs is often disregarded.
- (20) The broader question is what kind of fundamental training strategy is needed. A strong infrastructure is necessary and should put more emphasis on personal development.
- (21) In Canada and elsewhere, government has made too much of a commitment to reactive rather than proactive training: the gate is shut after the horse has bolted.
- (22) Germany and Sweden have national, proactive strategies which train more people than currently needed.
- (23) Problem-solving and self-directed learning are essential elements in any education/training program and should be taught from primary school on.
- (24) The mechanism of changing approaches is something that has not been extensively studied.
- (25) We must determine the important technologies, such as: (a) materials; (b) energy production and conservation; (c) biochemistry and genetics; (d) information. There is no doubt that new technologies can increase quality of life. People need to be able to manage and control it and to be able to recognize possible adverse social consequences.
- (26) Information technology is a current fashion with limited intrinsic merit but with the power to help develop other technologies.
- (27) The implications of technology for schools are huge: when to introduce it; what to introduce; how to use it and so on. This will entail major changes in pedagogical methods such as self-directed learning and problem-solving. This is essential to the continuous process of technological development which mainly happens on a small scale throughout the economy.
- (28) Training can be provided by the government, by enterprises or by individuals.
- (29) Although individuals have a right and a responsibility to decide what type of training they want, their interests cannot be aligned so easily with those of enterprises and the economy.
- (30) On the other hand, if enterprises had more responsibility, the idea of a longer view with future needs in mind comes into play.

- (31) There has been less investment in professional training on the part of business. This could be because:
  - (a) the government has always taken care of training;
  - (b) business doesn't see the benefits of training or re-training for its long-term development.
- (32) There is a change in attitude toward the idea that if an enterprise takes an interest in training, employees have more reason to stay making the input on the part of business worth the money and effort.
- (33) There is a limit to reducing unemployment rapidly: a long-term strategy is more effective.
- (34) Distinctions between manufacturing and services are becoming blurred.
- (35) The process of long-term restructuring entails shifts in resources from sectors where productivity is low to those where it is high.
- (36) Growth in services is the most evident trend but manufacturing remains the prime engine of growth.
- (37) Those enterprises with long-term plans, which look for new products, new markets, and which seek diversification are those which can generate growth.
- (38) In Europe, unemployment is higher and more persistent: some people claim this is due to union structure and higher unemployment benefit coverage.
- (39) A move to more deregulated economies and labour markets is an act of faith: we do not know what the repercussions will be.
- (40) The responsibility for the financing of training is that of entreprises, governments and individuals.
- (41) Financing can be achieved by giving grants or loans to individuals, by reducing public expenditures to have more funds available for training or by reducing the expenditures of enterprises for the same reason.
- (42) Many entreprises argue that there is too great an emphasis on the role of the private sector in training.
- (43) A massive commitment to training (as in Germany and Austria) takes large numbers out of the

labour force: every year of training reduces the labour force by two and one-half per cent.

- (44) Although unions argue that vocational trainees receive low wages and are cheap labour, two days a week are spent in school, not working.
- (45) In Germany enterprises can deduct training costs from after-tax profits.
- (46) An apprentice produces approximately one quarter the value of the training expenditure of the enterprise.
- (47) The most effective training seems to be that which focuses on the overall aim of a particular enteprise and which consequently brings the personnel into the overall management.
- (48) While Japan emphasizes increases in productivity as a reason for training, elsewhere effectiveness is stressed.
- (49) There is a movement toward measuring competence using absolute standards. This has implications for the possibility of reducing the cost of choosing the wrong employees, as long as firms do their own testing.
- (50) New Zealand is currently working on a variety of initiatives in the training field focusing on experiential and self-directed learning with the teacher as a resource.
- (51) Socialization skills are learned through onthe-job training and working. The internalization of responsibility by an individual allows him/her to adapt to changing circumstances.
- (52) Although training can be seen as instruction, increasingly it is the type of process in which people learn what they need to learn, then apply it. The ability to self-criticize, learn and adapt is crucial.
- (53) The implications for primary school training and education are enormous.
- (54) Strategies must discriminate between shortterm measures to ease unemployment and long-term approaches aimed at training for a future labour market. Innovative ways of combining the two are necessary.
- (55) When examining examples of other countries, it is important to consider the transfer of principles, not of systems. Successful principles seem to be those

which focus on the continuing education and motivation of adults to learn new skills.

- (56) Sweden continually trains its workers upwards and spends a larger percentage of its GNP on recurrent education than any other country using decentralized methods.
- (57) Finland will increase the government expenditure on training by 15% per year for five years. Education and training policy is a vital link in the overall strategy.
- (58) Motivation for enterprises to offer more training can come from:
  - (a) recognition of the value of training to the enterprise;
  - (b) fiscal inducement;
  - (c) collective bargaining.

# Interview with Gilles Paquet Dean of Business Administration University of Ottawa August 1, 1986

- (1) People want access to the highest possible level of welfare.
- (2) Exports, subsidies to business or taxation won't solve the unemployment problem.
- (3) It is vital to recognize the balkanized nature of the labour market when considering approaches to unemployment.
- (4) In fact, we must think of many policies rather than a single policy to address groups based on age, mother tongue, location, etc.
- (5) Germany and Japan have had tremendous growth because their institutional rigidities were wiped out in World War II. They have made a fresh start with excellent economic results.
- (6) How can we ensure that in a small open economy we can live knowing that it is dependent on international markets and is balkanized with internal barriers to trade?
- (7) The supply-side view of today maintains that a large portion of unemployment is due to rigidities.

- (8) Therefore, the problem must be addressed by targeting with respect to education needs, regional needs and social needs. A general policy won't work due to the segmented nature of the labour market.
- (9) Data can determine which pockets need specific programming.
- (10) Wage subsidies can be useful incentives especially in the case of a guaranteed annual income for the working poor.
- (11) "Workfare" could be useful as a temporary measure for specific groups.
- (12) Universities are no longer providing training because the incentive system is such that new professors are kept out.
- (13) Demographics are such that business opportunities will not filter down to youth; one third of universities should, realistically, disappear to reflect the 30% drop in students.

#### Interview with Jacques Parizeau École des Hautes études commerciales Montreal November 18, 1986

- (1) Shawinigan is an example of the failure of our training system: with the monopolization of training by the Ministry of Education, private enterprises had no incentive or interest to participate in training.
- (2) The result was the closure of many technical schools leading to the deterioration of Shawinigan. Its labour force was no longer able to compete.
- (3) There is an urgent need for better training. The public sector is out of touch with market needs and demands and cannot, therefore, decide what are the training needs or respond to them.
- (4) This is natural, given the lack of liaison between governments and the private sector.
- (5) Because there is a gap between skills embodied in the workforce and those in demand, many companies are starting up independent training schools (eg. Hewitt).
- (6) Nonetheless, it is impossible to predict which jobs or which skills will be needed; only the market can determine this.

- (7) Why have we imported technology from countries such as Switzerland, with fewer resources than we? The 1961 Census in Quebec revealed that 62% of Quebeckers had only six years of schooling. This group of people with a low level of education is still moving through the labour force. This is a clear barrier to producing new technology.
- (8) Although exports do not provide a net increase in jobs, they are important in stimulating the economy.
- (9) There are two types of investments, those which modernize production and those which increase capacity. If we are competitive in world markets with a certain commodity, we shall hire more people to manufacture it, thereby increasing capacity and creating more jobs.
- (10) A guaranteed annual income system could be set up on a pilot project basis with one or two provinces. If it worked, other provinces would join.
- (11) There are, in fact, fewer unemployed than we think. We should therefore lower marginal tax rates for U.I. and welfare recipients and tighten fraud-detection measures. This will create an atmosphere in which people trust the good intentions of the government.
- (12) The nub of the issue is that a guaranteed annual income makes most sense if it replaces all existing income support systems, personal tax exemptions etc., including welfare and unemployment insurance. A guaranteed annual income or negative income tax does not make sense unless there is a clear threshold in the income scale below this threshold people receive the guaranteed annual income and pay no taxes; above, people receive no government transfer payments of any kind and they pay taxes.
- (13) This, in effect, abolishes universality. Those not in need will not receive any financial help from the state, be they children, working adults or retired.
- (14) The scheme would be fairer and cost less than the current tangle of social programs, provided fraud is rigorously suppressed. The Quebec government found such fraud to be extensive 25% to 30%, "and we were a government that called itself social-democratic."
- (15) One objection to the replacement of all support systems by a guaranteed annual income, is that it will take away family allowance cheques from

women. We are told that there are women in relatively well-off families that have no other money they can call their own than the family allowances. In the U.S., only 10% of all families are of the classic model where father works and mother stays home to look after the children. More and more women work and earn. Let us not design a policy for the future by anchoring ourselves in the past.

- (16) There exists a large percentage of *employable* welfare and unemployment insurance recipients who should work.
- (17) Because of this, a public works option is thinkable. Many of the facilities needed are already in place and similar programs are operating out of non-profit, community organization, though on a small scale.
- (18) By making use of existing programs and giving them additional funds, many of these desirable outputs could be produced. This would avoid creating another huge bureaucracy and leave the management of the programs to those who are familiar with local needs.

## Interview with Steven G. Peitchinis Economics Department University of Calgary February 3, 1986

- (1) National output must grow with sufficient increments in order to maintain the production system and to renew this system as well as to maintain those who do not participate in remunerated economic activity.
- (2) In Socrates' Greece, the proportion of national output allocated to cultural activities far exceeded ours.
- (3) Given economic growth, we can maintain full employment.
- (4) Austrian view: full employment creates wealth. Neoclassical view: wealth creates employment.
- (5) In Canada, investment has lagged due to a withdrawal of foreign investments: we have not invited investment in business, health care, education, transportation. Investment has been limited to resource and manufacturing activities, causing

disproportionate investment, creating the impression that we are dominated by foreign investment. This caused a withdrawal or a slow-down of foreign investments.

- (6) The difference between Austria, Sweden and Canada is the Canadian infrastructure which was established by foreign capital. We must maintain this.
- (7) This infrastructure was far larger than that which could be maintained with domestic capital.
- (8) Inadequate capital investment in this country over the last 15 years explains our drop in productivity.
- (9) Investors look at long-term return as associated with degree of risks; Canadian political stability is attractive in the long run. Nationalization is threatening for investors.
- (10) Why have Canadians relied so much on foreign capital and ingenuity?
  - (11) Largely due to industrial links with the U.S.
- (12) The market relationship between the U.S. and Canada has been associated with the capacity of the U.S. to enter the Canadian market with lower per unit cost of production (due to increased experience, economies of scale, marketing, research activity and so on).
- (13) The common view is that Canadian enterprises cannot compete with the United States.
- (14) The inter-industry links are important in the North American context between U.S. and Canadian firms.
- (15) In the case of Canadair, many of the parts come from the U.S. due to permanent links with U.S. industry, regardless of alternatives.
- (16) This interdependency leads to a decreased level of innovation on the part of Canadian entrepreneurs.
- (17) Why not join the U.S. to gain political weight? We could reduce transportation costs at the same time.
- (18) A free trade arrangement will be nothing more than a ratification of existing agreements, opening markets for industries which are now established in Canada.

- (19) Free trade will mean Canadians will *continue* to modify U.S. equipment to accommodate the Canadian environment.
- (20) Due to the similarity of Canada to the northern tier of the U.S., will free trade hurt Canada as the free American market system has hurt these states?
- (21) The EEC countries faced the same potential problems of manpower/mobility.
- (22) In North America, free manpower/mobility will mean the depletion of some of our high-level manpower with a negative impact on our economic growth.
- (23) We do, in fact, have a comparative advantage over the U.S. in the production of agricultural processes, oil and gas.
- (24) We have not taken advantage of these comparative advantages.
- (25) We must assume that technology will improve so that producing oil from tar sands, for example, will be possible financially and that international oil supplies will eventually decrease.
- (26) This will not produce jobs, although it will produce wealth.
- (27) The shift will have to be toward social services for job creation.
- (28) Today, however, government intervention is anathema, especially to the business community.
- (29) Business fails to see that it, too, has added redundant people to support. When things slow down, staff is reduced.
- (30) Given economic growth, i.e. sufficient rates of increase in national output over a long period of time, employment can be created to the full employment level of 2% to 3% (frictional level and some structural unemployment).
- (31) In the period of rapid growth in post-war Canada, revolutionary structural changes took place in the economy over a short time (1944-1958).
- (32) During this time, the economy was turned upside-down as agriculture decreased its manpower absorption and the secondary sector expanded.

- (33) Now we talk about manpower training to accommodate changes in structure.
- (34) Post-war Canada accommodated the labour force changes of that period. This was a low-skill labour force as contrasted with the highly educated, highly skilled labour force of our workforce today.
- (35) Figures are available showing that the proportion of highly skilled Canadian workers is far greater than that of Japan.
- (36) In Japan, 28% of the population have lifetime tenure, this is comparable to the Canadian experience.
- (37) Structural and technological changes taking place in Canada are not of a magnitude such that the Canadian workforce cannot easily accommodate the nature of these changes.
- (38) Most new technology does not require long periods of training.
- (39) Given sustained, stable growth, jobs will be created.
- (40) We have failed to significantly reduce unemployment over the last ten years due to sporadic growth patterns because there is a considerable amount of labour-hoarding in the industrial sector in times of decline.
- (41) Sustained growth requires an increase in labour utilization.
- (42) To sustain growth, we need tax incentives to stimulate domestic investments.
- (43) Why are Canadian entrepreneurs not borrowing to invest?
- (44) Investment, whether in resources, capital or humans, takes place with the idea that it will have long-term gain.
- (45) Long-term policies are important in increasing confidence to encourage investment.
- (46) Foreign investors want the same security that their investment is safe over a long period of time.
- (47) We have to sell the idea of Canada being a low-risk country in the eventuality of policy changes.
- (48) This would require concertation on the part of business, governments and labour that policies be coordinated.

- (49) We must be sure that provincial policies do not contradict federal ones. A modicum of cooperation is vital for sustained growth and can be achieved through better national leadership to demonstrate the need for certain actions.
- (50) The economy has been lagging in all provinces; involuntary unemployment has been excessive in every province.
  - (51) Productivity has lagged in every province.
- (52) The improvements in productivity get dissipated through the distribution, organization and management systems.
- (53) Nevertheless, federal/provincial co-operation is needed to evolve policies relating to government revenues.
- (54) Capital investment, unemployment and productivity are areas which must be addressed before any other problems can be solved.
  - (55) Investment is critical.
- (56) These have worked in the past in Canada yet we have been discouraged due to the experience of macroeconomic policies of the U.S.
- (57) Specific regional instruments are necessary to take care of productivity and regional disparity (Weldon, para. 4).

Interview with Dr. Doug Peters Vice President Toronto Dominion Bank Toronto July 11, 1986.

- (1) During the '50s and '60s decades of high growth government spending was the major contribution to the economy with such developments as the TransCanada highway, many of our universities and so on.
- (2) These projects were encouraged by the federal government and implemented by the provinces.
- (3) It is vital to realize that much of the current investment is in fact, energy investment in, for

- example, hydroelectrics, which is dominated by government investment. Business investment, therefore, has not been increasing.
- (4) If we were to reduce the deficit and remove government from capital market activities, business could expand its spending. This would create problems with adjustments in the balance of payments and so on.
- (5) We could also move to a monetary policy; but lower interest rates would have to be accompanied by a lower exchange rate. Would the U.S. allow us a lower rate? Such policies would encourage spending. This spending would have to be done with consideration for the impact on employment.
- (6) If we look to create socially useful jobs, we must realize that it is the near-to-full-employment regions which have the greatest need for services (day care, elderly care etc). The regional problems are crucial.
- (7) Mobility becomes important. During the boom in Alberta, people moved out very effectively; the move back has been neither quick nor efficient.
- (8) Disadvantaged regions do not believe that policies should be designed to encourage movement.
- (9) Ontario cannot grow more rapidly without inflationary problems. To counter inflationary pressures, an industrial policy should be developed through concertation with social partners.
- (10) Although the AIB was successful, it turned the attention of business away from what it does best management and production to deal with inflation at the expense of productivity.
- (11) Localized approaches to employment will reduce the bureaucratic problems often associated with direct job creation.
- (12) Business will respond to true economic opportunity; multinationals can and will move plants in attempts to rationalize expenses.
- (13) Multinationals would be attracted to an environment of low unemployment, high productivity if Canada were to provide it.

- (14) Canada has comparative advantages in many areas with respect to the U.S. We have not developed our own technologies in those areas due, in part, to foreign ownership.
- (15) For example, Japan took 20 years to develop auto products for the North American market. We have not developed our markets so that we could sell cars, for instance, in countries such as Japan, the Caribbean, Britain, Hong Kong and so on.

# Interview with Dr. Georg Piskaty Federal Economic Chamber of Commerce Vienna, Austria February 2, 1987

- (1) The Chamber is a autonomous organization regulated by law. Austrian entrepreneurs are bound by law to belong to the Chamber.
- (2) The administration of training by the Chamber has been regulated by the Federal Training Act of 1968.
- (3) The education system requires nine years of obligatory schooling up to the age of 15.
  - (4) At the age of 14, students can choose between:
    - (i) advanced-level schools leading to baccalaureat and possibilities for university for both general and vocational students.
  - (ii) vocational schools leading to vocational qualifications similar to the dual system.
  - (iii) a one-year preparatory course for vocational training in the dual system.
- (5) The curricula in higher vocational schools are broad enough to allow graduates to enter university. This is unlike the German system in which graduates from technical schools lack the necessary qualifications for university admission.
- (6) For 10- to 24-year-olds there are two types of schools possible. It is possible to transfer from the more academic to the more practical stream and vice versa because the basic courses are the same (mathematics, foreign languages, German). There are three levels of achievement to accommodate different kinds of students in the more practical stream (Hauptschule).

- (7) The business community feels that the elite of the school system are somewhat overlooked in favour of low and middle achievers.
- (8) The Federal Economic Chamber of Commerce is devoting attention to challenging the "elite" of the education system, particularly at the university level.
- (9) The Chamber is responsible for giving the view of business to government (federal, provincial).
- (10) Employers' unions, trade unions and the Chambers of Commerce propose changes or needs dealing with training.
- (11) Training regulations and guidelines are established by consultation with unions and business and every vocational training program must fulfill these requirements.
- (12) Formal changes must be made after extensive negotiations with all social partners and can take up to five years.
- (13) It is possible, however, to test proposed changes on a pilot-project basis, abolishing unsuccessful components and submitting successful ones for incorporation. This can shorten the process to one or one-and-a-half years.
- (14) Training curricula in part-time training schools are formulated by the government.
- (15) Vocational training in the dual system is comprised of four days on-the-job training and one day of schooling.
- (16) Labour market forecasting is totally unreliable. Basic transferable skills are necessary in a changing economy.
- (17) Forty-five per cent of 15- to 18-year-olds go through apprenticeship training; the other half continues in vocational or academic secondary schools.
- (18) The ten apprenticeship occupations with the most apprentices: retail merchant, car mechanic, cook, joiner, waiter, office clerk, hair dresser, electrician, fitter, bricklayer. Approximately 67% of all new apprentices are trained in 14 occupations. Young women are concentrated in traditional occupations and account for one third of all apprentices.
- (19) Austria had an increase in birth rates from 1960 to 1963. This resulted in a large number of apprentices entering the system between 1975 and

- 1978. Birth rates have declined since and fewer young people are entering apprenticeship training.
- (20) The enterprise and the vocational school cooperate to give training.
- (21) There are 220 to 225 apprenticeable occupations with average length of training being three years (minimum two, maximum four years).
- (22) A contract is signed by the enterprise, the apprentice (and the apprentice's parents).
- (23) Apprentices are paid a wage equal to one fifth of the salary of a skilled worker. This increases to two thirds of the salary of a skilled worker by the end of training. Training wages can be lower than the minimum wage. The majority of apprentices live at home.
- (24) Apprentices receive travel allowances and spend one day a week in school and four days at work. For those who live in a rural area, two months are spent in school, nine months at work (one month holidays).
- (25) To increase general education, labour unions want the schooling component increased to two days per week for the same amount of pay.
- (26) The Chamber believes "learning by doing" and socialization skills acquired at work are important aspects which cannot be as well developed in schools as in the workplace.
- (27) There is a minimum curriculum for enterprise-based training established by the Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs. Enterprises are bound by the Vocational Training Act and ordinances setting out guidelines for training standards (as in Germany).
- (28) Vocational school curriculum is established by the Federal Education Ministry. The social partners can comment on the content.
- (29) These two curricula are standardized across Austria.
- (30) At the end of the apprenticeship period, more than 90% of apprentices pass a practical and technical exam covering enterprise-based training and overseen by a board of representatives from the employers, the employees union and the Chamber. Teachers do not participate in the exam process.

- (31) The theoretical part of the exam is only necessary if the apprentice has failed in part-time vocational school.
- (32) There is no final examination for vocational school training.
- (33) Unions argue that very small enterprises cannot afford to finance modern training. Training, they say, should be done by big enterprises with more resources and financed by a fund into which all firms must pay.
- (34) Currently, schools are financed by the state. Enterprises pay for their own training.
- (35) The Chamber believes that there is already too much centralization and that a central fund would increase this trend.
- (36) Moreover, enterprises now train according to needs in the labour market. If there were a government-administered fund, training would be less in tune with market needs.
- (37) Unemployment is unevenly distributed across Austria. Incentives to increase mobility have not worked. Grants are given to enterprises that look in disadvantaged regions. When the grants run out, the enterprises move from the disadvantaged region. The link between enterprises and their apprentices is such that young people are attracted to firms offering training and the possibility of a job. This is a kind of mobility incentive.

Meeting with Mr. Pribich ITT Austria Vienna, Austria February 4, 1987

- (1) The administration of training is carried out by the Chambers of Commerce.
- (2) The Federal Ministry of Economic Affairs oversees enterprise-based training; the Ministry of Education and the provinces oversee vocational and apprenticeship school training. The link between the two is very weak in terms of coordinating in-school components.
- (3) Forty-five per cent of the 15- to 19-year-olds are absorbed into the apprenticeship system.
- (4) After the age of 19, 45% of those with vocational training need to retrain to meet demands in the

labour market. This group represents 5% of the total unemployed.

- (5) Fifty per cent of apprentices are trained in the area of crafts; 20% in trades; 15% in tourism; 15% in industry.
- (6) Ninety per cent of apprentices are trained in small companies with up to 20 or 30 employees.
- (7) Apprentices spend four days working and one day in school. Unions would like this increased to two days in school as in Germany.
- (8) Schools find it sometimes difficult to keep their curriculum up to date with the needs of industry and ask that industry communicate its needs to the schools.
- (9) Technical high schools (not in the dual system of training) oblige pupils to spend their summers working as trainees. Industries receiving these pupils receive no subsidization from the government. They recognize the long-term benefits of helping train the future labour force.
- (10) Pilot projects exist in which teachers spend their summers in industry to gain knowledge of private sector needs.
- (11) At ITT, parents play a role in the training process by giving input and assuming responsibility for the performance of their children.
- (12) ITT retrains 40% of its adult employees per year.
- (13) Because many parents are slow to break from traditional expectations, there are problems with girls being limited to traditional fields.
- (14) ITT spends over 40 million schillings (\$4 million) on adult and apprentice training per year.
- (15) Re-training focuses on filling in gaps in the labour market and is task-oriented for products needed by the company.
- (16) More emphasis should be placed on the ability to solve problems during the training/retraining process.
- (17) Selection of apprentices after nine years of schooling (age 15):
  - (a) one of 15 applicants is selected for training;

- (b) school marks in math, physics, German and English are considered;
- (c) 150 possible candidates are sent to the Employment office for a manual skills test;
- (d) those who pass are put through a special ITT test involving technical and drawing skills, logic and a basic knowledge in electricity; 40 to 50 are selected;
- (e) after an interview with the candidate and his parents to determine family support, final selection is made by a board with personnel, training and foremen representatives.
- (18) ITT offers special courses in new technology fields and allows other companies to send their workers to ITT for training/re-training (other companies must pay for participation).
- (19) The cost per apprentice varies with each trade; ITT spends approximately \$14,000 per year (net) to train an electronics apprentice.
- (20) In subsequent years of the apprenticeship, the costs are lessened. The long-run benefits outweigh the initial costs.

# Interview with Doctor Puethmann Education Ministry of North Rhine Westfalia (provincial) Dusseldorf, West Germany January 20, 1987

- (1) The provincial Ministries of Education are responsible for vocational training in schools and training centres.
- (2) The federal government sets training policy and oversees enterprise-based training.
- (3) The Chambers of Industry and Commerce administer this training.
- (4) There is a standing conference of vocational ministers as well as a committee to coordinate enterprise-based and in-school vocational training.
- (5) A general training framework is agreed upon by the provinces; the federal government must agree to this framework of training orders registered with Chambers of Industry and Commerce.

- (6) Provincial differences lead to some conflicts in setting out training goals; school hours vary between six and eight hours a day for vocational training provincially.
- (7) In the past 15 years, all issues dealing with vocational training have been matters of unanimous agreement.
- (8) Political science, religion, sport, German and a foreign language are taught in addition to vocational subjects which include mathematics and science.
- (9) Vocational achievements are tested by local Chambers of Industry and Commerce; the in-school component is evaluated separately by the school.
- (10) The type of particular training given by employers depends on market demand.
- (11) There are 420 recognized apprenticeable trades. A reduction of trades has been discussed to give the system more flexibility.
- (12) Employers can propose the introduction of new trades to the Federal Ministry of Economy; unions and provincial education ministries discuss the need for a new trade; if there seems to be a need, the federal/provincial coordinating committee examines the proposal and sends it to the Federal Education Ministry which works with the Federal Institute for Vocational Training to develop a framework for enterprise-based training; the provinces establish inschool training policy. This process can take between six months and five years. The final stage is the establishment of training guidelines by the Chambers of Industry and Commerce and their acceptance by the Ministry of Economy.
- (13) Vocational training orders (guidelines) are reviewed and updated every five years.
- (14) Depending on regional needs, new subjects can be introduced quickly in addition to basic guidelines, on an informal basis.
- (15) Universities aren't as adaptive to needs for new subjects or new technological training as are high schools and vocational schools.
- (16) There are uniform diploma exams that provide national standards for university studies.
- (17) Nine years of compulsory schooling to age 15/16 is minimum in all provinces.

- (18) Vocational schools build on a uniform level of knowledge gained in primary school, in mathematics, German, English.
- (19) Math (area, volume, weight, basic algebra), science (physics, chemistry, biology) and economics are essential for further training in vocational schools.
- (20) Five to 10% of students fail initial schooling; there are special schools for disadvantaged students.
- (21) Exams after four years of elementary school and after an additional five years of high school ensure literacy.
- (22) Teacher-training regulations are strict; teachers are well paid and much prestige is associated with the profession.
- (23) Ninety per cent of teachers have tenure and civil servant status. Salary grades offer incentives for upgrading.

Interview with Michèle Jean Assistant Deputy Minister Ministry of Manpower Government of Quebec May 29, 1987

- (1) The various provincial ministries and departments of Education and of Manpower are working together on division of responsibilities and diffusion of information.
- (2) The private sector must be responsible for the development of its human resources. Many companies have made progress in this area over the past five years, even among small and medium-sized businesses.
- (3) For the past two and a half years, the province of Quebec has been assisting private sector in-house training programs by paying out grants to cover 50% of training costs and 60% of salaries. The government also helps companies to formulate training plans.
- (4) A few years ago, employers did not believe workers needed basic training in statistics, mathematics or languages. Now, this type of training is essential because of the requirements imposed by productivity and competitiveness.
- (5) Training must increase our productivity by giving employees the versatility to move from one company to the next.

- (6) The aim of Quebec's Ministry of Manpower is to help companies formulate realistic training plans (para. 3 above).
- (7) The Commissions de formation professionnelle [vocational training commissions] have been coordinating these activities since 1985; they train the trainers and provide training tailored to fit a company's needs. This training is accredited by the CEGEPs. It is made possible by the Canadian Jobs Strategy's "Innovations" program.
- (8) There is no province-wide general accreditation system for trades.
- (9) A system of national standards would be too centralized. It would be more effective to institute testing of selected groups to determine their knowledge of French, mathematics and so on, after leaving school.
- (10) Available data on the deplorable state of basic knowledge among young people is appalling enough to prod schools into providing better instruction, without imposing universal exams.
- (11) Vocational training must safeguard existing jobs while stimulating productivity: to do this it must encourage and promote basic training.
- (12) Many attempts have been made, and many dollars spent, to eliminate illiteracy in Quebec; a standard exam has even been administered at the secondary level to evaluate the level of knowledge of French.
- (13) The federal *Canadian Jobs Strategy* is reducing subsidies for training programs; this is a major problem.
- (14) In addition, the Unemployment Insurance Act penalizes anyone who participates in a training program other than a federal program; this creates problems of accessibility.
- (15) The concrete benefits of training can be quantified over the long term.
- (16) The attitudes of employers and management with respect to these benefits must be changed; employers must be made to see that training increases productivity.
- (17) It is important to offer training and literacy programs in the workplace, as Frontier College does.

- (18) The Canadian Jobs Strategy is based on a philosophy which, unfortunately, does not allow the provinces to develop programs that meet their own needs.
- (19) It would be better to have federal *objectives* rather than federal programs, to allow for adaption to local situations.

#### Recommendations

- We need research into the nature of learning, relearning and motivation.
- We should provide more individualized training in the workplace.
- We should motivate workers to re-train and motivate employers to provide re-training, by giving the employers grants to re-train their workers and giving the workers job vouchers that reduce their cost to the employer.
- We should improve workers' "employability".
- We should formulate a system allowing teachers to spend time working in the private sector.

Interview with Mr. Ramoff, Mr. François and Mrs. Ornon Ministère des Affaires sociales et de l'emploi (social affairs and employment) Paris, France January 27, 1987

- (1) The principal challenge to the system, in general, is social adjustment. The school system is addressing this problem with much difficulty.
- (2) The problem of large pools of unskilled labour affects business.
- (3) The concept of institutional training is more rigid in France than in Japan.
- (4) The high unemployment rate in 1980-81 forced the French to look at the problems of school and institutional training. They realized that the workplace can be a good school.
- (5) In 1980, the "Loi sur l'alternance" (Cooperative Education Act) led to positive changes as the government became more aware of educational needs. Employers and labour unions were not completely happy with this new regulation.

- (6) Industries and schools were twinned for purposes of technical education.
- (7) Since 1983, a business-labour agreement has provided training periods for introduction to the work world (SIVP) to help those who do not know what career they want to pursue. At the same time, this helps employers understand the problems of young people. In 1986, 190,000 youths participated in these programs.
- (8) Both labour and business have asked the government to monitor training contracts and follow-up more closely with respect to young people.
- (9) Training is important even if it does not lead to a job. It improves the quality of employment to create a technologically richer society and more stable employment structure.
- (10) The notion that unemployment costs less than giving a job to an unemployed person, is very common.
- (11) Employers are seeking increasingly higher qualifications to meet the requirements of new technologies, etc. IBM, for example, spends 12% of its payroll on training.
- (12) The government is responsible for training in qualitative terms, as well as for agreements between business, labour and the government to encourage the private sector to increase training and help unions achieve a higher level of training.
- (13) The agreements do not provide training guidelines but simply standards of quality.
- (14) The industries are free to develop their own training programs.

#### Gösta Rehn Government of Sweden April 15, 1987 Ottawa Public Library

- (1) Unemployment in Sweden has varied between 1.5% and 3.5%. Youth have slightly higher rates. European average: 11% unemployment; Canadian average: 10% unemployment.
- (2) Critics of the Swedish policies claim that Sweden's statistics do not account for discouraged workers. The Swedes reply that their statistics follow the rules of all OECD countries, including Canada. If

- Swedish figures leave out discouraged workers so do European and Canadian figures.
- (3) Sweden spends 2.3% of GNP on job creation, training, mobility programs (sheltered or subsidized employment for 3.5% to 4% of the population; 1% of population is in training).
- (4) Labour market policy AVOIDS paying U.I. for people to do nothing; they are rather, being placed in temporary/full-time jobs or training.
- (5) Early retirement, part-time work, etc., are possible but not widespread.
- (6) There is a feeling that taxpayers' money should be used to increase work, not pay to keep people idle. Thus the size of the GNP can grow.
- (7) After the war, the government believed full employment without inflation could be achieved by keeping demand high, through state and private activities. By convincing labour that inflation was dangerous to the working class, wages were kept low.
- (8) Some realized that, eventually, as unions did not demand higher wages, employers increased wages on a non-uniform basis to attract types of workers they wanted. This developed into wage competition, excessive wage hikes, and inflationary tendencies.
- (9) The unevenness in wage development did, in fact, lead to inflation.
- (10) Because the private sector would not provide full employment everywhere, selective action was taken by government to combat unemployment through public works, wage subsidies etc.
- (11) Wage subsidies make it cheaper for employers to increase their work force, causing unemployment to fall, and inflation to fall because the labour costs of industry fall and, so, prices fall.
- (12) Crucial point: it is essential to reach those who are not yet unemployed, to give them upgrading and make them adaptable, by implementing a chain of upward mobility (OECD, para. 15).
- (13) The anti-inflationary way to increase employment is to make employment cheaper for employers, to make production increases cheap (because labour costs are cheaper) and to make the incentives long-term. For example: direct subsidies are given to hire more people rather than for investment in plant and

equipment. Subsidies have been in the area of 65% of labour costs, in Sweden.

- (14) Making employment cheap increases competitiveness and promotes expansion without inflation.
- (15) Critics of the Swedish system do not count what the country *gets back* by having people producing *something* instead of staying idle.
- (16) The deficit and national debt have increased somewhat as a result of these policies, but this is not seen as a major problem (Bellemare, para. 7).
- (17) Problem: unemployment has increased among young people (up to 6%) partly because the participation rate in Sweden is higher than in North America.

Interview with Dr. Rosenmöller and Dr. Breuer Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs Bonn, West Germany January 22, 1987

- (1) The Ministry is responsible for policies dealing with unemployment insurance, re-training, immigration policies and foreign workers.
- (2) The Ministry has suggested improving benefits for older workers by prolonging the duration of benefit period from one to two years.
- (3) Job creation measures affect 5% of the unemployed and allow them to keep contact with the workplace.
- (4) The necessity of keeping workers socially integrated by giving them work is recognized.
- (5) Opportunities exist for re-training and updating of skills for older workers.
- (6) 500,000 workers per year participate in retraining courses lasting from four weeks to 18 months.
- (7) Studies show that only 3% of the unemployed do not want formal employment and choose to seek work on the underground economy.
- (8) Very few people reject jobs offered to them by the Federal Employment Office. Those who do, face suspension of U.I. benefits.
- (9) Initially, jobs offered match qualifications of the unemployed person.

- (10) As length of unemployment increases, people are encouraged to accept jobs that don't match their skills so closely.
- (11) The Federal Employment Institute pays for unemployment benefits up to one year (for older workers, the period is 24 months and will soon be increased to 32 months); subsequent welfare payments are municipal.
- (12) Those pursuing re-training receive a maintenance allowance equal to 73% of previous earnings if they have one or more dependants.
- (13) Those with no dependants receive 65% of previous earnings.
- (14) This compares with unemployment benefits of 68% of earnings in the first case and 63% in the second.
- (15) The contributions of the unemployed towards health insurance and pension are paid by the Federal Employment Institute. The Federal Employment Institute pays for training and re-training costs through employer and employee contributions.
- (16) Municipal public works with an emphasis on providing services create additional jobs. The wages for these jobs are covered by collective agreements. Participants receive regular wages; employers receive a 60 to 80% wage subsidy from the Federal Employment Institute.
- (17) In Germany, the south is generally more prosperous, with a lower unemployment rate than the north.
- (18) It is difficult to increase mobility, even though the Employment Promotion Act provides for travel and displacement costs.
- (19) These are some areas with local skill shortages.
- (20) Between 1983 and 1986, 600,000 new jobs were created. Approximately 80% of them were filled by women.
- (21) Although Employers' Federations may believe that women are generally second-income earners, the Ministry does not differentiate between first or second income sources.
- (22) The considerable increase in service sector and part-time work has benefited women. Unlike in

Canada, Germany pays full-time employment benefits for part-time work (proportionately) (U.I., pension).

- (23) Employers have agreed to increase the number of training places at the workplace in a "skills training offensive".
- (24) This will mean an increase in opportunities for the unemployed, through additional enterprise-based and vocational school training places.

# Interview with Brian Scarfe Economics Department University of Alberta February 4, 1986

- (1) Full employment is conditional on the creation of wealth (Peitchinis).
- (2) Full employment will create wealth (Weldon and Bellemare).
- (3) Regional dimension: those in disadvantaged regions must be treated differently.
- (4) 6% unemployment is the natural rate of full employment in today's terms, given the demographic and regional reality.
- (5) Society has other policy objectives which may have trade-offs for full employment.
- (6) Austria is successful in bringing about price stability due to a different structure of institutions and less regional diversity in the economy.
- (7) If we aim for full employment, we must create jobs which have a future, not make-work projects which are often wasteful of resources.
- (8) The engine of growth has been the small business community and the service sector.
- (9) This seems to imply that small business getting a better tax break than big business is not a bad thing.
- (10) Wealth, income and employment are related and, in a sense, neither of the two views concerning wealth/full employment is accurate. Policies must stimulate wealth creation and full employment without neglecting the human dimension.
- (11) In World War II, an unskilled, agriculturally oriented labour force, was able to mobilize to do the equivalent of Keynes' 'digging a hole to fill it in'.

- (12) This was effective due to the political will and leadership and the creation of jobs to produce goods.
- (13) Inflation was controlled through rationing, price controls on basic commodities and the purchase of bonds.
- (14) Wartime inflation in World War I was high; World War II saw a controlled economy which did not lead to inflation.
- (15) People are not willing to put themselves through a controlled situation unless it is an emergency situation.
  - (16) Is unemployment an emergency situation?
- (17) If we had the political will, we could do it, but the public would not be in agreement; a number of distortions would occur which would eventually put pressure on Canada to remove these controls.
- (18) Austria has a system of centralized labourmanagement relationships.
- (19) It may be possible to run the economy at higher levels of employment without inflation in this homogeneous setting.
- (20) Canada, as a larger, less-centralized economy, is not as capable of doing this.
- (21) We have a huge, geographically diverse economy in which price shocks impinge on different parts of the economy in different ways.
- (22) We also have very strong provincial governments, meaning that there is a problem in having a centralized policy.
- (23) Other objectives are seen as being more important than full employment.
- (24) There are constraints in our economy because we are tied into world capital markets, meaning we have higher interest rates.
- (25) In Austria, nominal interest rates are lower because in Germany, rates are lower. Are "real" interest rates lower?
- (26) Must we adjust for "expected" inflation rates?
- (27) Yes, in order to get reasonable "real" interest rates.

- (28) Informetrica puts the multiplier at 1.7% of the money spent by each Canadian.
- (29) This figure is less for taxes than for government expenditure because part of any increase in spending comes out of savings not out of consumption.
- (30) Part of any tax concession goes into savings and not into expenditure.
- (31) The Canadian economy is wide open: for each dollar spent, part of it trickles out in exports. There are also crowding-out effects: if you expand government expenditure, there may be repercussions in interest rates or exchange rates causing exports or investment expenditures to be crowded out.
- (32) The multiplier for government expenditures and exports is larger than one.
- (33) Chase Econometrics believes that the natural rate of unemployment is larger than 6%. With 9% unemployment, supply constraints reduce the multiplier effect. Higher interest rates and so on will reduce the multiplier effect.
- (34) If we expand government expenditure, we must remember that we are starting with a deficit of \$30 billion; the cost of servicing this debt represents a considerable portion of the annual fiscal budget. Capital markets are expecting the government to reduce this deficit; the notion that governments might not, contributes to a sagging Canadian dollar.
- (35) A plan to use fiscal expenditure and to temporarily increase the deficit before reducing transfers, through U.I., welfare and so on, would affect foreign exchange markets. Upwards motion in interest rates would be such that the multiplier would have virtually no effect.
- (36) The government is restricted in terms of the constraints of the deficit with respect to running an expansionary fiscal policy.
- (37) Anything which does not lead to reducing the deficit will unsettle markets. Employment gains cannot be realized because of high interest rates due to the falling dollar.
- (38) The problem for full employment in Canada has been world interest rates.
- (39) If the government were to spend to create jobs, rather than to reduce the deficit, there could be

- a loss in the interest rate investment account to counter the government expenditure account.
- (40) The real route to full employment is lower interest rates which are not in our control.
- (41) Because of the decline in the value of the Canadian dollar, we have to increase interest rates to keep the value of the dollar in line with money markets elsewhere.
- (42) With our current deficit, it is very difficult for the government to generate higher employment in Canada by the government expenditure route.
- (43) We have had higher deficits at a time of extraordinary growth; we had higher debt as a percentage of GNP immediately after the war.
- (44) The national debt is higher than in the past, yet real disposable income has gone up. In 1939, it was three and one half times lower than now, yet we are much better off. For example, 22% of young people are in university.
- (45) Ninety-seven per cent of our federal debt is in Canada Savings Bonds, bought by Canadians: we are paying the interest to *Canadians* and get taxes from these Canadians.
- (46) However, one must look at an integrated system, not just at one transaction.
- (47) It does not matter that all the buyers of Canadian Savings Bonds are Canadian residents. If they buy these bonds instead of provincial bonds, then the provinces go to New York capital markets to borrow; the ultimate effect is the same as if the federal government went initially to the U.S. to borrow.
- (48) We must look at net capital account flows when there is a change in the government's financing requirement. Other things force Canada to go to the New York market. If we are borrowing for non-productive purposes, the interest costs make future generations poorer.
- (49) The reason we are richer now, in spite of the rising debt, is that many other things have occured (such as technological change) which have increased our standard of living and growth.
- (50) There are crowding-out effects of increased government expenditures and deficits leading to job losses in response to some job gains and inevitably

undermining our future capital stock because we do more foreign borrowing or because interest rates rise (meaning less investment takes place in Canada). These effects are exacerbated when we start with a large deficit.

- (51) From 1981 to 1984, government tax revenues fell and transfer payments rose because of the tight monetary policies of '79-'81 (particularly in the U.S. with implications for Canada). As a result of the repercussions of trying to maintain activity and income when they were being affected by tight monetary policies, fiscal policies appeared to be very loose in terms of deficit measures.
- (52) The Americans need to lower their deficit—this would have a positive effect on Canada's deficit and allow us to run looser monetary policies.
- (53) The deficit can be reduced through cutting tax expenditures. For example, the RRSP arrangements generate savings at a time when we want to generate investment.
- (54) The tax expenditures given to corporations are clearly unproductive. There has been a shift in tax burden towards wage- and salary-income-earning households and away from business income. The loopholes should be closed, for example, in the case of the capital gains exemption.
- (55) We should attack our deficit by closing these unproductive loopholes to generate more revenue. This will be a good signal to markets to relieve the pressure on exchange and interest rates.
- (56) More employment could be generated by closing loopholes and spending more. This balanced budget approach would have a positive multiplier effect on the economy.
- (57) Technological change in the past has meant that the GNP has grown nine times and employment has grown three times between 1926 and 1983 but so has the population. But employment per capita has declined. This has been one of the benefits of greater productivity. Will our economy be adaptable enough to accommodate further changes?
- (58) The economy is now growing fairly well with enough output growth to generate employment over a longer term.
- (59) The participation rate has greatly increased, due largely to the entry of more women into the labour force.

- (60) The demographics over the next years will be favourable in terms of generating employment.
- (61) Shorter work weeks led to high productivity growth until ten years ago. It is not likely that we will return to the growth of the '50s and '60s within the next decade. If productivity is not growing, people are less willing to reduce the work week. We need increased real wages per hour to grow rapidly enough to encourage people to work less.
- (62) Productivity growth would make the laboursharing route more acceptable.
- (63) Productivity growth comes about through innovation, development of new machinery and equipment, investment which embodies new technology, and a skilled work force. This requires greater public investment.
- (64) We have had a strong wealth-generating comparative advantage in producing resource-based commodities. We have a disadvantage in equipment-producing processes.
- (65) We may need to change gears today we have not because we have been strong in other areas.
- (66) We have not had the venture capital incentives as have some other countries.
- (67) There may be a gap in the technological process development between an invention and the putting in place of equipment. Venture capital firms do not fill this gap in Canada as in other countries. R and D tax credits have filled these in the past. More direct government involvement may be necessary.
- (68) There are three stages in technological progress: innovation, development and production. The development stage may need help from government at the innovation stage to pass from concept to process.
- (69) The U.S. creates an environment for development to occur through military spending.
- (70) We could put in place a success rather than activity oriented government support scheme to allow this link to occur.
- (71) Government-university-business consortia could be more supportive in bringing innovation and production together.
- (72) There will be jobs but the need to create jobs may be diminished due to demographic changes.

- (73) Measured unemployment is large because of the frictional feature of new people entering the labour force. Young people have more frequent job turnover than older people. Our unemployment rates are not likely to be as high as they have been in spite of future demand. We do not need 5% growth per annum to get rid of the unemployment problem as was needed in the '50s and '60s. We can do it gradually with lower rates of growth.
- (74) The longer an economy lives with high unemployment rates, the more difficult it becomes to reduce them: people who are unemployed for an extended period of time lose some of their skills and have a difficult time re-entering the workforce. Unemployment has a long-term cost in this respect.
- (75) However, in World War II, we were able to achieve a high level of production with a workforce unused to war production.
- (76) It is very difficult to plan future manpower needs and to train for specific jobs. Nothing is more difficult than devising training for unknown jobs to develop years from now.
- (77) General skills training makes more sense as one cannot make accurate decisions as to future needs. For example, businesses no longer need a sophisticated computer programmer on staff due to the availability of pre-packaged programmes.
- (78) There still are basic skills which everyone will need. Business faculties are now finding that their highly streamed courses are no longer leading to jobs as successfully as more general degrees.
- (79) Pockets of hard-core, long-term unemployed pose potential danger of civil unrest, especially when duration of unemployment is high for younger generations.
- (80) These people can always be helped through infrastructure investment. This investment cannot always be maintained, although it is eased by mobility of workers.
- (81) Should one move jobs to where labour is, or labour to jobs? One must do both; if a person chooses to live in Cape Breton, why should he or she be subsidized to stay there and not to work?
- (82) The nature of unemployment is important. Older workers with families and so on move more reluctantly to places where there are jobs than do

younger people. Younger people should be encouraged to move.

Interview with Dr. Hermann Schmidt Director, Federal Institute for Vocational Training Bonn, West Germany January 21, 1987

- (1) The Institute was created in 1970 and provides the link between government and industry/unions. It is federally financed by the Ministry of Education; Parliament approves the budget. It carries out research and development projects in the field of vocational training.
- (2) It negotiates training needs independently from the government.
- (3) The Institute provides data on vocational education and training to inform employers and the public and to prepare the field for discussion and planning.
- (4) It is also responsible for designing programs and preparing regulations (in concert with Employers' Associations, unions, the Chambers of Industry, Crafts and Commerce and the Federal Ministry of the Economy) for the 380 government-acknowledged occupations.
- (5) Eighty per cent of the 1.8 million young people in the dual system are trained according to recently up-dated regulations; it is hoped that by 1990 all young people in the so-called dual system of incompany training and vocational schools (community colleges) will receive the most current training.
- (6) The Institute plans and finances inter-firm training centres: up to 65% of initial investment costs; the centres (maintained mostly by the Chambers of Crafts) finance most of the running costs. The rest is financed by government.
- (7) Sixty-five per cent of young apprentices are trained in enterprises of less than 50 employees.
- (8) Training costs: in-company training centres: approximately \$60,000.00 per place for initial investment and \$7,500.00 per place for running costs (average). Most in-company training is done on the job; there are no investment costs.

- (9) 500,000 apprentices go through 50,000 training places per year in interfirm training centres used by small and medium sized enterprise.
- (10) Fifteen per cent of all craft employees are apprentices; 5% of employees in larger companies of industry are apprentices.
- (11) Employers find it is less costly to train their own workers than to search for workers on the labour market.
- (12) Germany responded to the swell in the labour force in 1975 (due to the baby boom) by increasing training places (from 500,000 to 700,000 person/years increase in total numbers from 1.2 to 1.8 million).
- (13) In the sixties, there were more jobs for untrained people; by the seventies this had changed and by the nineties very few untrained people are supposed to find work in the labour market.
- (14) Qualified, well-trained workers are necessary to maintain competitiveness on the world market. Human investment promises more revenue than capital investment.
- (15) In 1976, the government discussed the introduction of a levy on industry to finance an increase in the number of training places. The construction trade had agreed to a levy system to increase training and the supply of workers by three times in six years.
- (16) Unions were favorable; industry saw the law as unnecessary government intervention.
- (17) Employers agreed to produce the necessary number of training places voluntarily.
- (18) Most of the increase came in the crafts sector where apprentices can be trained at low cost, on the job, and receive school training and training in interfirm training centres.
- (19) All big companies take part in training young people; but their share of the total number of training places is only 15%. Their overhead cost for training places are significantly higher than those of the crafts. But the participation of big prestigious companies encouraged others to become involved.
- (20) The aging population and shrinking workforce threaten small enterprises which risk losing qualified, skilled labour to more attractive companies.

- (21) New technological demands created many highly skilled jobs in large industries over the past ten years while unskilled personnel became unemployed. These industries are close to changes in the labour market and can adapt quickly.
- (22) Studies have shown that it is difficult to retrain untrained (unskilled) workers. Problems are not motivational but rather spring from the inability to respond to new methods.
- (23) Because of the massive entry of young people into the labour market in the seventies, many older workers lose their jobs to better-trained younger workers.
- (24) The federal government and the Federal Employment Office in Nuremberg spent \$3 billion in 1986 to re-train unemployed people; 51% of the unemployed are unskilled and 31% older than 45 and 32% have been unemployed over a year (1986).
- (25) While initial training must obey federal regulations and guidelines, re-training need not; a final exam at the end of the training determines success; re-training usually takes place informally on the worksite, but with high tech coming up much more systematic re-training is carried out in companies and outside.
- (26) The dual system in its present form dates from 1969 and covers only initial training. It has been recommended that a "dual" form of re-training should be practised between small enterprises and colleges, training centers etc.
- (27) Exposure to the workplace, especially for women re-entering the workforce, is crucial in finding a job. Employer contact is vital.
- (28) Until 1986, the amounts of money received by an unemployed person in training and one not pursuing training were almost the same. In the meantime, an increase in training allowances, to encourage participation, is granted by the Federal Employment Office.
- (29) It is easy to calculate that it is wiser to invest more money in re-training over a short period of time than to pay social welfare over a longer period.
- (30) There is a move toward reducing the work week to 35 hours. This will initiate re-organization of in-company-training.

- (31) In a scenario we have foreseen two extremes for 1995:
  - (a) pessimistic: 3.5 million unemployed;
  - (b) optimistic: 1.0 million unemployed average during fair economic growth: 1.5 million (1995).

Increasingly, unemployment is long-term and financed provincially/municipally by social welfare benefits. Up to one year, U.I. is paid by employer/employee contributions.

- (32) The federal and provincial governments finance measures dealing with low achievers, handicapped, foreign workers. In general these measures are not provided by firms.
- (33) The Institute believes that existing infrastructures (training centres, colleges) could be expanded regionally and locally to increase apprenticeship and employment through collective financing methods (as in para. 15 above).
- (34) There is a growing realization that a reduction in agriculture and the shift of farm workers to other sectors means a loss of environmental quality. Before, farmers took care of the land. The cost to government to maintain the land will be much more than it would have cost to subsidize farmers for their costs.

Interview with Professor Bertrand Schwartz
Director
Recherche participante sur les
nouvelles qualifications (1983)
(Research on new qualifications)
Paris, France
January 29, 1987

- (1) It should be noted that opportunities for unskilled labour are decreasing. The "lycées d'enseignement professionnel" (LEP: (vocational schools) are having limited success (40% to 50% of graduates do not receive a diploma); and there has been a growing trend in the past three years toward selectiveness in the labour market.
- (2) There is a strong likelihood that, of France's unemployed population, two million will never find employment.
- (3) France must fight the notion that there is no place for those with intermediate qualifications. Effectiveness and equality can be reconciled.

- (4) Research is centered on two propositions:
- (a) Some intermediate-level jobs do not require any specific training; these jobs simply need to be identified.
- (b) Students who fail can be raised to a higher level of qualification.
- (5) Forty training centres were established, with 12 underpriviledged youths per centre. LEP teachers worked with these youths and other counsellors to promote the creation of employment, on the basis of two assumptions:
  - (a) Motivation is high because everyone is thinking together about new employment.
  - (b) Prior qualification is not required because the youths learn how to learn before they learn new tasks.
- (6) The current education system fosters the notion that people who do stupid jobs are stupid and people who fail do not know how to succeed. The organization is attempting to change this attitude.
- (7) Nine to eleven youths out of twelve were able to pass the examinations that are written by French high-school students (and failed by 50% of them; para. 1 above).
- (8) Research is being initiated on the problems of employers:
  - (i) lack of product quality, which costs between 5% and 15% of business volume:
  - (ii) maintenance: the need to increase the workers' knowledge of how equipment works (Lutz, para. 4);
  - (iii) communication: to increase compatibility between social needs and the economy.
- (9) Small-scale working models should be built before attempting to change the system or develop it further.

#### The Social Costs of Unemployment

Articles reviewed:

Paying the Price, Rupert Taylor, Canada and the World, Jan. 84.

Unemployment and crime — what is the connection? James O. Wilson and Philip J. Cook, The Public Interest, Spring 85.

Health Syndrome of Unemployment, Worklife, Vol. 4, No. 3, 1985.

How Unemployment Affects People, Martyn Harris, New Society, January 19, 1984.

Unemployment and Social Problems in the Past, Social Indicators Research, Volume 15, No. 4, November 1984.

Social Impact of Unemployment, Harry MacKay, Perception, Spring-Summer 1983.

Warning: Unemployment May Be Hazardous to your Health, Ronald Labonte, Perception, Vol. 7, No. 5.

Unemployment: Canada's Malignant Social Pathology, Richard Deaton, Perception, Spring-Summer 1983.

The Burden of Unemployment in Canada, R. Paul Shaw, Canadian Public Policy, 1985.

Note: Many of the authors reviewed maintain there is a scientific causal relationship between unemployment and certain social problems (suicide, homicide, alcoholism and so on); however, they have not been able to produce incontrovertible proof. Those who doubt that, for example, unemployment causes disease, point out there is no way to prove which caused what: does a person become sick because he or she is unemployed or is that person unemployed because of a tendency to be sick?

# Social costs of unemployment

- (1) There is a measurable causal link and cost between unemployment and mortality, suicide, family breakdown, alcoholism, violent crime, juvenile delinquency, cardiovascular disease and mental hospital and prison admissions (Deaton, 1984), (Brenner).
- (2) Stress is the single biggest health threat facing the unemployed causing several physical changes: altered rates of metabolism; elevated blood pressure, pulse rate and blood supply to cardiac muscles;

increase in blood levels of cholesterol and fatty acids; increase in blood sugar and stomach acids all leading to heart disease, strokes, ulcers and several other illnesses including cancer.

(3) Canadian, American and British data suggest that the poor die younger, are more malnourished and suffer a higher incidence of disease (Labonte, 1983). If unemployed people are poorer due to a decrease in income, it follows that they are also less healthy (Wilkins and Adams, 1983).

#### Mortality

- (4) Eyer argues that the rise in mortality is not due to unemployment as Brenner\* suggests but, rather, to re-employment and capital expansion: new and dangerous technology, faster work pace, forced overtime, increased mobility, social stress to use health-threatening drugs and alcohol. Cyclical unemployment accounts for a very small increase in mortality.
- (5) In times of high unemployment, those who are employed, re-employed or re-trained to deal with new technologies are often exploited by employers who can lower wages and deregulate the workplace more easily. Therefore, the views of Eyer and Brenner are not totally irreconcileable.
- (6) Eyer acknowledges that the long-term (six months plus) unemployed face greater health risks.

#### Unemployment and Crime

- (7) Many claim that economic adversity causes an increase in crime rates (theft, homicide, crime against property).
- (8) A rise in unemployment may lead some people to steal because of a lack of jobs.
- (9) This rise may also cause people to be more protective of property and cash, as well as a reduction in the supply of new cars, T.V.s, etc. to be stolen.
- (10) The relationship between unemployment and violent crime is unclear as hard times often cause people to become more subdued and to "pull together" rather than to strike out aggressively.
- (11) In the U.S. from 1945-1973, as unemployment rose, the homicide rate decreased.

<sup>\*</sup>Note: Harvey Brenner of Johns Hopkins University is a well-known appraiser of the social costs of unemployment in the U.S.

- (12) Brenner found that homicide rates increased with inflation and per capita GNP as well as with unemployment.
- (13) Although there is some empirical evidence linking income inequality to homicide or murder rates, it has yet to be tested longitudinally.

#### Divorce and family violence

- (14) Ambert (1980) showed an inverse relationship between socioeconomic status and divorce.
- (15) South found no link between unemployment and divorce rates.
- (16) Dr. F. Allodi of Toronto Western Hospital was quoted in the Globe and Mail, July 18, 1980 to say that 80% of reported wife-beaters in the Metro Toronto area were unemployed.
- (17) There is evidence suggesting that the children of unemployed people are most subject to child abuse (Harris, 1984).

#### Alcoholism

(18) Increases in alcoholism seem more likely to accompany low levels of unemployment due to the increased ability to purchase alcohol (Brenner, 1975).

#### Suicide

(19) Although a strong association exists between suicide and unemployment, there is no proven causal relationship. British studies have shown highest rates among unskilled workers, suggesting that suicide may be class-linked.

#### Economic costs of unemployment

- (20) Costs of unemployment include lost production, forgone wages, lost revenue to the government, U.I. payment, social costs of unemployment stress-related indicators.
- (21) Estimated socioeconomic costs of unemployment are \$75.5 billion (1982); 22.0% of GNP (1982); 198% of 1982 deficit (Deaton, 1983)\*.

#### Characteristics of the unemployed

- (22) Unemployment is most likely to hit young, blue-collar, single residents of the Maritimes or Quebec with less education.
- (23) Increasingly, women, female heads of families and workers in services, clerical work and sales as well as in resource-based industries (logging, mining, construction).
- (24) These groups are also more likely to experience frequent and long-term unemployment.
- (25) Unemployed people live on about 40% of what an employed person receives as income (Harris, 1984).
- (26) Children of the unemployed are less likely to continue schooling, more likely to miss school due to truancy and illness, to have reading, mathematics and communication problems (Harris, 1984).
- (27) Native people, francophones and those with multiple ethnic origins are likely to experience the highest unemployment rates.
- (28) Older workers have low unemployment rates but have more difficulty finding a job once they do become unemployed.
- (29) The likelihood of experiencing unemployment is only slightly affected by sex.
- (30) Workers in metropolitan areas are 2.4% less likely than workers in rural areas to experience unemployment.
- (31) Widowed, separated and divorced workers are 10.9% more likely to experience unemployment than married workers.
- (32) Workers with only elementary education are 10% more likely than university graduates to experience unemployment.

# Interview with Ian Stewart Economics Department Queen's University January 16, 1986

(1) Employment is a function of the size of the population: given the right set of wage rates, everyone will find work (neo-classical view).

<sup>\*</sup>Note: Deaton's calculations are based on unproven assumptions and contain double counting: for example, we count loss of income by workers as a separate item in his sums and counts this loss again as a reduction of GNP.

- (2) This means that there will be no long-term structural unemployment.
- (3) Over a century, we have accommodated the demand for work by shrinking the work week.
- (4) The price of leisure has risen. People have wanted more leisure time and have been willing to work fewer hours and receive a somewhat lower income in order to have more leisure: this is a form of voluntary unemployment.
- (5) Unemployment is related to population in the long term; short-term high levels of unemployment are difficult to explain as a cyclical blip.
- (6) Structural unemployment is due to technological change and international competition causing displacement. This displacement may be sustained until workers can be absorbed in other areas.
- (7) Increasing participation rates, especially due to the rapid entry of women into the labour force, puts a strain on the capacity of industrialized economies to provide jobs.
- (8) During the inflationary period from the late '60s to '80s, the price of labour was allowed to rise causing rapid displacement in certain areas. Europe has seen a much faster relative rise in price of labour than the U.S.
- (9) Economies which seem to grow more rapidly than others and which are able to sustain this growth have a high-quality, high-capacity labour force.
- (10) The rate of capital expansion cannot explain rapid growth rates in certain countries (eg. India). Growth has been a result of changes in the quality of the labour force through investment in education and training.
- (11) The nature of technological change means we must take seriously the embodiment of new skills to prepare the labour force and to provide a better match-up between skills and jobs.
- (12) The economy of the '70s was managed under constrained conditions and a series of structural shocks: competition, inflation, energy costs, erosion of forces driving growth, the electronic revolution.
- (13) The economy was managed with oppressive fiscal and monetary policies displacing labour in industrialized countries the Canadian economy was not expanding sufficiently to absorb this labour.

- (14) Education has been structured as if people will move on to "paper-pushing" occupations as opposed to jobs involving high-demand technological skills.
- (15) The level of sophistication of the workforce in Japan is far beyond that in North America.
- (16) Institutional training, as opposed to industrial training, as in the Japanese example, is far easier to operate. North America has found it difficult to combine the two.
- (17) We need a highly adaptable, intensive retraining system able to adjust to industry demands in a period of rapid structural and technical change.
- (18) If we do not re-train, there will be a permanent structural disorder resulting in a shift of Canadian workers into lower and lower levels.
- (19) Had we not had inflation, the '70s and '80s would have seen less unemployment.
- (20) Labour force adjustments are easier when growth is rapid.
- (21) In Canada, mobility, flexibility and innovation of the labour force are threatened by inflation and the recession.
- (22) Community college and university systems are changing the emphasis from old, industrial skills to newer technical skills.
- (23) Elementary and secondary education systems must begin to change also.
- (24) Full employment cannot be achieved without major changes in public policy.
- (25) The inflation-proneness of wage and salary-setting processes creates problems.
- (26) We must learn to look at wage bargaining, salary setting, social policy, equity and so on in order to run the economy at full capacity.
- (27) Japan has made huge technological advances with very little unemployment.
- (28) The modern Canadian farmer has accomplished similar advances since 1946.
- (29) Workers currently resist such advances if they do not feel secure in their jobs and in their capacity to re-train.

- (30) As a country, we have the capacity to absorb labour and attain full employment.
- (31) Labour force quality is a critical factor and central to the process.
- (32) The war-torn economies of south-east Asia had a chance to begin again with dynamism.
- (33) The Maritimes have developed a dependency on equalization and welfare structures making it difficult to move out of a declining phase.
- (34) This dependency takes the edge off the capacity to re-invest and take off.
- (35) Technological advances will mean that location will become less critical.
- (36) The capacity to "mobilize" is a function of one's perception of the task.
- (37) The current frame of mind and the desire for a minimalist state make it difficult to mobilize.
- (38) Austria rose out of a deep crisis through strong institutionalization at the centre and cooperation between government, business and labour.
- (39) For those who are uneasy with the role of the state, a suspicion of intervention into society through regulations and laws has been created.
- (40) In terms of job creation, the U.S. has done very well by using Keynesian approaches on a small scale.
- (41) Future economies will be dominated by small business entrepreneurs inventing things on a small scale in an adaptable way.
- (42) Can the modern world function without the welfare state?
- (43) We need to improve the equitable character of social policy and tax reform.
- (44) The rate of technological dissemination and the appearance of new infrastructures is growing. As public goods increase, we must have state involvement to ensure an adequate supply to society.
- (45) At such a critical time of change, education and training should not be reduced.
- (46) Bilateral trade ignores the reality of the global village a stable world is impossible.

- (47) A multilateral free-trade approach would take some industries out of the pie; not every country would have every industry.
  - (48) Free trade maximizes real world output.
- (49) Most protectionist arguments are hard to defend; protectionism will not lead to full employment.
- (50) We need a way not to be vulnerable to those who want to protect the "wrong" things.
- (51) We need plausible alternatives to keep us in pace with the world economy with respect to productivity.
- (52) Exports have risen quickly without pulling up the GNP.
- (53) This shows that Canada cannot solve all problems by exporting.
  - (54) Imports are goods; exports we pay for.
  - (55) Imports always balance with exports.
- (56) Depreciation of the exchange rate is a reduction of our standard of living; we are less well off every time the exchange rate depreciates.
- (57) The bilateral aspect of free-trade is troublesome; in a multilateral approach, real world output would be maximized.

## Interview with representatives from various employee's unions Vienna, Austria February 3, 1987

- (1) Ninety per cent of apprentices are concentrated in 45 vocational areas (total 220). One third of apprentices are young women.
- (2) Forty per cent of young people pursue an apprenticeship (dual system) in one of 55,000 firms offering places. Forty per cent pursue full-time vocational education. Ten per cent pursue other professional training (nursing, social work, etc.) and 10% leave school at age 15 and enter the job market as unskilled workers.
- (3) In 1970, between 18% and 19% of young people left school at age 15 and entered the labour market. Over the last 15 years, only 5% to 10% do this and pursue no further training.

- (4) Firms offering training places do so based on economic necessity. Unions feel that some firms benefit from the low wage paid to apprentices in order to fulfill their own needs, not those of the apprentice.
- (5) Small companies generally cannot afford to keep on their apprentices after the training period, although highly skilled workers have increased chances of finding interesting, well-paid work.
- (6) In this trade, a third-year apprentice receives approximately half the wage of a certified worker even though they have equal skill levels. In industry, certified workers often receive better pay because their wages are performance related.
- (7) Employee's unions support the dual system but see areas for improvement. For example, at the moment, apprentices are on the shop floor for four days and in school for one day. Unions would like this expanded to three days work/two days school. Employers also support the system, yet do not necessarily believe that greater classroom time will improve the training given.
- (8) Unions would like a second day in the school to give apprentices a broader educational base. In some cases, the training received in a firm is not sufficient to give a high skill level. An extra day of schooling would compensate in these instances. Training is not always consistent from firm to firm.
- (9) All apprentices fall under the same legal framework. Unions feel that legislation should distinguish between certain categories of trades and vocations according to different skill levels.
- (10) The labour movement has a voice as to what should be taught in vocational training but, legally, the Chamber of Commerce controls the quality of training given.
- (11) There is a growing problem of recently certified apprentices being unable to find jobs in their particular trade often, due simply to frictional unemployment. Between the age of 19 and 25, 30,000 (45%) trained apprentices can't find work. More coordination is needed between training given and labour market needs. Nonetheless, skilled workers have better job chances than do unskilled workers with no training.
- (12) Apprentices need more training of the kind that gives them the ability to adapt to new needs

- and to expand knowledge. Advanced-level vocational/technical schools give more of this kind of training than lower level schools.
- (13) Two institutes (one run by employees' unions and one run by the Chamber of Commerce) offer retraining courses.
  - (14) Re-training lasts from four to 14 months.
- (15) Steel workers and manual workers are those who have the most difficulty re-training. The feeling of being uprooted at the age of 45 is one of the psychological problems that must be overcome.
- (16) Apprentices are now being trained to accept the fact that they may have to change vocations during their working life.
- (17) Geographic mobility is much harder to encourage due to barriers (e.g. wages and production costs vary from region to region; families are reluctant to leave their region).

Interview with Paul-Pierre Valli Assistant to P. Seguin French Minister of Social Affairs, Employment and Training Paris, France September 9, 1986

- (1) The French Minister of Social Affairs, Employment and Training, Philippe Seguin, has recently launched a three-stage attack on unemployment in France (now at the level of 2.5 million).
- (2) The initial two stages are in progress and seem to be operating smoothly. Mr. Seguin first tackled youth unemployment with a program that seeks to improve the status of young people. Although young workers may be paid less than the minimum wage by a private enterprise, the government picks up the tab for social benefits and offers government-financed training opportunities.
- (3) The second stage of Mr. Seguin's program focuses on discussions with all social partners. The aim is to introduce more flexibility into wage regulations governing part-time and temporary work.
- (4) The third, and more contentious aspect of the plan, involves government-sponsored collective utility jobs (les travaux d'utilité collective T.U.C.) which have intrinsic social value but which may be costly for or unattractive to the private sector.

- (5) Union leaders have criticized the plan for being a return to archaic solutions, rather than an attempt to look ahead and seek ways to increase productivity and competitiveness.
- (6) The "social value" of these service jobs has been questioned as has their long-term usefulness. (They include domestic help, care for the elderly, home newspaper delivery).
- (7) Seguin believes that the realistic choice is between this type of job and no job, and is committed to reducing unemployment.
- (8) The cost of the plan is \$73 million for 1986 and \$526 million for 1987. The Chirac government including finance minister Edouard Balladur, has yet to give the go-ahead to the proposal.
- (9) This, against a backdrop of difficult economic times, for France, despite the positive impact of lower oil prices, has led to an increase in disposable income for households.
- (10) However, the weakening dollar, which at first seemed a blessing, now is a handicap, lowering the sale of French exports to the U.S. and reversing the trend to positive trade balances.
- (11) The increased emphasis on international markets has led France to examine the state of its own economy. It seems to be suffering from a lack of competitiveness, under-investment and under-employment.
- (12) Demand for manufactured goods is predicted to grow but France's exports are likely to drop by 0.2% due to foreign competition. Imports are likely to continue to rise, as they have during the first half of 1986. France, once on a par with Japan, is now comparable to Great Britain.
- (13) In spite of increased business investment, compared with 1985, due to the high activity of small business and the commercial sector, the level of investment in France remains low. Since the first oil shock, France's productive capacity has remained unchanged. Businesses are not investing in new capital equipment; so foreign imports grow cheaper and more attractive.
- (14) As a result, France remains the only country of the seven major OECD members to have experienced a drop in unemployment since 1983. Unemployment has risen by 18,000 per month on

- average with predictions of a total of 200,000 additional unemployed for 1986.
- (15) The emphasis, therefore, is on encouraging saving and investment, rather than spending and on providing education and training opportunities rather than encouraging reliance on social assistance.
- (16) In particular, members of the Finance Commission suggest lowering interest rates, encouraging business to reinvest marginal profits rather than speculating, and reorienting savings toward productive sectors of the economy.
- (17) When deciding what types of jobs we must train for, we must recognize the problems posed by the introduction of new technology.
- (18) In France, the possible consequences of new technologies have not been realized, e.g. biotechnology.
- (19) It is vital to realize that the implication for social organization generated by this new technology is more important than the technology itself.
- (20) Germany has a stronger industrial base than does France with more autonomy allowed to workers on factory floors and fewer hierarchical steps between head office and the work place.
- (21) In France, jobs have been developed without an attempt to match specific qualifications with openings. For this reason, the level of qualifications in Germany is higher than in France.
- (22) One must examine the evolution of jobs: which trades are undergoing a transformation?
- (23) Operators of computerized machines now need more than the simple knowledge of how the machine works and how to use it: a new kind of dialogue between engineers and operators is emerging (in Germany more than in the U.S., Canada and France).
- (24) There is less bipolarization of the work place in Germany between conceptual and operational tasks. Intermediate level employees ("hybrid workers") ensure the link between methods of service and workshop
- (25) Many new jobs will likely be maintenance jobs.
- (26) It becomes, then, vital to know how to react to unforeseen problems and how to communicate using a set of more abstract ideas.

- (27) Even those who are manual workers will need an ability to deal with abstract concepts because of the interplay between engineers and operators (see para. 23, above).
- (28) It is certain that manufacturing jobs will diminish; jobs may develop in the tertiary sector, in services, research, development and so on.
- (29) The economy must be able to transfer investment to new and productive areas, e.g. shift from textiles to aerospace engineering.
- (30) In France, this transfer is not being made quickly enough; jobs are being artificially maintained in shrinking sectors and the economy is less productive as a result.
- (31) If one were to create socially desirable jobs, with current rulings, the danger would be that of being forced to remunerate them at an artificially high wage higher than the rate the market place would set.
- (32) The current labour market in France consists of: those who are unemployed; those whose wages may be less than the minimum wage; full time workers. There is very little flexibility to allow for part-time work and so on.
- (33) There are many socially valuable jobs (travaux d'utilité collective) which could be done: clearing the underbrush from forests; taking care of the aging population in their homes, etc.
- (34) To maintain the current length of the work week, we must be able to shoulder the increased salary costs associated with higher levels of productivity and competitiveness and, therefore, increasing production.
- (35) In the absence of increasing production, the work week must be shortened, or rather, models for part-time work with flexible pay formulæ must be developed.

## Interview with Michael Walker Fraser Institute Vancouver, British Columbia March 17, 1986

(1) Government failure is one of the main causes of unemployment. Policies are often well-intentioned but do not have the desired effect.

- (2) Minimum wage policies are an example of a government action which causes a certain amount of unemployment, particularly among youth.
- (3) The minimum wage laws keep unemployed those who have the most difficulty in getting a job.
- (4) Interprovincially, there is a strong correlation between the level of mandatory minimum wage and the youth unemployment rate.
- (5) The U.I. scheme is also a source of unemployment. A study of 12 countries by the Fraser Institute shows that, the more generous unemployment support systems are, the more unemployment there will be.
- (6) This is, to some extent, a question of demand: if one reduces the cost of unemployment (through unemployment benefits) there will be more of a demand for unemployment.
- (7) In addition, an unemployment insurance program that does not penalize firms that hire unemployed workers on a seasonal basis encourages seasonal unemployment.
- (8) Job creation programs at the provincial level often are such that they purposely last only long enough for a participant to qualify for U.I.
- (9) The use of work-sharing as an alternative to lay-offs (e.g., Ontario Cement, 1975), made possible by using U.I. funds to top up wages, ignores the economic signals sent to a firm indicating that profits are down, the return on capital is down, demand is down and that other jobs could be found in other areas with higher demand where the return on capital is better.
- (10) Italy has studied the effect of using worksharing to keep unemployment down. The results have not been favorable.
- (11) Although, as Thurow suggests, people want job security and stability more than high wages, policies which ignore the market in favour of well-intentioned programs which misallocate capital eventually fail.
- (12) If capital is not allocated on an on-going basis to activities where the best return can be sought, those who are least able to cope with the resulting instability will be the ones in jeopardy.
- (13) The system of non-price rationing (as a means of distributing public goods) which removes the profit

motive, does not yield the intended results, historically. During wartime, for example, rationing did not work to curtail consumption of the rich.\* Money still allowed those who had it to get what they wanted regardless of the broader public good.

- (14) The fact that the unemployment rate in Canada persists at a level 3% higher than in the U.S. points to a profound and emerging problem.
- (15) Government legislation has an effect on this in many ways.
- (16) Swedish studies suggest the existence of a two-tier system: (a) high wage earners (union members) who have a high level of productivity because of the capital invested to support employment activities on one hand, and (b) non-union workers on the other, who do not have the protection and power accorded labour union members and who cannot benefit from such power.
- (17) This fits in with the central problem we have as regards unemployment in dealing with real wage alignment. Inappropriately high real wages cause workers to be replaced by capital (machines) and cause insufficient demand for the services of labour because of the high prices high wages induce.
- (18) Provincial labour legislation which strengthens the position of unions vis-à-vis unemployed potential non-union workforce members is a main problem.
- (19) The U.S. unemployment insurance system is far less generous than the Canadian system by about three times. This is one of the reasons for higher unemployment here.
- (20) There are two separate kinds of unemployment insurance schemes, funded and pay-as-you-go. A funded insurance scheme is one in which a fund is built up during times of low unemployment and then used up to support employee incomes during periods of high unemployment. By contrast, the system we have in Canada operates in a pay-as-you-go manner so that, as the outpayments under the program increase in a period of recession, so also do the premiums being collected under the system. While the former kind of unemployment insurance fund can act as a balance wheel in the maintenance of peoples'

incomes, the pay-as-you-go system cannot be relied upon to have any such effect as it is merely a question of the redistribution of income amongst various recipients. In other words, since during bad economic times Canada's unemployment insurance premiums increase, the incomes of people who are employed are decreased while the incomes of those who become unemployed are, to some extent, sustained. The total employment income is not increased by unemployment insurance premiums which are collected from workers and distributed to those who are unemployed. In a funded insurance unemployment system, funds accumulated in a previous higher employment period are spent in the current unemployment period to help sustain jobless workers.

- (21) Income support should be based on the level of income. It should be in the form of an insurance policy into which one pays on the basis of likelihood of being unemployed. The policy will pay out insurance money in the event of unemployment.
- (22) One must distinguish between the maintenance of income irrespective of the reasons for unemployment (guaranteed annual income, negative income tax) and the provision of true unemployment insurance.
- (23) A guaranteed annual income or negative income tax would allow us to target the system to benefit those who truly need it.
- (24) The unemployment insurance system presently transfers funds from seasonally stable industries to seasonally unstable ones and, thus, rewards instability and encourages seasonal employment.
- (25) Canadians do not want policies which represent a compromise among all groups.
- (26) In France, the shift by the socialists to more market-oriented policies has shown that people want policies that work, not compromises that deny reality.
- (27) We must recognize that education, research and development represent investments in human capital. We need to ensure a better return on these investments.
- (28) Flexibility must exist in human capital as well as in money markets.

<sup>\*</sup> Note by PDG: The purpose of rationing was not to curtail consumption by the rich but to guarantee an affordable minimum for the poor; this objective was achieved.

- (29) Focusing on mobility, monopolies and imperfections in capital markets will allow us to see the current unemployment problem in a different light.
- (30) With respect to mobility and income assistance programs, dollar-and-cents analyses of standards of living often are inaccurate representations of the real situation. It is perhaps easier to live well in Atlantic Canada than in other regions.
- (31) Even at a very low level of income subsidies, regional distributions of populations are surprisingly stable.
- (32) Federal and provincial government training programs too often focus on skills which are already obsolete due to the focus on institutional needs rather than individual needs.
- (33) It is difficult to predict what kinds of skills will be necessary. This implies that we should not even attempt to predict skill demand. Rather, individuals should pursue whatever training they wish with full responsibility for the benefits or consequences.
- (34) From a strictly analytic perspective, the only thing that can cause unemployment in the truest sense-that is, for people who want jobs and cannot have them- is a non-market force causing the situation.
- (35) Governments use laws to back up these impediments to reaching full employment.
- (36) Economic security cannot be achieved by directly pursuing it in the form of income support programs. Rather, economic security for Canadians will be largely achieved through economic flexibility and a willingness on the part of workers and of industries to adapt to changing economic circumstances. Many programs slow the rate of adjustment, causing less flexibility and less economic security.
- (37) There is a danger of sclerosis through too much intervention.
- (38) The powers of the Crown must be limited. We need a process which includes a measure of collective voice within a context which protects individual rights.

## Interview with Professor Jack Weldon Economics Department McGill University January 13, 1986

- (1) Full employment is the sensible foundation for any policy and is made possible through political will as in Norway and Sweden.
- (2) Unemployed workers are an idle resource: a fully employed workforce assists growth, output and the size of the economic pie.
- (3) A fully employed society is liberated and free and can deal more effectively with regional tensions and other obstacles.
- (4) A full employment policy requires a commitment to social intervention in order to create jobs in areas where people are situated, not by moving people to where the jobs are.
- (5) The organization of our society and the parliamentary system can be effectively used to change macroeconomic policies into more cohesive, decentralized economic policies.
- (6) In the U.S., macroeconomic measures (fiscal and monetary policies) could not deal with the oil shock of the '70s: the broad measures used brought about inflation. The U.S. system does not allow for state intervention yet this is necessary for cohesive policy. Differentiation was necessary to deal with the economic problems of the '70s.
- (7) The federal government can provide the necessary backing for a successful full employment program.
- (8) Canadians are living with a view to the short term. With full employment, one could look to the long term with respect to all other policies, such as tax reform.
- (9) Greater productivity and a bigger economic pie will result from full employment; social programs will be easier to carry out.
- (10) Certain schools of thought believe that all mechanization is labour-saving and labour-displacing.
- (11) A machine is seen as an immediate threat to jobs.
- (12) Machine-busting is a function of unemployment because workers are fearful of losing their jobs; this fear is a barrier to innovation.

- (13) The purpose of society is to live well.
- (14) The current level of social services is not intolerable, in fact, social service costs peaked in 1970 and have been decreasing since.
- (15) Our medical services and security net make cities livable we need to improve these services.
- (16) Unemployment causes "real" problems: we are in danger of producing a generation of disaffected and alienated youth.
- (17) The distributive consequences of the deficit are nil: the burden of the deficit is not placed on the rich.
- (18) Our unemployed resources create a socially rigid society that is afraid of change.
- (19) Once the decision is made to pursue full employment, systematic treatment of industries and services must be undertaken in the form of 50 to 60 simultaneous investigations: (the patterns of work and production in textiles, urban transportation, municipal agencies etc. and their capacity to expand.)
- (20) Just as the country mobilized in the urgency of World War II, full employment must be an urgent priority.
- (21) While interventionist approaches to government failed in France under Mitterand, Sweden, Norway and Denmark have been successful.
- (22) For investment to occur and grow, demand must be created.
- (23) The business sector will respond to this demand by investing.
- (24) Until there are available jobs, one cannot talk about training ... training for what jobs?
- (25) The potential of the job creates the need for training or re-training.
- (26) A more cynical approach is to train/re-train for specific jobs which may or may not exist.
- (27) We cannot invest in human capital without being sure of market needs and characteristics.
- (28) Re-training becomes a new form of welfare—if one is lucky, there might be a job at the end of it.

## Interview with Bruce Wilkinson University of Alberta Edmonton, Alberta February 21, 1986

- (1) One of the ways to reduce the deficit and unemployment would be to reduce government wages, increase job security and thus allow people to work rather than face layoffs and unemployment.
- (2) One could also consider the printing of more money to increase our reserve ratio from 4% so that the government would not always have to resort to more borrowing in order to finance additional expenditures. This is an unpopular solution as it would force banks to raise interest rates on loans, to lay off workers and so on. The same amount of money would still circulate in the system.
- (3) This approach is no more inflationary than if the government, rather than the bank, prints more money. Inflation occurs when governments spend the additional money without legislative restraints.
- (4) The monetary base is traditionally expanded through open market purchases of bonds. When the Bank of Canada purchases bonds from commercial banks or from the non-bank public, it creates reserves in the banking system. The banks keep dollars they receive through the sale of bonds at a 4% or 5% reserve ratio. For the system as a whole, for every dollar of increased reserves through open market operations, the money supply can be expanded 20 times. The reserve ratio could be raised to 10% so that for every dollar received in reserves, the supply could only be expanded 10 times, and so that the government could use the money the banks were not using for their own spending so as not to increase the deficit.
- (5) With respect to general welfare schemes, studies in the U.S. show that increased benefits have caused increased dependence on the system. For the same expenditure of money, we could devise a "work for welfare" system which would have more positive and productive results.
- (6) Young able-bodied, unmarried welfare recipients could be involved in reforestation programs in order to receive benefits.
- (7) Incentives are necessary to break the cycle of dependence on the system which, at the same time, could benefit problem areas in the economy such as care for the elderly, housing, agriculture and so on.

- (8) By extension, welfare payments could be tied to an agreement to pursue re-training programs.
- (9) Over the years, many people have had to accept jobs which they, otherwise, would not have taken. Expectations have to be lowered for the present generation of unemployed Canadians.
- (10) The closer one gets to full employment the more government receives in the way of tax revenue. This does not mean tax rates will increase but rather that revenue will increase.
- (11) If our costs of food products were lower, the consumer would benefit. The big producer of products is traditionally the big winner. This is one area where a free trade agreement would bring such subsidies to certain agricultural producers into the discussion to the benefit of most Canadians. Unless we have some controls on trade in some markets, there is a real danger that the U.S. would swamp our market with cheaper goods which would be costly in the long run.
- (12) If food prices were lower, we could have somewhat lower wage rates. One of the roles of government is to educate people with respect to the fact that we can no longer expect wages and incomes to continue to grow without experiencing a loss of competitiveness in major areas.
- (13) The dollar should, thus, go lower in order to compete in world markets without having people expect an increase in wages to offset a rise in the price of certain imports.
- (14) As we move to lower tariffs through GATT and to eliminating non-tariff barriers, we will see increased productivity in some areas (such as manufacturing as well as a possible need for a lower exchange rate).
- (15) If the world pie is not growing, we will have to accept a smaller share due to the entry of other countries on the world market.
- (16) If we raise interest rates to fight inappropriate speculation against the dollar that causes inflation at a time of high unemployment, we choke off growth in important areas of the economy. We could tax interest earnings that people receive by buying American dollars so that they lose the benefit of putting money into the U.S. This is analogous to taxing dividends and so on and does not resemble exchange controls.

- (17) The other alternative would be to allow the dollar to drop without raising interest rates.
- (18) The fall in the value of our dollar over the last six months as a result of its relation to the U.S. dollar has improved our competitive position.
- (19) A free trade agreement would not necessarily mean that the value of our dollar would rise as some believe in the U.S.
- (20) There is something to be said for a small country pegging its exchange rate to a larger one with occasional fluctuations.
- (21) This, in effect, is what has happened between Canada and the U.S.
- (22) It is important that the dollar rate of exchange be allowed to change.
- (23) The concertation system allowing flexibility with respect to profits and wages is something Canada could examine.
- (24) For the sake of equity, it would be important for federal and provincial government wages to be lowered, for job security to be increased and for business wages to be somewhat higher in those areas where job security is low.
- (25) There is a tendency on the part of business to initially invest private money in an operation, to then ask for a government grant and to subsequently pull private funds out of operations in order to function solely on government money.
- (26) The welfare system, then, works in the business environment, in the sense that the private sector has become dependent on grants and subsidies.
- (27) The grants have been loosely monitored with very little follow-up investigation.
- (28) The corporate welfare system needs to be examined.
- (29) Young people will have to move out of high unemployment areas.
- (30) Rather than subsidize eight-week jobs for fishermen in an inefficient industry, for example, we could subsidize air fares to the Maritimes to increase tourism and the construction of tourism facilities and service sector spin-offs.

- (31) The only way of keeping the average standard of living at an acceptable level is to move people to jobs.
- (32) The government must educate the population with respect to the real nature of unemployment, the deficit of income lost through unemployment and so on.
- (33) We should be able to use our comparative advantages in the areas of natural resources and proximity to U.S. markets to improve our economic situation.
- (34) There is a tendency in Canada to rely on the U.S. for innovation and for direction rather than developing unique approaches.
- (35) We need to look at economic solutions and at social and spiritual dimensions due to the changing social environment in our country.
- (36) If the government decides to bail out the banks over their uncollectable loans to pay poor countries, the banks should, in exchange, agree to allow the government to use money without having to borrow (para. 2 above).
- (37) The problem with the deficit has been that governments have allowed it to grow because they have been able to raise their wages with no bottom line concerning efficiency. This situation represents the lack of control government exerts on its activities.
- (38) The high interest payments attached to the deficit are more problematic than the deficit itself.
- (39) The real challenge, then, is to find ways to bring interest rates down.
- (40) Therefore, if we lower interest rates, abolish subsidies to business and use welfare payments to encourage people to perform necessary tasks, we would take a big step toward solving the social and economic problems of the country. We must lower expectations and attempt new approaches to problems

## Youth Affairs, Ministry of, Bonn, West Germany January 23, 1987

- (1) The Ministry is responsible for policy initiatives and coordination with other federal and land ministries as well as a framework for legislation.
- (2) Vocational training is increasingly seen as an interim step for more academically oriented students who wish to pursue subsequent studies in business, law, etc. These students can often finish their apprenticeship in two years rather than three or three and a half but they make conditions more difficult for "ordinary" applicants with lower academic qualifications.
- (3) Because vocational certificates are nationally recognized by all employers, graduates have a better chance of finding a job to suit their qualifications.
- (4) Fifty to 70% of the unemployed under 25 have no vocational training certificate.
- (5) The theoretical component of training is becoming more important as new technology and skills are introduced.
- (6) The Federal Republic of Germany sees its work force and its potential as "human capital".
- (7) Regional disparity has been addressed through subsidies to business with limited success; sometimes when the subsidies are exhausted, the plant relocates.
- (8) However, success of medium-sized industries in the high-tech field is growing even in disadvantaged regions, when traditional barriers and infrastructures can be surmounted.
- (9) A combination of (1) school training, (2) vocational training and (3) work, gives the best basic skills in terms of work readiness, as in the dominant "dual system" of vocational training.
- (10) Much work goes on at the community level to address problems of early school leavers and long-term unemployed.
- (11) State-subsidized institutions, private and religious organizations recognize the problem and offer informal types of help.



### LIST OF WITNESSES

## Association of Canadian Community Colleges:

Mr. Yves Sanssouci, President;

Mr. Tom Norton, Executive Director;

Mr. Bert Curtis, President of a member College of ACCC.

(Issue No. 5, Monday, May 11, 1987)

### Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada:

Dr. David Johnston, President and Principal of McGill University;

Mr. Robert Patry, Director of Government Relations.

(Issue No. 3, Friday, May 1, 1987)

## **Atlantic Provinces Economic Council:**

Mr. R. A. Stuart, President;

Dr. William M. Reid, Vice Chairman and President of the University College of Cape Breton.

(Issue No. 7, Tuesday, May 12, 1987)

#### **British Columbia Telephone Company:**

Mr. John Hatchett, Director, Education and Training.

(Issue No. 2, Tuesday, April 28, 1987)

# Canadian Association for University Continuing Education:

Mr. Milton Orris, Vice-President;

Mr. Kenneth Clements, Executive Secretary;

Dr. Marino Kristjanson.

(Issue No. 4, Friday, May 8, 1987)

#### Canadian Association of School Administrators:

Mr. G.G. Auchinleck, President.

(Issue No. 9, Friday, May 15, 1987)

# Canadian Congress of Learning Opportunities for Women:

Ms. Aisla Thompson, Executive Director;

Ms. Martha Colquhoun, President.

(Issue No. 1, Monday, April 27, 1987)

## Canadian Council of Technicians and Technologists:

Mr. John D. Hood, President;

Mr. C. Charles Brimley, Executive Director.

(Issue No. 8, Thursday, May 14, 1987)

#### Canadian Council on Children and Youth:

Mrs. Landon Pearson, President;

Mr. Brian Ward, Executive Director. (Issue No. 8, Thursday, May 14, 1987)

#### **Canadian Council on Social Development:**

Dr. Harry MacKay, Senior Researcher;

Dr. David P. Ross, Policy Associate.

(Issue No. 9, Friday, May 15, 1987)

#### Canadian Federation of Independent Business:

Mr. Bill Parsons, Director of National Affairs;

Mr. Richard Graham, National Affairs Officer.

(Issue No. 6, Tuesday, May 12, 1987)

#### Canadian Federation of Labour:

Mr. James McCambly, President.

(Issue No. 3, Friday, May 1, 1987)

#### **Canadian Federation of Students:**

Mr. Tony Macerollo, Chairperson;

Mr. Todd Smith, Executive Officer;

Ms. Jean Wright, Researcher.

(Issue No. 1, Monday, April 27, 1987)

#### Canadian Labour Congress:

Ms. Nancy Riche, Executive Vice President;

Mr. Ron Lang, Director of Research and

Mr. Kevin Hayes, National Representative, Policy and Planning/Research and Legislation Depart-

(Issue No. 8, Thursday, May 14, 1987)

### **Canadian Vocational Association:**

Dr. John B. Gradwell, Vice President,

(Canadian Vocational Association)-Quebec;

Mr. Wayne Wilson, Task Force Committee Member.

(Issue No. 4, Friday, May 8, 1987)

#### Canadian Youth Foundation:

Mr. Hallam Johnston, Executive Director;

Mr. Brian Harry Hill, Member of the Board of Management;

Mr. Daniel R. McGregor, Intern;

Ms. Lucie Boileau, Intern.

(Issue No. 9, Friday, May 15, 1987)

#### **Career-Work Education Association:**

Mr. Keith Coviello, Program Developer;

Mr. Jim O'Connor, Teacher-Coordinator.

(Issue No. 5, Monday, May 11, 1987)

### "Centrale de la Confédération des Syndicats démocratiques":

Mr. Jean-Paul Hétu, President;

Mr. Pierre-Yvon Ouellette,

(Issue No. 1, Monday, April 27, 1987)

## Community Outreach Research and

Development Program.

George Brown College:

Mrs. Terry Dance, Chairperson. (Issue No. 5, Monday, May 11, 1987)

#### Concordia University:

Mr. Harry Hill.

(Issue No. 3, Friday, May 1, 1987)

#### "Confédération des syndicats nationaux":

Mrs. Céline Lamontagne, Vice President;

Mr. Christophe Auger, Counsel.

(Issue No. 9, Friday, May 15, 1987)

#### "Conseil du Patronat du Québec":

Mr. Jacques Garon, Director of Socio-Economic Research:

Mr. Jean-Pierre Beauquier, Member of the "Conseil du Patronat du Québec" and President of the "Secrétariat de l'enseignement du Québec".

(Issue No. 6, Tuesday, May 12, 1987)

# Department of Advanced Education and Training, Province of New Brunswick:

Mr. Jean-Guy Finn, Deputy Minister;

Mr. Wilfred Savoie, Director of Planning.

(Issue No. 9, Friday, May 15, 1987)

# Department of Advanced Education and Manpower, Province of Saskatchewan:

Mr. Don Wright, Assistant Deputy Minister. (Issue No. 9, Friday, May 15, 1987)

### Department of Employment and Immigration:

Mr. John Edwards, Associate Deputy Minister;

Mr. Peter Hicks, Executive Director,

Canadian Jobs Strategy Group;

Mr. André Juneau, Director General,

Policy Program Analysis,

Strategy Policy and Planning.

(Issue No. 4, Friday, May 8, 1987)

#### Department of Intergovernmental Affairs, Government of the Northwest Territories:

Mr. Robert S. Pilot, Deputy Minister. (Issue No. 5, Monday, May 11, 1987)

# Department of Vocational and Technical Training, Province of Nova Scotia:

Mr. Wayne S. Doggett, Director, Planning and Evaluation Division. (Issue No. 7, Wednesday, May 13, 1987)

#### **DeVry Institute:**

Mr. Dean Charran, President,

Mr. George W. Fisher, Vice President, Canadian Operations.

(Issue No. 5, Monday, May 11, 1987)

#### **Esso Resources Canada Limited:**

Mr. Hugh G. O'Neill, Manager Resources Department;

Mr. James E. Lee, Operations Division Manager. (Issue No. 7, Wednesday, May 13, 1987)

#### "Fédération des Femmes du Québec":

Mrs. Ginette Busque, President;

Mrs. Marcelle Piquette, Member;

Ms. Julie Meloche, Consultant.

(Issue No. 9, Friday, May 15, 1987)

#### Federation of Young French Canadians:

Mr. Paul Blais, President:

Mlle Jacinthe Guindon, Research Officer.

(Issue No. 5, Monday, May 11, 1987)

#### **Frontier College:**

Mr. Jack Pearpoint, President;

Mr. Rick Parsons, Co-Founder Beat the Street;

Mr. Bill Tetley, Chairman, Board of Governors.

(Issue No. 1, Monday, April 27, 1987)

#### Halifax County Literacy Council:

Mrs. Sylvia Morgan.

(Issue No. 3, Friday, May 1, 1987)

#### Hayles, Charles, individual.

(Issue No. 9, Friday, May 15, 1987)

#### **Holland College:**

Dr. Don Glendenning, President,

Dr. Lawrence Coffin, Principal.

(Issue No. 5, Monday, May 11, 1987)

#### I.B.M. Canada Ltd.:

Mr. Grant G. Murray, Vice President — Law and Corporate Relations;

Mr. Tom Mcnulty, Vice President, Personnel. (Issue No. 5, Monday, May 11, 1987)

# Industry-Education Council/Hamilton-Wentworth and Mohawk College:

Mr. Mark Garber, Co-ordinator, Graduate Placement.

(Issue No. 5, Monday, May 11, 1987)

#### McCain Foods Ltd and Day & Ross Inc.:

Mr. Ken S. Nichols, Vice President - Personnel and Training.

(Issue No. 5, Monday, May 11, 1987)

# Ministry of Skills Development, Province of Ontario:

Mr. Blair Tully, Deputy Minister;

Mr. Les Horswill, Assistant Deputy Minister Policy and Development Division.

(Issue No. 5, Monday, May 11, 1987)

# Movement for Canadian Literacy and the Board of Education for the City of Toronto:

Mrs. Pamela McConnell, School Trustee, Co-Chair, Adult Basic Education Consultative Committee, Co-Chair, Special Education Advisory Committee, Chair, Inner City Committee;

Mr. Bert D'Antini, Adult and Continuing Education Officer, Continuing Education Department;

Mrs. Marianne Williams, Administrator, Adult Basic Education Unit, Continuing Education Department.

(Issue No. 9, Friday, May 15, 1987)

#### **National Action Committee:**

Mrs. Rebecca Coulter, Chairperson of the Sub-Committee on Training; Mrs. Madeleine Parent, Member of the Executive Committee (Quebec); Mrs. Lise Leduc, Co-ordinator; Mrs. Suzanne Girard, Member. (Issue No. 5, Monday, May 11, 1987)

### **National Association of Friendship Centres:**

Mrs. Viola Thomas, President; Mr. Jerome Berthelette, Executive Director. (Issue No. 9, Friday, May 15, 1987)

# National Indian Brotherhood, Assembly of First Nations:

Mr. Phil Fontaine, Vice Chief; Mr. Ted Montour, Policy Analyst Parliamentary and First Nations Liaison; Mr. Jay Kaufman, Policy Advisor. (Issue No. 9, Friday, May 15, 1987)

# Native Council of Canada (Metis and Non-status Indians):

Mrs. Dorothy Wabisca, Vice President; Mr. Bill Badcock, Executive Director. (Issue No. 6, Tuesday, May 12, 1987)

## Nora Maddocks & Associates Inc.:

Mrs. Nora Maddocks, President, Ms. Beth Carter, Associate. (Issue No. 5, Monday, May 11, 1987)

#### **Process Technology:**

Mr. George Jenkins, President. (Issue No. 1, Monday, April 27, 1987)

#### **Ryerson Polytechnical Institute:**

Dr. Joanne Harack, Program Director,
Marketing Centre for Advanced Technology
Education.

(Issue No. 8, Thursday, May 14, 1987)

#### Saint John Shipbuilding Ltd.:

Mr. R. Buckland, Vice President, Administration and Human Resources;Mr. Howard Erb, Manager, Personnel Services.

(Issue No. 9, Friday, May 15, 1987)

### South Winnipeg Technical Centre:

Mr. Ted Ramsay, Director. (Issue No. 7, Wednesday, May 13, 1987)

#### St. Francis Xavier University:

Dr. Teresa MacNeil, Director, Extension Department and Professor of Adult Education.

(Issue No. 8, Thursday, May 14, 1987)

#### University of Waterloo:

Mr. Jim Wilson, Director Co-operative Education & Career Services;

Mr. Ted Carlton, President, Federation of Students.

(Issue No. 1, Monday, April 27, 1987)

#### University of Alberta:

Dr. Lorna McCallum, Director of Testing and Remediation.

(Issue No. 9, Friday, May 15, 1987)

## University of Lund, Sweden:

Mr. Bjorn Beckman, Associate Professor,
Department of Political Science;
Mr. Agne Gustafsson, Senior Assistant Professor.
(Issue No. 7, Wednesday, May 13, 1987)

#### Women's Employment and Training Coalition:

Mrs. Donna Stewart, Education Co-ordinator; Mrs. Marcy Cohen, Member.



#### REFERENCES

- Abella, Rosalie, "Equality at work and at Home", *Policy Options Politiques*, December/décembre 1985, pp. 27-31.
- Bellemare, Diane and Lise Poulin Simon, Le Plein Emploi: Pourquoi?, Presses de l'Université du Québec, 1983.
- Brodel, Rainer, Continuing Training as a Means of Preventing Unemployment: a Comparative Study of Denmark, the Netherlands, Ireland, the United Kingdom and the Federal Republic of Germany, Washington, European Community Information Service, 1984.
- Canada, Department of Finance, Economic Review, Ottawa, April 1985.
- Canada Employment and Immigration, "A Background Report on Youth Unemployment and the Transition from School to work: The European Experience and its Relevance for Canada", Ottawa, January 1983.
- Canada Employment and Immigration, Skills Development for Working Canadians: Towards a National Strategy, Hull, Québec, 1983.
- Canada Employment and Immigration, Valuing Human Capital: Towards a Canadian Human Resource Industry, Hull, Québec, 1983.
- Canada Employment and Immigration, Future Training and Retraining: Needs and Potentials, Hull, Québec, 1983.
- Canada, Minister of Employment and Immigration, Consultation Paper, Training, Ottawa, December 1984.
- Canada, Minister of State for Youth, Focus on Youth, Ottawa, June 1984.
- Canada, Secretary of State, Support to Education by the Government of Canada, Ottawa, 1983.
- Canadian Council on Social Development, Social Responsibility

   to Challenge the Future, Canadian Report to the 22<sup>nd</sup>

  International Conference on Social Welfare, Montreal,
  August 5-12, 1984, Ottawa, 1984.
- Choate, Pat, Retooling the American Work Force: Toward a National Training Strategy, Washington, Northeast — Midwest Institute, 1982.
- Cohen, Marjorie, "Weakest to the Wall", Policy Options Politiques, December/décembre 1985, pp. 8-11.
- Conference Board of Canada, A Comparison of Compensation in Canada and the United States, Report 08-86, Ottawa, May 1986
- Conference Board of Canada, The Unemployment Challenge: Issues and Options, Report 09-86-DF Ottawa, August 1986.
- Coopers & Hybrand Associates, A Challenge to Complacency, A Report to the Manpower Services Commission and the National Economic Development Office, London, November 1985.

- Corporation for Enterprise Development, Eight Lessons from Europe, Report of the American Study Town on Local Employment Initiatives, October 13-27, 1984, Washington DC.
- Daly, Anne, "Education and Productivity", British Journal of Industrial Relations, Vol. 24, pp. 251-266, July 1986.
- Dance, Terry, "College/Community Partnership, An Approach to life-long learning", Toronto, December 13, 1986.
- Dearing, Christine, "Co-operative Education and Apprenticeship Programs: Hopeful Alternatives to Youth Unemployment", Transition, September 1985.
- Deaton, Richard, "Unemployment Canada's Malignant Social Pathology", Perception, Spring-Summer 1983.
- Dornbusch, Rudiger, "Unemployment: Europe's Challenges of the '80s", Challenge, September-October 1986.
- Economic Council of Canada, In Short Supply, Jobs and Skills in the 1980s, Ottawa, 1982.
- Economic Council of Canada, Changing Times, Twenty-Third Annual Review, Ottawa, 1986.
- Economic Council of Canada, Steering the Course, Twenty-First Annual Review, Ottawa, 1984.
- Economic Council of Canada, Strengthening Growth, Options and Constraints, Twenty-Second Annual Review, Ottawa, 1985.
- Economic Council of Canada, Working with Technology: A Survey of Automation in Canada, Ottawa, 1986.
- Ehnes, James and Wayne Simpson, "Work Incentives and Welfare, Evidence from the Mincome Baseline for Adult Males", Western Economic Review, Vol. 2, No. 3, December 1983, pp. 17-25.
- Fortin, Pierre, "Combattre le chômage keynésien tout autant que le chômage structurel et l'endettement public", L'Actualité-Économique, Revue d'analyse économique, vol. 60, nº 4, décembre 1984, pp. 440-451.Fraser, Doug, "Protecting Parttimers", Policy Options Politiques, June/juin 1986, pp. 37-38.
- Fraser, Doug, "Skills Training for School Leavers: Some Alternative Approaches", current Issues Brief No. 2, Legislative Research Service, Department of the Parliamentary Library, Canberra, Australia, 1983.
- Gasbell, Jane and Marvin Lazerson, "Between School and Work: Perspectives of Working class youth", *Interchange*, Vol. II, No. 3, 1980-81.
- Gould, Raija, "Unemployment and Disability: Some Sociological Aspects of Withdrawal from the Labour Market", *International Social Security Review*, No. 1, 1985, pp. 20-37.
- Harack, Joanne, "Technology, Leadership and University Continuing Education", Canadian Journal of University Continuing Education, Vol. XIII, No. 1, Spring 1987.

- Harris, Martyn, "How Unemployment Affects People", New Society, January 19, 1984.
- Hayes, Chris, "YTS and Training for Skill Ownership", Employment Gazette, Vol. 91, pp. 344-348, August 1983.
- Heilbroner, Robert, "Does Capitalism have a Future", New York Times Magazine, August 15, 1982.
- Holland, Geoffrey, "Training the UK's Youth Is Enough Being Done?", Journal of European Industrial Training, Vol. 10, No. 1, pp. 17-21, 1986.
- Johnson, A.W., "Social Policy in Canada, The Past as it conditions the present", Canada/UK Colloquium on the Future of Social Welfare Systems, Ottawa and Meech Lake, October 16-18, 1986.
- Junankar, P.N., "A Political Economy of Unemployment, Causes and Consequences", *Political Quarterly*, Jan.-March 1985.
- Kaus, Mickey, "The Work Ethic State", The New Republic, July 7, 1986, pp. 22-33.
- Kierans, Eric, "Short-Change", Policy Options Politiques, December/décembre, 1985, pp. 4-7.
- Labonté, Ronald, "Warning: Unemployment May Be Hazardous to Your Health", *Perception*, Vol. 7, No. 5.
- Laws, Peter, "Worksharing with Leave", Policy Options Politiques, March/mars 1985, pp. 37-8.
- Leontief, Wassily, W. "The Distribution of Work and Income", Scientific American, September, 1982, p. 192.
- Macdonald, Donald (Chairperson), Royal Commission on the Economic Union and Development Prospects for Canada, Ottawa, 1985.
- Mackay, Harry, "The Social Impact of Unemployment", Perception, Spring-Summer 1983.
- Manpower Services Commission and National Economic Development Office, Competence and Competion, National Economic Development Office, London, August 1984.
- Maynard, Rona, "Working in the Field... A Fresh Look at Solving the Youth Unemployment Crisis, *Homemaker's Magazine*, September 1985, pp. 15-23.
- McCallum, John S., "What is wrong with UISP?", Policy Options Politiques, December/décembre 1985, pp. 15-17.
- McCurdy, Thomas H., "(Un)employment Effects of Microelectronic Based Technical Change: A Multisectoral Study For Canada", Department of Economics, Queen's University, May 1985.
- Meade, James, "A New Keynesian Approach to Full Employment", Lloyds Bank Review, October 1983, p.p. 1-19.
- Ministère de la Formation professionnelle, Observation et évaluation du dispositif de formation des jeunes de 16 à 18 ans, Agence Nationale pour le Développement de l'Éducation Permanente, France, décembre 1983.
- Ministry of Treasury and Economics, Ontario Study of the Service Sector, Government of Ontario, October 1986.

- National Advisory Panel on Skill Development Leave, Learning for Life: Overcoming the Separation of Work and Learning, Report to the Minister of Employment and Immigration, Ottawa, 1984.
- National Council of Welfare, "Progress against Poverty", Ottawa, October 1986.
- National Economic Development Office, "People in Business, the Chief Executive's Role", October 1986.
- Oels, Monika, Equality of Opportunity and Vocational Training: Five Years on Vocational Training Measures for Women in the European Community: Synthesis Report with Recommendations, Berlin, European Centre for the Centre for Development of Vocational Training, 1985.
- Ontario Ministry of Skills Development, Discussion Paper on the Canadian Jobs Strategy: Policy and Implementation, 1987.
- Ontario Task Force on Employment and New Technology, Employment and New Technology, Government of Ontario, September 1985.
- Part-Time Work In Canada: Report of Commission of Inquiry into Part Time Work (Wallace Commission), Ottawa, Labour Canada, 1983.
- Prais, S.J., "Schooling Standards in England and Germany: Some Summary Comparisons Bearing on Economic Performance", National Institute Economic Review, pp. 53-76, May 1985.
- Report of the Auditor General of Canada to the House of Commons, Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1986, Ottawa, October 21, 1986.
- Report of the Study Group to the Task Force on Program Review, "Giving with Both Hands", Ottawa, March 1986.
- Ripley, Randall B., "The Private Sector in Public Employment and Training Programs", *Policy Studies Review*, Vol. 2, pp. 695-714, May 1983.
- Science Council of Canada, Placing Technology Up Front:
  Advising the Bilateral Trade Negociations, Ottawa, May
  1986.
- Shaw, R. Paul, "The Burden of Unemployment in Canada", Canadian Public Policy, 1985.
- Shuttleworth, Dale E., "Community Development Corporations cut Youth Unemployment", The Canadian School Executive, April 1985.
- Social Planning Council of Metropolitan Toronto, Youth and Employment: Baseline Report on Young People's work experience and attitudes, October 1986.
- Picot, W. Garnett, Canada's Industries: Growth in Jobs over Three Decades, Statistics Canada Cat. 89-507, Ottawa, February 1986.
- Statistics Canada, Schooling in Canada, Cat. 99-938, Ottawa
- Taylor, Rupert, "Paying the Price", Canada and the World, January 1984.
- Thurow, Lester C., "Training for the future", Newsweek, March 22, 1982.

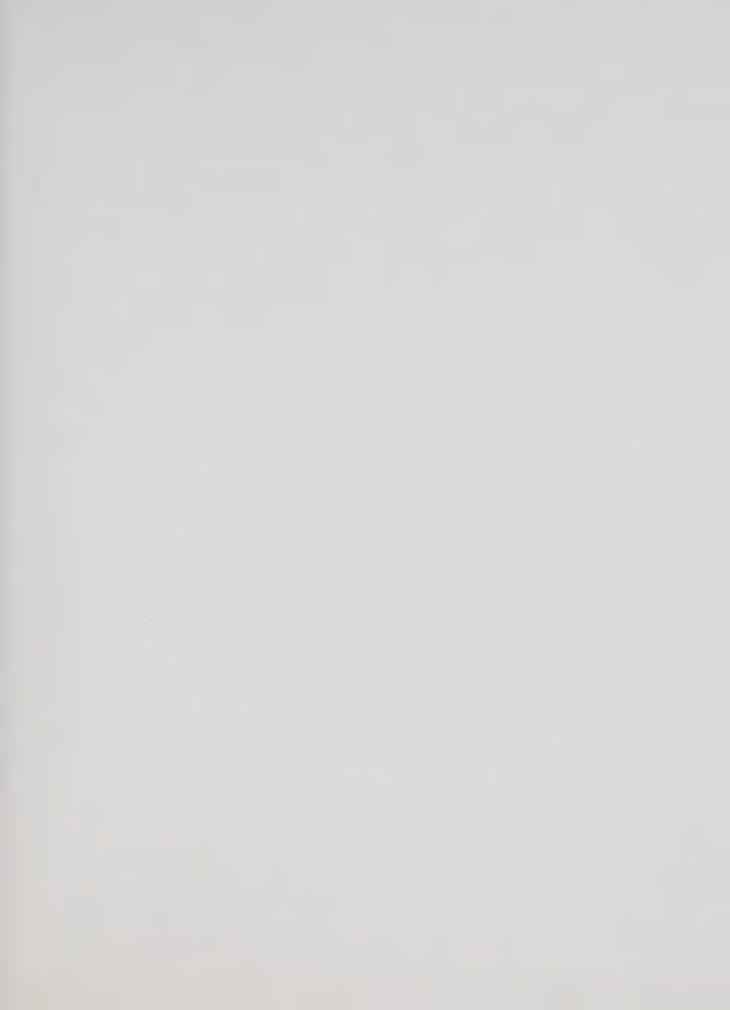
- Thurow, Lester C., The Zero Sum Solution, Simon and Schuster, (New York 1985.)
- Thurow, Lester, C. "American, Europe and Japan, A Time to Dismantle the World Economy", *The Economist*, November 9, 1985, pp. 21-26.
- Watson, Tom, "Apprenticeship-Time-Served or Time-Serving?" Canadian Vocational Journal, May 1986.
- Weiermair, Klaus, "Apprenticeship Training in Canada: A Theoretical and Empirical Analysis", Discussion Paper No. 250, Ottawa, Economic Council of Canada, January 1984.
- Weiermair, Klaus, "Secular changes in Youth Labour Markets and Youth Unemployment in Canada", *Relations Industrielles*, Vol. 41, No. 3, 1986, pp. 469-490.
- Weitzman, Martin, L., The Share Economy, Harvard University Press, 1984.

- Wilson, James O. and Philip J. Cook, "Unemployment and Crime — What Is the Connection?", The Public Interest, Spring 1985.
- Wolfson, Michael, "A Guaranteed Income", *Policy Options Politiques*, January/janvier 1986, pp. 35-45.
- Wolfson, Michael, "Stasis amid Change-Income Inequality in Canada 1965-1983", Canadian Statistical Review, January 1986, pp. vi xxvii.
- Woodall, Jean, "The Dilemma of Youth Unemployment: Trade Union Responses in the Federal Republic of Germany, the UK and France", West European politics, Ottawa, July 1986, pp. 429-447.
- Youth, A Plan of Action, Report of the Special Senate Committee on Youth, Ottawa, February 1986.













- Wolfson, Michael, «A Guaranteed Income», Policy Options Politiques, January/Janvier 1986, pp. 35-45.
- Wolfson, Michael, «Stasis amid Change-Income inequality in Canada 1965-1983», Canadian Statistical Review, janvier 1986, pp. vi xxvii.
- Woodall, Jean, «The Dilemma of Youth unemployment: Trade Union Responses in the Federal Republic of Germany, the UK and France», West European politic, Ottawa, juillet 1986, pp. 429-447.
- Weiermair, Klaus, «Apprenticeship Training in Canada: A Theoretical and Empirical Analysis», Discussion Paper No. 250, Ottawa, Economic Council of Canada, janvier 1984.
- Weiermair, Klaus, «Secular changes in Youth Labour Markets and Youth Unemployment in Canada», Relations industrielles, Vol. 41, No. 3, 1986, pp. 469-490.
- Weitzman, Martin, L., The Share Economy, Harvard University Press, 1984.
- Wilson, James O. and Philip J. Cook, «Unemployment and Crime what is the connection?», The Public Interest, printemps 1985.

- McCallum, John S., «What is wrong with UISP» Policy Options Politiques, December/décembre 1985, pp. 15-17.
- McCurdy, Thomas H., «(Un)employment effects of microelectronic based technical change: A multisectoral study for Canada», Department of Economics, Queen's University, mai 1985.
- Meade, James, «A New Keynesian Approach to Full Employment», Lloyds Bank Review, octobre 1983, p.p. 1-19.
- Ministère de la Formation professionnelle de l'Ontario, Document de travail sur la planification de l'emploi; politique et mise en oeuvre, 1987.
- Ministère de la Formation professionnelle, Observation et évaluation du dispositif de formation des jeunes de 16 à 18 ans, Agence Nationale pour le Développement de l'Éducation Permanente, France, décembre 1983.
- Ministère de Trésor et de l'Economie, Etude du secteur tertiaire de l'Ontario, Gouvernement de l'Ontario, octobre, 1986.
- National Council of Welfare, «Progress against Poverty», Ottawa, octobre 1986.
- National Economic Development Office, «People in Business, the Chief Executive's Role», octobre 1986.
- Oels, Monika, Equality of Opportunity and Vocational Training: Five years on vocational training measures for women in the European Community: Synthesis Report with recommendations, Berlin, European Centre for the Centre for Development of Vocational Training, 1985.
- Ontario Task Force on Employment and New Technology, Employment of Ontario, septembre 1985.
- Picot, W. Garnett, Évolution de l'emploi dans les secteurs d'activité économique du Canada au cours de trois décennies: étude de la répartition industrrielle de l'emploi 1951-1984, Statistique Canada n° de catalogue 99-938, Ottawa, février 1886
- Social Planning Council of Metropolitan Toronto, Youth and Employment: Baseline Report on Young People's work experience and attitudes, octobre 1986.
- Statistique Canada, L'éducation au Canada, Revue statistique, 1983-1984, n° de catalogue 81-229, Ottawa, 1984.
- Taylor, Rupert, «Paying the Price», Canada and the World, janvier 1984.
- Thurow, Lester C., «Training for the future», Newsweek, 22 mars 1982.
- Thurow, Lester C., The Zero Sum Solution, Simon and Schuster, New York 1985.
- Thurow, Lester, C. «America, Europe and Japan, A time to dismantle the world economy», The Economist, 9 novembre 1985, pp. 21-26.
- Watson, Tom, «Apprenticeship-time-served or time-serving?» Canadian Vocational Journal, mai 1986.

- Gasbell, Jane and Marvin Lazerson, «Between school and work: Perspectives of Working class youth», Interchange, Vol. II, No. 3, 1980-81.
- Gould, Raija, «Unemployment and Disability: Some Sociological Aspects of Withdrawal from the Labour Markets, International Social Security Review, No. 1, 1985, pp. 20-37.
- Harack, Joanne, «Technology, Leadership and University Continuing Education», Canadian Journal of University Continuing Education, Vol. XIII, No. I, printemps 1987.
- Harris, Martyn, «How Unemployment affects people», New Society, 19 janvier 1984.
- Hayes, Chris, «YTS and training for skill ownership», Employment Gazette, Vol. 91, pp. 344-348, août 1983.
- Heilbroner, Robert, «Does Capitalism have a Future», New York Times Magazine, 15 août 1982.
- Holland, Geoffrey, «Training the UK's youth is enough being done?», Journal of European Industrial Training, Vol. 10, No. 1, pp. 17-21, 1986.
- Jeunesse: Un plan d'action, Rapport du Comité spécial sénatorial sur la jeunesse, Ottawa, fèvrier 1986.
- Johnson, A.W., «Social Policy in Canada, The Past as it conditions the present», Canada/UK Colloquium on the Future of Social Welfare Systems, Ottawa and Meech Lake, 16 au 18 octobre 1986.
- Junankar, P.N., «A Political Economy of Unemployment, Causes and Consequences», Political Quarterly, Janvier-mars 1985.
- Kaus, Mickey, «The Work Ethic State», The New Republic, 7 juillet 1986, pp. 22-33.
- Kierans, Eric, «Short-Change», Policy Options Politiques,
  December/décembre, 1985, pp. 4-7.
- Labonté, Ronald, «Warning: Unemployment may be hazardous to your health», Perception, Vol. 7, No. 5.
- Laws, Peter, «Worksharing with Leave», Policy Options Politiques, March/mars 1985, pp. 37-38.
- Leontief, Wassily, W. «The Distribution of Work and Income», Scientific American, septembre 1982, pp. 192.
- Le travail à temps partiel au Canada: Rapport de la Commission d'enquête sur le travail à temps partiel (Commission Wallace), Ottawa, Travail Canada, 1983.
- Macdonald, Donald, Commission royale sur l'union économique et les perspectives de développement du Canada, Ottawa, 1985.
- Mackay, Harry, «The Social Impact of Unemployment», Perception, printemps-été 1983.
- Manpower Services Commission and National Economic Development Office, Competence and Competion, National Economic Development Office, London, acût 1984.
- Maynard, Rona, «Working in the Field... A Fresh Look at Solving the Youth Unemployment Crisis, Homemaker's Magazine, septembre 1985, pp. 15-23.

### **KELEKENCES**

- Conseil des sciences du Canada, La Technologie au premier rang: conseils aux négociateurs des échanges bilatéraux, Ottawa, mai 1986.
- Conseil économique du Canada, Affermir la croissance: choix et contraintes, Vingt-deuxième exposé annuel, Ottawa, 1985.
- Conseil économique du Canada, En pleine mutation, Vingttroisième exposé annuel, Ottawa, 1986.
- Conseil économique du Canada, La technologie en milieu de travail: enquête sur l'automatisation au Canada, Ottawa, 1986.
- Conseil économique du Canada, Les Relais et la reprise, Vingt et unième exposé annuel, Ottawa, 1984.
- Conseil économique du Canada, Pénuries et carences: travailleurs qualifiés et emplois durant les années 80, Ottawa, 1982.
- Coopers & Lybrand Associates, A Challenge to Complacency, A Report to the Manpower Services Commission and the National Economic Development Office, London, novembre 1985.
- Corporation for Enterprise Development, The Eight Lessons from Europe, Report of the American Study Town on Local Employment Initiatives, 13 au 27 octobre 1984, Washington
- Daly, Anne, «Education and Productivity», British Journal of Industrial Relations, Vol. 24, pp. 251-266, juillet 1986.
- Dance, Terry, «College/Community Partnership, An Approach to life-long learning», Toronto, 13 décembre 1986.
- Dearing, Christine, «Co-operative Education and Apprenticeship Programs: Hopeful Alternatives to Youth Unemployment», Transition, septembre 1985.
- Deaton, Richard, «Unemployment Canada's Malignant Social Pathology», Perception, printemps-été 1983.
- Dornbusch, Rudiger, «Unemployment: Europe's Challenges of the '80s», Challenge, septembre-octobre 1986.
- Ehnes, James and Wayne Simpson, «Work Incentives and Welfare,
  Evidence from the Mincome Baseline for Adult Males»,
  Western Economic Review, Vol. 2, No. 3, décembre 1983, pp.
  17-25
- Fortin, Pierre, «Combattre le chômage keynésien tout autant que le chômage structurel et l'endettement public», L'Actualité-Économique, Revue d'analyse économique, vol. 60, nº 4, décembre 1984, pp. 440-451.
- Fraser, Doug, «Protecting Part-timers», Policy Options Politiques, June/juin 1986, pp. 37-38.
- Fraser, Doug, «Skills Training for School Leavers: Some Alternative Approaches», current Issues Brief No. 2, Legislative Research Service, Department of the Parliamentary Library, Canberra, Australie, 1983.

- Abella, Rosalie, «Equality at work and at Home», Policy Options Politiques, December/décembre 1985, pp. 27-31.
- Bellemare, Diane and Lise Poulin Simon, Le Plein Emploi:
  Pourquoi?, Presses de l'Université du Québec, 1983.
- Brodel, Rainer, Continuing training as a means of preventing unemployment: a comparative study of Denmark, the Netherlands, Ireland, the United Kingdom and the Federal Republic of Germany, Washington, European Community Information Service, 1984.
- Canada Emploi et Immigration, Apprendre à gagner sa vie au Canada: Rapport, Ottawa, 1983.
- Canada Emploi et Immigration, Evaluation du capital humain: pour une meilleure exploitation des ressources humaines au Canada, Hull, Québec, 1983.
- Canada Emploi et Immigration, La formation et le recyclage dans les prochaines années: besoins et possibilités, Hull, Québec, 1983.
- Canada Emploi et Immigration, «Rapport préliminaire sur le chômage des jeunes et la transition entre les études et le monde du travail: l'expérience européenne et sa pertinence par rapport à la situation au Canada, Ottawa, janvier 1983.
- Canada Emploi et Immigration, Vers une stratégie nationale de la formation professionnelle, Hull, Québec, 1983.
- Canada, Ministère d'Etat à la jeunesse, Cap sur les jeunes, Ottawa, juin 1984.
- Canada, Ministère des finances, Revue économique, Ottawa, avril 1985.
- Canada, Ministre de l'Emploi et de l'immigration, Document d'étude, Formation, Ottawa, décembre 1984.
- Canada, Secrétariat d'État, L'aide du gouvernement du Canada à l'éducation, Ottawa, 1983.
- Canadian Council on Social Development, Social Responsibility

   to Challenge the Future, Canadian Report to the 22nd
  International Conference on Social Welfare, Montreal, août
  5-12 1984, Ottawa, 1984.
- Choste, Pat, Retooling the American work force: toward a national training strategy, Washington, Northeast Midwest Institute, 1982.
- Cohen, Marjorie, «Weakest to the Wall», Policy Options Politiques, December/décembre 1985, pp. 8-11.
- Conference Board of Canada, A Comparison of Compensation in Canada and the United States, Report 08-86, Ottawa, mai 1986.
- Conference Board of Canada, The Unemployment Challenge: Issues and Options, Report 09-86 -DF Ottawa, sout 1986.

«Women's Employment and Training Coalition»:

Mme Donna Stewart, coordonnatrice de l'éducation;

Mme Marcy Cohen, membre.

(Fascicule n° 5, le lundi 11 mai 1987)

Université St. Francis Xavier:

Dr Teresa MacNeil, directrice, département de l'éducation permanente et professeur d'enseignement aux adultes.

(Fascicule n° 8, le jeudi 14 mai 1987)

# Rassemblement canadien pour l'alphabétisation et du Conseil scolaire de la ville de Toronto:

Mme Pamela McConnell, «School Trustee, Co-Chair, Adult Basic Education Consultative Committee, Co-Chair, Special Education Advisory Committee, Chair, Inner City Committees;

Committees,
M. Bert D'Antini, «Adult and Continuing Education Officer, Continuing Education

Mme Marianne Williams, Administratrice, «Adult Basic Education Unit, Continuing Education Department».

(Fascicule n° 9, le vendredi 15 mai 1987)

# «Ryerson Polytechnical Institute»: Dr. Joanne Harack, directrice du programme

Department»;

«Marketing Centre for Advanced Technology Education». (Fascicule n° 8, le jeudi 14 mai 1987)

«Saint John Shipbuilding Ltd.»:

M. R. Buckland, vice-président — administration et ressources humaines; M. Howard Erb, gérant, services du personnel. (Fascicule n° 9, le vendredi 15 mai 1987)

«South Winnipeg Technical Centre»: M. Ted Ramsay, directeur.

(Fascicule n° 7, le mercredi 13 mai 1987)

## Université Concordia: M. Harry Hill.

(Fascicule n° 3, le vendredi 1 mai 1987)

Université de l'Alberta:

Dr Lorna McCallum, directrice, «Testing and Remediation».

(Fascicule n° 9, le vendredi 15 mai 1987)

Université de Lund, Suède: M. Bjorn Beckman, professeur associé, Département des sciences politiques;

M. Agne Gustafsson, professeur adjoint principal. (Fascicule n° 7, le mercredi 13 mai 1987)

Université de Waterloo:

M. Jim Wilson, directeur
 «Co-operative Education & Career Services»;
 M. Ted Carlton, président, Fédération des étudiants.

(Fascicule nº 1, le lundi 27 avril 1987)

M. Peter Hicks, directeur exécutif
Planification de l'emploi;
M. André Juneau, directeur général,
Analyse des politiques et des programmes,
Politique stratégique et planification.
(Fascicule n° 4, le vendredi 8 mai 1987)

Ministère de l'enseignement supérieur et de la formation, Province du Nouveau-Brunswick: M. Jean-Guy Finn, sous-ministre;

M. Wilfred Savoie, directeur de la planification. (Fascicule n° 9, le vendredi 15 mai 1987)

Ministère de la formation professionnelle, Province

de l'Ontario:

M. Blair Tully, sous-ministre; M. Les Horswill, sous-ministre adjoint «Policy and Development Division». (Fascicule n° 5, le lundi 11 mai 1987)

Ministère des Affaires intergouvernementales du gouvernement des Territoires du Nord-Ouest: M. Robert S. Pilot, sous-ministre.

(Fascicule n° 5, le lundi 11 mai 1987)

«National Action Committee»:
Mme Redecca Coulter, présidente du Sous-comité

de la formation; Mme Madeleine Parent, membre du Comité exécutif (Québec);

Mme Lise Leduc, coordonnatrice; Mme Suzanne Girard, membre. (Fascicule n° 5, le lundi 11 mai 1987)

# «National Indian Brotherhood, Assembly of First

:«snoite»

M. Phil Fontaine, sous-chef;
M. Ted Montour, «Policy Analyst Parliamentary and First Nations Liaison»;
M. Jay Kaufman, «Policy Advisor».

«Nora Maddocks & Associates Inc.»:
Mme Nora Maddocks, présidente;

(Fascicule nº 9, le vendredi 15 mai 1987)

Mme Nora Maddocks, présidente; Mlle Beth Carter, associée. (Fascicule n° 5, le lundi 11 mai 1987)

«Process Technology»:
M. George Jenkins, président.
(Fascicule n° 1, le lundi 27 avril 1987)

Fédération des femmes du Québec: Mme Ginette Busque, présidente; Mme Marcelle Piquette, membre; Mlle Julie Meloche, consultante. (Fascicule n° 9, le vendredi 15 mai 1987)

Fédération des jeunes Canadiens français:

M. Paul Blais, président; Mlle Jacinthe Guindon, agente de recherche. (Fascicule n° 5, le lundi 11 mai 1987)

Fondation canadienne pour les jeunes:

M. Hallam Johnston, directeur général;

M. Brian Harry Hill, Membre du Conseil de

Management; M. Daniel R. McGregor, sta-

giaire; Mlle Lucie Boileau, stagiaire. (Fascicule nº 9, le vendredi 15 mai 1987)

«Halifax County Literacy Council»: Mergan.

(Fascicule n° 3, le vendredi 1 mai 1987)

Hayles, Charles, particulier (Fascicule nº 9, le vendredi 15 mai 1987)

«Holland College»:

Dr Don Glendenning, président;
Dr Lawrence Coffin, principal.
(Fascicule n° 5, le lundi 11 mai 1987)

«I.B.M. Canada Ltd.»:

M. Grant G. Murray, vice-président—
«Law and Corporate Relations»;

M. Tom Menulty, vice-président, personnel.
(Fascicule n° 5, le lundi 11 mai 1987)

«Industry-Education Council/Hamilton-Wentworth» et «Mohawk College»:

M. Mark Garber, coordinnateur, placement des diplômés. (Fascicule n° 5, le lundi 11 mai 1987)

«McCain Foods Ltd» et «Day & Ross Inc.»:
M. Ken S. Nichols, vice-président—
personnel et formation.

personnel et formation. (Fascicule n° 5, le lundi 11 mai 1987)

Ministère «Advanced Education and Manpower», Province de la Saskatchewan: M. Don Wright, sous-ministre adjoint.

Ministère de l'emploi et de l'immigration: M. John Edwards, sous-ministre associé;

(Fascicule nº 9, le vendredi 15 mai 1987)

M. Jean-Pierre Beauquier, membre du Conseil du Patronat du Québec et président du Secrétariat de l'enseignement professionnel du Québec. (Fascicule n° 6, le mardi 12 mai 1987)

Conseil économique des Provinces de l'Atlantique: M. R.A. Stuart, président;

Dr. William M. Reid, vice-président et président de l'«University College of Cape Breton». (Fascicule n° 7, le mardi 12 mai 1987)

Conseil national des Autochtones du Canada «Metis and Non-status Indians»:

Mme Dorothy Wabisca, vice-présidente; M. Bill Badcock, directeur général. (Fascicule n° 6, le mardi 12 mai 1987)

«Coop. Career-Work Education Association»:
M. Keith Coviello, «Program Developer»;
M. Jim O'Connor, coordonnateur des professeurs.
(Fascicule n° 5, le lundi 11 mai 1987)

«Department of Vocational and Technical Training», Province de la Nouvelle-Écosse:

M. Wayne S. Doggett, directeur,
Division de la planification et de l'évaluation.
(Fascicule n° 7, le mercredi 13 mai 1987)

«DeVry Institute»: M. Dean Charran, président; M. George W. Fisher, vice-président —

«Canadian Operations». (Fascicule nº 5, le lundi 11 mai 1987)

«Esso Resources Canada Ltd.»:

M. Hugh G. O'Neill, gérant du département des ressources humaines;

M. James E. Lee, gérant de la division des

opérations. (Fascicule nº 7, le mercredi 13 mai 1987)

Fédération canadienne de l'entreprise indépendante: M. Bill Parsons, directeur des Affaires nationales; M. Richard Graham, agent des Affaires

nationales. (Fascicule nº 6, le mardi 12 mai 1987)

Fédération canadienne des étudiants:
M. Tony Macerollo, président;
M. Todd Smith, directeur général;

Mme Jean Wright, recherchiste. (Fascicule n° 1, le lundi 27 avril 1987)

Fédération canadienne du travail: M. James McCambly, président. (Fascicule n° 3, le vendredi 1 mai 1987)

## LISTE DES TÉMOINS

## Collège frontière:

M. Jack Pearpoint, président;

M. Rick Parsons, cofondateur «Beat the Street»;

M. Bill Tetley, président, conseil des gouverneurs.

(Fascicule nº 1, le lundi 27 avril 1987)

#### Development George Brown College»: «Community Outreach Research and Program

Mme Terry Dance, présidente.

(Fascicule n° 5, le lundi 11 mai 1987)

## Confédération des syndicats nationaux:

M. Christophe Auger, conseiller. Mme Céline Lamontagne, vice-présidente;

(Fascicule n° 9, le vendredi 15 mai 1987)

#### Congrès canadien du travail:

Mme Nancy Riche, vice-présidente exécutive;

M. Ron Lang, directeur de la recherche et de la

M. Kevin Hayes, représentant national, service des

politiques et de la planification/recherche

et législation.

(Fascicule nº 8, le jeudi 14 mai 1987)

## Congrès canadien pour la promotion des études chez

la femme:

Mme Aisla Thompson, directrice;

(Fascicule nº 1, le lundi 27 avril 1987) Mme Martha Colquhoun, présidente.

## Conseil canadien de développement social:

Dr David P. Ross, «Policy Associate». Dr Harry MacKay, recherchiste principal;

(Fascicule n° 9, le vendredi 15 mai 1987)

## Conseil canadien des enfants et de la jeunesse:

Mme Landon Pearson, présidente;

(Fascicule nº 8, le jeudi 14 mai 1987) M. Brian Ward, directeur général.

## Conseil canadien des techniciens et technologues:

M. John D. Hood, président;

M. C. Charles Brimley, directeur général.

(Fascicule n° 8, le jeudi 14 mai 1987)

## Conseil du patronat du Québec:

économique; M. Jacques Garon, directeur de recherche socio-

## Association canadienne des administrateurs scolai-

M. G.G. Auchinleck, président.

(Fascicule nº 9, le vendredi 15 mai 1987)

## Association canadienne pour la formation profession-

nelle:

(Association canadienne pour la formation Dr. John B. Gradwell, vice-président,

professionnelle)-Québec;

M. Wayne Wilson, «Task Force Committee

(Fascicule nº 4, le vendredi 8 mai 1987) Member».

## Association des collèges communautaires canadiens:

M. Yves Sanssouci, président;

M. Tom Norton, directeur général;

PACCC. M. Bert Curtis, président d'un Collège membre de

## (Fascicule n° 5, le lundi 11 mai 1987)

## Association des universités et collèges du Canada:

M. David Johnston,

Président et principal de l'Université McGill;

M. Robert Patry, directeur, relations avec

(Fascicule n° 3, le vendredi 1cr mai 1987) les gouvernements.

## Association nationale des centres d'amitié:

Mme Viola Thomas, présidente;

M. Jerome Berthelette, directeur général.

(Fascicule n° 9, le vendredi 15 mai 1987)

## Association pour l'éducation permanente dans les

Universités du Canada:

M. Milton Orris, vice-président;

M. Kenneth Clements, secrétaire général;

Dr Marino Kristjanson.

(Fascicule nº 4, le vendredi 8 mai 1987

### M. John Hatchett, directeur de l'éducation «British Columbia Telephone Company»:

et de la formation.

(Fascicule n° 2, le mardi 28 avril 1987)

## Centrale de la Confédération des Syndicats démocra-

:sənbi3

M. Pierre-Yvon Ouellete. M. Jean-Paul Hétu, président;

(Fascicule n° 1, le lundi 27 avril 1987)



- (34) Nous avons tendance à nous fier aux États-Unis en matière d'innovation et d'orientation au lieu d'adopter des approches qui nous soient propres.
- (35) Nous devons envisager des solutions économiques et les dimensions sociale et spirituelle des changements qui surviennent dans notre société.
- (36) Si le gouvernement décide d'aider les banques à éponger les prêts irrécouvrables qu'elles ont consentitis aux pays pauvres, les banques devraient en retour consentir des prêts sans intérêts au gouvernement (voir la discussion au par. 2, ci-desaus).
- (37) Le déficit gouvernemental a pris une telle ampleur parce que l'augmentation des salaires n'a pas été assujettie à un niveau minimum de productivité. Cette situation montre que le gouvernement n'a pas réussi à exercer un contrôle sur ses activités.
- (38) Le service de la dette à taux d'intérêt élevé est un problème beaucoup plus grave que le déficit luimême.
- (39) Le véritable défi consiste donc à trouver le moyen de réduire les taux d'intérêt.
- (40) Par conséquent, la baisse des taux d'intérêt, la suppression des subventions aux entreprises et l'utilisation du bien-être social pour encourager les gens à accomplir des tâches nécessaires favoriseraient le règlement des problèmes sociaux et économiques du règlement des problèmes sociaux et économiques du pays. Nous devons diminuer les attentes et concevoir de nouvelles approches au règlement de nos problèmes.

- (25) Les entreprises ont tendance à investir des fonds dans une opération, à demander ensuite une subvention gouvernementale et, après cela, à retirer leurs fonds afin de fonctionner uniquement avec les sommes consenties par le gouvernement.
- (26) Le milieu des affaires a également recours à l'État providence, en ce sens que le secteur privé en est arrivé à dépendre des subventions de l'État.
- (27) Ces subventions ont été peu contrôlées et ont rarement fait l'objet d'enquêtes après avoir été versées.
- (28) Il est nécessaire d'examiner ce système de «bien-être» des entreprises.
- (29) Il faudra que les jeunes sortent des régions offrant peu de possibilités d'emploi.
- (30) Par exemple, plutôt que de subventionner une industrie de la pêche inefficace qui n'assure que huit semaines d'emploi aux pêcheurs, nous pourrions subventionner le transport aérien vers les Maritimes et accroître ainsi le tourisme et les retombées qui s'ensuivent dans les secteurs de la construction, des services et du tourisme.
- (31) La seule façon de maintenir un niveau de vie moyen acceptable consiste à amener les gens là où il y a de l'emploi.
- (32) Le gouvernement doit faire oeuvre d'éducation auprès de la population concernant la vraie nature du chômage, du déficit, des pertes de revenu réelles qu'entraîne le chômage, etc.
- (33) Nous devrions pouvoir mettre à profit les avantages relatifs que sont nos ressources naturelles et la proximité des marchés des États-Unis pour améliorer notre situation économique.

suppression des barrières non tarifaires, nous assisteront à un accroissement de la productivité dans certains secteurs (celui de la fabrication par exemple) et nous sentirons peut-être le besoin de baisser le taux de change.

(15) Si les échanges mondiaux n'augmentent pas, il nous faudra accepter une plus petite part du marché compte tenu de la participation de nouveaux pays.

(16) Si on se base sur de fausses hypothèses concernant le dollar en période de chômage aigu, une hausse des taux d'intérêt paralyse l'expansion de secteurs importants de l'économie et fait augmenter le chômage. Nous pourrions taxer les intérêts que les personnes touchent en achetant des dollars américains, leur faisant ainsi perdre tout avantage à placer leur argent aux États-Unis. C'est une pratique analogue à celle qui consiste à imposer les dividendes analogue à celle qui consiste à imposer les dividendes prationaux et il ne s'agit pas d'un contrôle des chanactionaux et il ne s'agit pas d'un contrôle des chanactionaux.

(17) On pourrait également laisser descendre le dollar sans augmenter les taux d'intérêt.

(18) La chute de notre dollar, par rapport au dollar américain au cours des six derniers mois, a amélioré notre position concurrentielle.

(19) Un accord de libre-échange ne signifierait pas nécessairement une remontée de notre dollar comme certains le croient aux États-Unis.

(20) Il n'est pas facile pour un petit pays de fixer son taux de change par rapport à celui d'un grand pays en particulier lorsque le taux de change de celuici fluctue de temps à autre.

(21) C'est d'ailleurs ce qui s'est produit entre le Canada et les États-Unis.

(22) Il est important de laisser fluctuer le taux de change.

(23) Le Canada aurait avantage à examiner le système autrichien de concertation qui offre une certaine souplesse en ce qui a trait aux profits et aux salaires.

(24) Par souci d'équité, il importe de réduire les salaires des fonctionnaires provinciaux et fédéraux, d'accroître la sécurité d'emploi et s'assurer que les salaires versés par le secteur privé sont un peu plus élevés dans les secteurs qui offrent peu de sécurité d'emploi.

sommes, nous pourrions concevoir un système du genre «work for welfare» qui aurait des résultats

(6) Les jeunes assistés sociaux célibataires pourraient être tenus de participer à des programmes de reboisement pour être admissibles aux prestations.

cycle de la dépendance envers le système, ce qui pourrait en même temps régler des problèmes comme les soins aux personnes âgées, le logement, l'agriculture.

(8) En outre, les prestations de bien-être social pourraient être liées à un engagement de s'inscrire à des programmes de recyclage.

(9) Depuis quelques années, quantité de gens ont dû accepter des emplois qu'ils n'auraient pas acceptés autrement. Il faut réduire les attentes de la génération actuelle de chômeurs canadiens.

(10) Plus on approche du plein emploi, plus le gouvernement augmente ses recettes fiscales. Cela ne veut pas dire une hausse des taux d'imposition mais plutôt des recettes.

(11) Le consommateur profiterait d'une baisse du coût des produits alimentaires. C'est le gros producteur qui a toujours été gagnant. Voilà un secteur où un accord de libre-échange permettrait à certains producteurs agricoles de toucher des subventions dans l'intérêt de la plupart des Canadiens. À moins que nous réglementions les échanges sur certains marchés, il y a un véritable danger que les États-Unis nous inondent de produits moins chers dont nous finitions à long terme par payer le prix.

(12) Si l'on baissait le prix des produits alimentaires, on pourrait également diminuer légèrement les salaires. Un des rôles du gouvernement consiste à salaires comprendre à la population qu'elle ne peut plus s'attendre à ce que ses salaires et ses revenus augmentent sans que la position concurrentielle du Canada dans des secteurs importants en souffre.

(13) Le dollar devrait ainsi baisser davantage pour que le Canada puisse soutenir la concurrence sur les marchés mondiaux sans que la population s'attende à ce qu'on augmente les salaires pour compenser une hausse du prix de certains produits importés.

(14) Au fur et à mesure que nous nous dirigerons vers une diminution des tarifs du GATT et à une

(28) Les programmes de recyclage sont des prestations sociales déguisées; est chanceux celui qui réussit à trouver un emploi après son recyclage.

Entrevue avec Bruce Wilkinson Université d'Alberta Edmonton (Alberta) Le 21 février 1986

- (1) On pourrait réduire le déficit et faire baisser le taux de chômage notamment en diminuant les salaires gouvernementaux, en accroissant la sécurité d'emploi et en permettant ainsi aux gens de travailler plutôt que de faire face à des licenciements et au chômage.
- de billets afin d'augmenter notre coefficient de couverture de 4%. Ainsi, le gouvernement n'aurait pas à recourir constamment à de nouveaux emprunts pour financer de nouvelles dépenses. Cette solution n'est pas populaire parce qu'elle obligerait les banques à relever leurs taux d'intérêt sur les prêts, entraînerait des mises à pied, etc. Le même montant d'argent continuerait à circuler dans le système.
- (3) Cette approche n'est pas plus inflationniste si le gouvernement, et non la banque, imprime davantage de billets. Il y a inflation lorsque les gouvernements dépensent l'argent supplémentaire sans contraintes législatives.
- ne pas augmenter le déficit. réserve par les banques pour ses propres dépenses et nement pourrait ainsi utiliser l'argent gardé en pourrait alors qu'être multipliée par dix. Le gouverchaque dollar en réserve, la masse monétaire ne vingt. Si, le taux de couverture était porté à 10% pour market», la masse monétaire peut être multipliée par tation des réserves découlant d'opérations d'aopen l'ensemble du système, pour chaque dollar l'augmenl'argent provenant de la vente d'obligations. Dans bancaire. Les banques gardent en réserve 4 ou 5% de banques, elle crée des réserves dans le système banques commerciales ou du public à l'exclusion des la Banque du Canada achète des obligations des achetant des obligations sur le marché libre. Lorsque (4) On a toujours augmenté la masse monétaire en
- (5) En ce qui concerne les programmes de bienêtre social, des études américaines démontrent que les hausses des prestations ont eu pour effet d'accroître la dépendance envers le système. Pour les mêmes

- (15) C'est grâce à nos services de santé et de sécurité que nos villes sont vivables. Nous aurions même avantage à les améliorer.
- (16) Le chômage engendre des problèmes «réels»: nous sommes en danger de produire une génération de jeunes désabusés et aliénés.
- (17) Le déficit n'a pas vraiment de conséquences distributives: il ne pèse pas lourd sur les épaules des riches.
- (18) Il est beaucoup plus grave de maintenir des ressources inutilisées, car elles paralysent les structures sociales et rendent la société réfractaire au changement.
- (19) Une fois qu'un gouvernement a décidé d'adopter une politique de plein emploi, les industries et les services doivent faire l'objet d'une évaluation systématique; cela peut représenter de 50 à 60 enquêtes qui sont menées simultanément; (observation des modèles de travail et de production dans le secteur des textiles, du transport urbain, des organismes municipaux, etc. et évaluation de leur capacité d'expansion.)
- (20) Tout comme il en a été de la mobilisation entreprise face à l'urgence de la Seconde Guerre mondiale, le plein emploi doit être considéré comme une priorité pressante.
- (21) Bien que l'interventionnisme n'ait pas été heureux en France sous Mitterand, la Suède, la Norvège et le Danemark y ont eu recours avec succès.
- (22) Pour stimuler l'investissement et la croissance, il saut créer la demande.
- (23) Le secteur des affaires répondra à la demande en investissant.
- (24) Tant qu'il n'y a pas d'emplois disponibles, on ne peut parlet de formation ... À quoi servirait-elle?
- (25) C'est le bassin d'emplois potentiels qui crée le besoin de formation ou de recyclage.
- (26) On va même assez cyniquement jusqu'à mettre sur pied des programmes de formation et de recyclage pour certains emplois qui n'existeront peut-être pas
- (27) On ne peut investir dans le capital humain sans s'assurer qu'il y aura un besoin et une demande pour tel et tel genre d'emploi.

pour créer des emplois là où sont les ressources humaines, et non pour les travailleurs là où sont les emplois.

(5) Grâce à l'organisation de la société et à l'utilisation judicieuse du régime parlementaire, on peut transformer la politique macroéconomique pour permettre l'essor de politiques décentralisées et cohérentes.

(6) Les mesures macroéconomiques (fiscales et monétaires) adoptées aux États-Unis n'ont pas permis de faire face au choc pétrolier des années 70. Elles n'ont apporté que l'inflation. Le système politique américain ne permet pas l'intervention de l'État, qui est nécessaire à la réalisation d'une politique cohérente. La diversification de l'économie aurait permis de faire face aux problèmes des années 70.

(7) Le gouvernement fédéral est en mesure de fournir le soutien nécessaire afin d'assurer la réussite d'un programme de plein emploi.

(8) Les Canadiens vivent en fonction du court terme. Avec une politique de plein emploi, il est possible de planifier à long terme, notamment pour établir certaines stratégies comme la réforme fiscale.

(9) Le plein emploi amènera un accroissement de la productivité et un épanouissement de l'économie; le coût des programmes sociaux sera alors moins lourd.

(10) Certaines écoles de pensée affirment que toute mécanisation entraîne une réduction et un déplacement de la main-d'oeuvre.

(11) La machine est immédiatement considérée comme une menace pour les emplois.

(12) C'est la réalité du chômage qui nous fait accuser les machines, car les travailleurs craignent de perdre leurs emplois; cette crainte constitue une barrière à l'innovation. Mais quand on pratique une politique de plein emploi, les travailleurs n'ont pas peur de la mécanisation.

(13) La vie en société n'a de raison d'être qu'en fonction du bien-être des citoyens.

(14) De fait, l'envergure des programmes sociaux demeure encore dans des limites acceptables; elle a atteint un sommet en 1970, mais elle a diminué depuis.

(32) Les programmes de formation des gouvernements fédéral et provinciaux sont souvent orientés vers des types de spécialisation qui sont déjà périmés.

(33) Il est difficile de dire quels types de spécialisation seront recherchés. Ceci veut dire qu'il ne faudrait même pas essayer de prédire quelle sera la demande dans ce domaine. L'individu devrait plutôt s'efforcer de se spécialiser dans un domaine de son choix, et d'en accepter tous les avantages et toutes les conséquences.

(34) Du stricte point de vue analytique, la seule chose qui puisse entraîner le chômage au sens véritable du mot, pour les gens qui veulent travailler et qui ne peuvent trouver un emploi, c'est une force qui ne relève pas du marché.

(35) Les gouvernements ont recours à des lois pour appuyer ces obstacles au plein emploi.

(36) Le moyen de réduire le chômage et de promouvoir la sécurité économique est de supprimer les efforts individuels en vue d'atteindre la sécurité.

(37) Une trop grande intervention risque d'engendrer la stagnation.

(38) Les pouvoirs de la Couronne doivent être limités. Il nous faut un processus qui implique une certaine mesure d'action collective, dans un contexte qui sauvegarde les droits individuels.

Entrevue avec le professeur Jack Weldon Département d'économie Université McGill Le 13 janvier 1986

(1) Le plein emploi est le fondement logique de toute politique. Sa réalisation est fonction de la volonté politique du gouvernement central, comme l'a démontré l'expérience de la Norvège et de la Suède.

(2) Les chômeurs constituent des ressources inutilisées: le maintien à l'emploi d'une population contribue à la croissance, à la réussite et à l'épanouis-sement de l'économie.

(3) Une société qui applique une politique de plein emploi est libérée et libre, et elle ne peut plus efficacement surmonter les obstacles, tels les tensions régionales.

(4) Pour appliquer une politique de plein emploi, le gouvernement doit être prêt à intervenir socialement

une police d'assurance aux termes de laquelle on verse une prime proportionnée à la probabilité du chômage. La police d'assurance versera des prestations en cas de chômage.

(22) Il faut distinguer entre maintenir le revenu, quelles que soient les raisons du chômage (le revenu annuel garanti, l'impôt négatif) et offrir une véritable assurance contre le chômage.

(23) Le revenu annuel garanti ou l'impôt négatif permettrait d'orienter le régime vers ceux qui en ont véritablement besoin.

(24) À l'heure actuelle, le régime d'assurance-chômage transfère des fonds des industries jouissant d'une stabilité saisonnière aux autres qui n'en jouissent pas et, de ce fait, il récompense l'instabilité et encourage le chômage saisonnier.

(25) Les Canadiens ne veulent pas de politiques qui sont le fruit de compromis entre tous les groupes.

(26) En France, l'orientation des socialistes vers des politiques du marché ont démontré que la population opte pour des mesures qui réussissent, et non des compromis qui sont étrangers aux réalités économiques.

(27) Il nous faut reconnaître davantage que l'éducation, la recherche et le développement représentent un investissement sur le plan du capital humain et qu'il faut essayer d'en retirer un meilleur rendement.

(28) La souplesse est essentielle, qu'il s'agisse de capital humain ou de marchés monétaires.

(29) Si nous nous penchons sur les questions de la mobilité, du monopole et des imperfections des marchés de capitaux, nous verrons d'un nouvel oeil le problème du chômage.

(30) Au sujet de la mobilité et des programmes de soutien du revenu, il faut reconnaître que les analyses du niveau de la vie exprimées en valeurs monétaires sont souvent des représentations imparfaites de la réalité. Il est peut-être plus facile de bien vivre dans réalité. Il est peut-être plus facile de bien vivre dans réalité. Il est peut-être plus facile de bien vivre dans région atlantique du Canada que dans toute autre région.

(31) Même si les subventions aux revenus sont très modestes, la répartition régionale de la population surprend par sa stabilité.

des prix, en tant que méthode de distribution des biens, et sans tenir compte du profit comme élément de motivation, n'a jamais donné les résultats escomptés. Durant la guerre, par exemple, le rationnement n'a pas réduit la consommation de la classe riche,\* qui avait assez d'argent pour se procurer ce qu'elle voulait, que ce fut ou non dans l'intérêt général.

(14) Le sait que le taux de chômage au Canada soit supérieur de 3 p. 100 à celui des États-Unis pose un nouveau et grave problème.

(15) Les mesures législatives gouvernementales influent sur cela de bien des manières.

(16) Selon des études suédoises, il existe un système à deux paliers: (1) d'un côté, les travailleurs bien rémunérés (les syndiqués) dont le niveau de productivité est élevé en raison des capitaux investis pour soutenir l'emploi; (2) de l'autre côté, les travailleurs non syndiqués qui n'ont pas et ne jouissent pas de la protection et du pouvoir accordés aux syndiqués.

(17) Ceci s'ajoute aux difficultés que pose le chômage sur le plan du rajustement du salaire réel. Les salaires réels indûment élevés entraînent le remplacement de la main-d'oeuvre par le capital.

(18) La législation provinciale du travail, qui consolide la position des syndicats vis-à-vis des travailleurs sans emploi pose un problème important.

(19) Le régime d'assurance-chômage des États-Unis est trois fois moins généreux que celui du Canada. C'est une des causes du taux de chômage plus élevé du Canada.

moyen des cotisations que l'employeur et l'employé moyen des cotisations que l'employeur et l'employé versent régulièrement durant les périodes où le chômage n'est pas très élevé et l'argent ainsi accumulé sert à financer celles où il sera très élevé. Toutefois, au fur et à mesure que le chômage augmente, les cotisations augmentent et, tous les autres facteurs demeurant constants, l'employeur n'aura d'autre choix que celui de réduire ses autres coûts, peut-être l'utilisation de la main-d'oeuvre, augmentant ainsi le taux de chômage. Ceci peut faire boule de neige.

(21) Le soutien du revenu doit se fonder sur le niveau de ce dernier. Ce soutien devrait s'assimiler à

\* (Note de PDG: Le but du rationnement n'était pas de réduire la consommation des riches, mais de garantir un minimum aux pauvres. Cet objectif a été atteint).

- (2) Le salaire minimum est un exemple d'intervention gouvernementale qui contribue au chômage, surtout chez les jeunes.
- (3) Le salaire minimum empêche la création d'emplois pour ceux qui ont le plus de difficulté à trouver du travail.
- (4) On constate d'une province à l'autre une sortélation entre le niveau du salaire minimum obligatoire et le taux de chômage chez les jeunes.
- (5) Le régime d'assurance-chômage est une source de chômage. L'étude que l'Institut Fraser a faite de 12 pays montre que le chômage est plus élevé quand les prestations d'assurance-chômage sont plus élevées.
- (6) Cela revient, dans une certaine mesure, à une question de demande: si le chômeur s'en tire à bon compte, beaucoup voudront devenir chômeurs.
- (7) De plus, tout programme d'assurance-chômage qui ne pénalise pas les sociétés qui offrent des emplois saisonniers encourage, de ce fait, le chômage saisonnier.
- (8) Telle est la nature des programmes provinciaux de création d'emploi qui durent juste assez longtemps pour permettre au travailleurs de recevoir des prestations d'assurance-chômage.
- (9) Le recours au travail partagé, comme solution aux congédiements, (par exemple, l'Ontario Cement, 1975) rendu possible par l'utilisation des fonds de l'assurance-chômage pour compléter les salaires ne les profits baissent cela veut dire que le rendement du capital diminue, que la demande fléchit et que d'autres emplois existent ailleurs, là où la demande est plus forte et le rendement du capital, meilleur.
- (10) L'Italie a étudié les effets du travail partagé sur la réduction du chômage. Les résultats n'étaient pas favorables.
- (11) Même si Thurow prétend que les gens veulent la sécurité et la stabilité de l'emploi, plus encore qu'un salaire élevé, les politiques qui font abstraction des conditions du marché en faveur de programmes bien intentionnés d'où résulte une mauvaise allocation des capitaux, finissent par un échec.
- (12) Si les capitaux ne sont pas continuellement investis là où leur rendement est maximum, l'instabilité qui en résultera sera plus préjudiciable à ceux-là mêmes qui sont le moins en mesure d'y faire face.

- (28) Il ne fait aucun doute que les emplois dans le secteur de la fabrication diminueront; il est possible que de nouveaux emplois soient créés dans le secteur tertiaire, ceux des services, de la recherche et du développement, par exemple.
- (29) L'économie doit pouvoir transférer ses investissements à de nouveaux secteurs productifs (des textiles au génie sérospatial, par exemple).
- (30) En France, ce transfert ne s'effectue peut-être pas assez vite. On a maintenu artificiellement des emplois dans des secteurs dont les possibilités diminuent de plus en plus et, en conséquence, l'économie est moins productive.
- (31) Si l'on créait des emplois souhaitables sur le plan social, avec la réglementation actuelle, on risquerait de devoir les rémunérer à des taux supérieurs à ce que la demande accepterait de payer.
- (32) En France, il y a une sorte de hiatus sur le marché du travail entre des chômeurs dont les indemnités peuvent être inférieures au salaire minimum et des travailleurs à temps plein. Les possibilités de travail à temps partiel sont minimes.
- (33) Il existe beaucoup de tâches socialement utiles (travaux d'utilité collective) qui pourraient être entreprises: dégager les broussailles des forêts, prendre soin des personnes âgées à leur foyer, etc.
- (34) Pour maintenir la même semaine de travail qu'aujourd'hui, il faut pouvoir assurer la charge de coûts salariaux qui supposent un haut niveau de productivité et de concurrence et, par conséquent, l'augmentation de la production.
- (35) Si la production n'augmente pas, il faut réduire la semaine de travail ou, mieux encore, concevoir des modèles d'emplois à temps partiel dotés de régimes de rémunération souples.

Entrevue avec Michael Walker Institut Fraser Vancouver, Colombie-Britannique Le 17 mars 1986

(1) Le gouvernement est l'un des principaux responsables du chômage car ses politiques, si bien intentionnées qu'elles soient, n'atteignent pas leurs objectifs.

- réinvestir les profits marginaux plutôt que de spèculer, ainsi qu'à réorienter les épargnes vers les secteurs productifs de l'économie.
- (17) Au moment de déterminer les types d'emplois qui exigent une formation, il faut tenir compte des problèmes que pose l'avènement de la nouvelle technologie.
- (18) En France, on ne perçoit pas encore les conséquences de certaines nouvelles technologies, telles que les biotechnologies.
- (19) Il est essentiel de se rendre compte que la structure sociale qu'engendre cette nouvelle technolo-gie est plus importante que la technologie même.
- (20) La base industrielle de l'Allemagne est plus solide que celle de la France; les ouvriers d'usine jouissent d'une plus grande autonomie et les niveaux hiérarchiques entre la direction générale et le lieu de travail sont moins nombreux.
- (21) En France, on a créé des emplois sans s'assurer qu'ils concordent avec des compétences précises. C'est pourquoi le niveau de compétence en Allemagne est plus élevé qu'en France.
- (22) Il faut analyser l'évolution des emplois: quels secteurs subissent une transformation?
- (23) Les opérateurs de machines informatisées doivent maintenant posséder plus de connaissances que le simple fonctionnement et l'utilisation de l'appareil: on assiste à l'émergence d'un nouveau type de dialogue entre les ingénieurs et les opérateurs (en Allemagne plus qu'aux États-Unis, qu'au Canada, et qu'en France).
- (24) En Allemagne, on constate une moindre bipolarisation en milieu de travail entre les tâches de conception et les tâches d'exécution. Les employés des niveaux intermédiaires («ouvriers hybrides») assurent ainsi un lien entre les méthodes de service et les ateliers de fabrication.
- (25) Beaucoup de nouveaux emplois seront probablement créés dans le secteur de l'entretien.
- (26) Il devient par conséquent vital de savoir réagir à des problèmes imprévus et de communiquer à l'aide de concepts plus abstraits.
- (27) Même les travailleurs manuels devront faire preuve d'une aptitude à jongler avec des concepts abstraits vu la relation qui s'établit entre les ingénieurs et les opérateurs (voir par. 23).

- gouvernement Chirac, notamment le ministre des Finances, Édouard Balladur, n'a pas encore approuvé le projet.
- (9) Dans un contexte économique difficile pour la France et malgré l'incidence positive de la réduction des prix du pétrole, cela a donné lieu à une augmentation du revenu disponible des ménages.
- (10) Toutefois, l'affaiblissement du dollar, qui semblait avantageux au début, est maintenant un handicap, puisqu'il entraîne la diminution des exportations de la France vers les États-Unis et renverse la tendance aux équilibres commerciaux positifs.
- (11) Cette importance accrue des marchés internationaux a poussé la France à analyser l'état de sa propre économie, laquelle semble souffrir d'une incapacité de concurrencer, d'un sous-investissement et d'un sous-emploi.
- (12) On s'attend que la demande des biens de fabrication croîtra, mais les exportations de la France diminueront probablement de 0,2 p. 100 en raison de ront d'augmenter, tout comme durant la première moitié de 1986. Autrefois sur un pied d'égalité avec le Japon, la France se compare maintenant à la Grande-Bretagne.
- ments du milieu des affaires, par rapport à 1985, le niveau d'investissement en France demeure faible en raison de la forte activité des petites entreprises et du secteur commercial. La capacité de production de la France n'a pas changé depuis la première hausse importante du prix du pétrole. Le milieu des affaires n'investit plus dans les immobilisations et les importations de l'étranger deviennent de moins en moins chères et de plus en plus intéressantes.
- (14) Par conséquent, la France demeure le seul des sept principaux membres de l'OCDE à avoir réduit le taux de chômage depuis 1983. Le nombre des chômeurs a crû en moyenne de 18 000 par mois et on s'attend à ce qu'il augmente de 200 000 en 1986.
- (15) C'est pourquoi l'on encourage l'épargne et l'investissement plutôt que la dépense et que l'on offre des possibilités de formation au lieu d'encourager la dépendance de l'aide sociale.
- (16) Plus particulièrement, les membres de la Commission des finances recommande de réduire les taux d'intérêt et d'encourager le milieu des affaires à

Entrevue avec Paul-Pierre Valli Assistant de P. Séguin Ministre français des Affaires sociales, de l'Emploi et de la Formation Paris, France Le 9 septembre 1986

- (1) Le ministre français des Affaires sociales, de l'emploi et de la formation, Philippe Séguin, a récemment lancé un programme de lutte contre le chômage en France composé de trois volets (le nombre de chômeurs s'élève maintenant à 2,5 millions)
- (2) Les deux premières étapes sont maintenant en cours et semblent se dérouler convenablement. M. Séguin s'est d'abord attaqué au chômage chez les jeunes en instaurant un programme visant à amélioter la situation sociale des jeunes. Bien que les jeunes travailleurs soient rémunérés en deçà du salaire minimum par les entreprises privées, le gouvernement verse les avantages sociaux et finance des programmes de formation.
- (3) Le deuxième volet du programme de M. Séguin vise à promouvoir la discussion entre tous les partenaires sociaux et à assouplir les règlements relatifs à la rémunération des emplois à temps partiel et temporaires.
- (4) Le troisième volet du programme, qui est aussi le plus litigieux, concerne les travaux d'utilité collective (TUC) subventionnés par le gouvernement, qui ont une valeur sociale intrinsèque mais que le secteur privé pourrait considérer comme coûteux ou inintéressants.
- (5) Les chefs de syndicat ont critiqué le programme qu'ils considèrent comme une solution archaïque plutôt que progressive qui permettrait de trouver des moyens d'accroître la productivité et la capacité de concurrence.
- (6) La «valeur sociale» de ces emplois a été remise en question tout comme leur utilité à long terme. (En font partie l'aide domestique, le soin des personnes âgées, la livraison des journaux à domicile.)
- (7) M. Séguin est d'avis que la réalité nous force à choisir entre ces types d'emplois et le chômage, et il s'est engagé à réduire le taux de chômage.
- (8) Le coût de ce programme s'élèvera à 73 \$ millions en 1986 et à 526 \$ millions en 1987. Le

- (8) Les syndicats aimeraient que les apprentis aient un deuxième jour de cours afin qu'ils puissent acquérir plus de connaissances théoriques. Dans certains cas, la formation reçue dans une entreprise ne suffit pas à l'acquisition d'un degré de compétence élevé. Une journée supplémentaire d'études comblerait la lacune. La formation dans toutes les entrepriseses n'est pas uniforme.
- (9) Tous les apprentis sont assujettis au même cadre législatif. Les syndicats jugent que la législation devrait établir des distinctions entre les métiers selon les compétences qu'elles exigent.
- (10) Le mouvement syndical influence la teneur de la formation, mais c'est la Chambre de commerce qui contrôle la qualité de cette formation.
- ditation est récente qui ne peuvent pas trouver de travail dans leur métier souvent en raison tout simplement du chômage frictionnel. Des apprentis qualifiés de 19 à 25 ans, 30 000 (45%) sont incapables de trouver du travail. Il y a lieu de mieux coordonner la formation donnée et les besoins du marché du travail. Néanmoins, les travailleurs spécialisés ont de meilleurs perspectives d'emploi que les travailleurs non spécialisés dépourvus de formation.
- (12) Les apprentis ont besoin de plus de formation du genre qui leur permet de s'adapter à l'évolution des besoins et d'élargir leur champ de compétences. Les écoles de formation professionnelle ou technique avancée donnent plus de formation de ce genre que les écoles de niveau inférieur.
- (13) Deux instituts (l'un dirigé par les syndicats et l'autre dirigé par la Chambre de commerce) donnent des cours de recyclage.
- (14) Les cours de recyclage durent de 4 à 14 mois.
- (15) Les travailleurs de la métallurgie et les travailleurs manuels sont ceux qui ont le plus de mal à se recycler. L'impression d'être déraciné à l'âge de 45 ans est un des obstacles psychologiques à surmon-
- (16) On enseigne maintenant aux apprentis à accepter le fait qu'il se peut qu'ils doivent changer de profession pendant leur vie professionnelle.
- (17) Il est beaucoup plus difficile d'encourager la mobilité en raison d'obstacles tels que les disparités régionales des salaires et des coûts de production et la réticence des familles à quitter leur région.

Entrevue avec des représentants de différents syndicats Vienne, Autriche

Le 3 février 1987

(1) Quatre-vingt-dix pour cent des apprentis se trouvent dans 45 secteurs professionnels (sur 220). Un tiers des apprentis sont des jeunes femmes.

- (2) Quarante pour cent des jeunes demandent des postes d'apprenti (système de formation en alternance) dans une des 55 000 entreprises qui en offrent, 40% reçoivent une formation d'un autre genre (sciences infirmières, travail social, etc.) et 10% quittent l'école à l'âge de 15 ans pour se joindre à la population active en tant que travailleurs non qualifiés.
- (3) En 1970, de 18% à 19% des jeunes de 15 ans ont quitté l'école pour se joindre à la population active. Depuis 15 ans, la proportion des jeunes qui abandonnent ainsi l'école et ne reçoivent aucune autre formation n'a été que de 5% à 10%.
- (4) Les entreprises qui offrent des places de formation le font pour des raisons financières. Les syndicats estiment que certaines entreprises engagent des apprentis non pas pour répondre aux besoins de ceux-ci mais pour réaliser des économies, vu le faible salaire des apprentis.
- (5) En général, les petites entreprises n'ont pas les moyens de garder les apprentis à leur service après la période de formation, bien que les travailleurs spécialisés aient davantage de chances de trouver des emplois intéressants et bien rémunérés.
- (6) Un de ces apprentis qui en est à sa troisième année de service gagne environ la moitié du salaire d'un travailleur accrédité, même s'il a les mêmes compétences. Dans l'industrie, les travailleurs accrédités sont souvent mieux payés parce que leur salaire est fonction du rendement.
- en alternance et signalent le système de formation en alternance et signalent des rapports sous lesquels il pourrait être amélioré. Par exemple, l'apprenti passe actuellement quatre jours par semaine en atelier et un qu'il s'agisse de trois jours en atelier et de deux jours en classe. Les employeurs sont également favorables en classe. Les employeurs sont également favorables au système, mais ils ne croient pas forcément que le fait de passer davantage de temps en classe soit le gage d'une meilleure formation.

- (42) Le monde moderne peut-il fonctionner sans l'État providence?
- (43) Il nous faut rendre la fiscalité et la politique sociale plus équitables.
- (44) Le rythme de la dissémination technologique et de l'apparition de nouvelles infrastructures va s'accélérer. Au fur et à mesure que les besoins publics s'accroissent, l'État doit intervenir pour assurer leur satisfaction.
- (45) En une période de mutation aussi rapide, l'éducation et la formation ne doivent pas subir de coupures budgétaires.
- (46) Le commerce bilatéral ignore les réalités du village global; un monde stable est impossible.
- (47) Un système de libre-échange multilatéral entraînerait la spécialisation: toutes les industries ne survivraient pas dans tous les pays.
- (48) Le libre-échange maximise la production mondiale réelle.
- (49) La plupart des arguments protectionnistes ne tiennent pas; le protectionnisme n'apportera pas le plein emploi.
- (50) Il faut trouver le moyen de ne pas céder à ceux qui veulent protéger ce qui ne devrait pas l'être.
- (51) Nous avons besoin d'alternatives plausibles pour pouvoir soutenir le rythme des gains de productivité de l'économie mondiale.
- (52) Les exportations ont augmenté rapidement, sans gain équivalent du PIB.
- (53) Cela prouve que le Canada ne pourra résoudre tous ses problèmes par l'exportation.
- (54) Les importations sont des marchandises que nous payons avec nos exportations.
- (55) Les importations équilibrent toujours les exportations.
- (56) La dépréciation de la monnaie canadienne entraîne la diminution de notre niveau de vie; chaque fois que le cours de la monnaie chute, nous nous appauvrissons.
- (57) L'aspect bilatéral du libre-échange est problématique; une approche multilatérale entraînerait la maximisation de la production mondiale réelle.

- mécanismes de négociation salariale, à la politique salariale et à la justice sociale.
- (27) Le Japon a réalisé d'énormes progrès technologiques, accompagnés d'un chômage très faible.
- (28) L'agriculteur canadien moderne a réalisé des percées similaires depuis 1946.
- (29) Les travailleurs d'aujourd'hui résistent à ces mutations technologiques s'ils ne se sentent pas assurés d'un emploi et de leur capacité à se recycler.
- (30) Le Canada possède la capacité d'absorber la main-d'oeuvre et de réaliser le plein emploi.
- (31) Le niveau de planification de la main-d'oeuvre est un facteur essentiel et le pivot de tout le processus.
- (32) Les économies déchirées par la guerre de l'Asie du Sud-Est ont eu la possibilité de repartir sur une base dynamique.
- (33) Les provinces maritimes sont devenues dépendantes des paiements de péréquation et du système d'aide sociale, rendant difficile la sortie de la phase de déclin dans laquelle elles se trouvent.
- (34) Cette dépendance amoindrit la capacité à réinvestir et à décoller.
- (35) L'évolution technologique signifie que la situation géographique perdra son importance.
- (36) La capacité à «mobiliser» est fonction de l'idée que l'on se fait de la tâche.
- (37) Le désir des entrepreneurs d'avoir un «État minimal» rend la mobilisation difficile.
- (38) L'Autriche est sortie d'une crise profonde grâce à une forte institutionnalisation au centre de l'État et à la coopération entre le gouvernement, le patronat et les syndicats.
- (39) Ceux qui voient avec méfiance le rôle de l'État en sont venus à craindre toute intervention de la société par le biais des lois et des règlements.
- (40) Sur le plan de la création d'emplois, les États-Unis ont obtenu d'excellents résultats par des approches keynésiennes à petite échelle.
- (41) L'économie de l'avenir sera dominée par de petite entrepreneurs, faisant des choses à une petite échelle de manière adaptable.

- industrialisés l'économie canadienne n'a pas connu une croissance suffisamment rapide pour absorber cette main-d'oeuvre.
- (14) L'éducation a été atructurée comme si les jeunes allaient occuper des emplois de bureaucrates et non les emplois de haute technologie où la demande est forte.
- (15) Le niveau d'éducation de la main-d'oeuvre japonaise est bien supérieur à ce qu'il ne l'est en Amérique du Nord.
- (16) La formation institutionnelle, par opposition à la formation industrielle (privilégiée au Japon), est bien plus facile à gérer. L'Amérique du Nord éprouve des disfficultés à combiner les deux types de formation.
- (17) Nous avons besoin d'un système de recyclage intense hautement flexible capable de s'ajuster aux besoins de l'industrie dans une période de changement structurel et technique rapide.
- (18) Si nous n'opérons pas ce recyclage, il en résultera un désordre structurel permanent et une régression des travailleurs canadiens vers des emplois de moins en moins qualifiés.
- (19) En l'absence d'inflation, le chômage aurait été moins élevé durant les années 70 et 80.
- (20) Les ajustements de main-d'oeuvre sont plus faciles à effectuer en période de croissance rapide.
- (21) Au Canada, la mobilité, la flexibilité et l'adaptabilité de la main-d'oeuvre sont freinées par l'inflation et la récession.
- (22) Les collèges d'enseignement technique et les universités commencent à mettre davantage l'accent sur les connaissances techniques nouvelles et moins sur les anciennes qualifications industrielles.
- (23) Les cycles d'éducation inférieurs doivent également commencer à s'adapter.
- (24) Le plein emploi ne pourra être atteint sans une transformation profonde de la politique publique.
- (25) Les mécanismes par l'esquels s'établissent les salaires favorisent l'inflation et présentent de ce fait un problème.
- (26) Si l'on veut que l'économie tourne à pleine capacité, il faut commencer à s'intéresser de près aux

- (4) La valeur attachée aux loisirs a augmenté, l'emportant sur la hausse des revenus.
- (5) À long terme, le chômage est fonction de la population; à court terme, les hauts niveaux de chômage sont difficiles à expliquer, étant des phénomènes cycliques.
- (6) Le chômage structurel est dû au changement technologique et à la concurrence internationale, lesquels provoquent des déplacements de main-d'oeuvre. Ce déplacement peut durer jusqu'à ce que les chômeurs soient absorbés par d'autres secteurs.
- (7) Des taux de participation accrus, et particulièrement en raison de l'arrivée massive des femmes sur le marché du travail, font que les économies industrialisées ne parviennent pas à créet assez rapidement le nombre d'emplois voulu.
- (8) Durant la période inflationniste de la fin des années 60 jusqu'aux années 80, le prix de la maind'ocuvre s'est accru à tel point que son remplacement par la machine a été rapide dans certains secteurs. L'Europe a connu une hausse relative beaucoup plus rapide du prix de la main-d'ocuvre que les États-Unis.
- (9) Les économies qui croissent plus rapidement que les autres et qui sont capables de soutenir ce rythme possèdent une main-d'oeuvre de forte qualité et de forte capacité.
- (10) Le rythme de l'accumulation de capital ne peut expliquer les taux d'expansion rapide de certains days (comme l'Inde). La croissance y est le résultat de gains de qualité de la main-d'oeuvre, par le biais de l'investissement dans l'éducation et dans la forma-
- (11) La nature du changement technologique signifie qu'il nous faut songer sérieusement à doter notre main-d'oeuvre de qualifications nouvelles et à mieux l'adapter aux besoins du marché du travail.
- (12) L'économie des années 70 a été gérée en réponse à des contraintes et à une série de chocs structurels: concurrence, inflation, choc pétrolier, érosion des forces dynamiques, révolution électroni-
- (13) L'économie fut gérée au moyen de politiques financières et monétaires oppressives qui ont résulté en un déplacement de main-d'oeuvre dans les pays

- (5) On a créé 40 lieux d'expérience, avec 12 jeunes défavorisés par lieu. Les professeurs des LEP et d'autres animateurs ont travaillé avec ces jeunes selon deux hypothèses pour faire surgir de nouveaux
- (a) parce que tout le monde réfléchit ensemble à ces nouveaux emplois, il y a une motivation profonde;
- (b) on n'a pas besoin de qualifications préalables parce qu'on apprend à apprendre avant d'apprendre de nouvelles tâches.
- (6) Le système d'éducation actuel fait croire que les gens qui font un métier idiot sont idiots et que ceux qui sont en échec ne savent pas réussir. La recherche a tenté de renverser cette atritude.
- (7) Neuf à onze sur douze des jeunes ont pu passer l'examen que passent les lycéens (dont 50% échouent, c.f. (1) ci-dessus).
- (8) Une recherche commence sur les problèmes des

entreprises:

emplois:

- (i) le manque de qualité qui coûte entre 5% et 15% du chiffre d'affaires des entreprises;
- (ii) entretien: le besoin d'augmenter la compréhension des ouvriers vis-à-vis le fonctionnement des machines (Lutz, par. 4);
- (iii) communication: pour augmenter la compatibilité entre l'économie et les besoins sociaux.
- (9) Lorsqu'on essaie de changer ou de faire évoluer le système, il faut monter d'abord des modèles à petite échelle qui marchent.

Entrevue avec lan Stewart Département de sciences économiques Université Queen's Le 16 janvier 1986

- (1) L'emploi est fonction de la taille de la population: pour peu que le niveau des salaires soit approprié, tout le monde trouve du travail (thèse néoclassique).
- (2) Cela signifie qu'il ne peut pas y avoir de chômage atructurel à long terme.
- (3) Durant le siècle écoulé, l'offre de travail a été adaptée à la demande par la diminution des heures de travail.

- (32) Les gouvernements fédéral et provinciaux financent des mesures ayant trait aux travailleurs peu productifs, handicapés et étrangers. En général, les entreprises privées ne prennent pas des mesures semblables.
- (33) L'Institut croit que les infrastructures existantes (centres de formation, collèges, etc.) pourraient subir une expansion sur les plans régional et local afin que l'apprentissage et l'emploi puissent augmenter grâce à des méthodes de financement collectif (comme celles dont il est question au point 15 cidessus).
- (34) On constate de plus en plus que le déclin de l'agriculture et le passage des travailleurs agricoles à d'autres secteurs se traduisent par une dégradation de l'environnement. Autrefois, les agriculteurs entretennaient les terres. Le gouvernement devra verset beaucoup plus de fonds pour entretenir les terres qu'il n'en aurait déboursés pour subventionner les agriculteurs.

Entrevue avec le professeur Bertrand Schwartz Directeur de la Recherche participante sur les nouvelles qualifications (1983) Paris, France

Le 29 janvier 1987

- (1) Il faut constater que les débouchés pour les travailleurs sans qualifications diminuent et que les lycées d'enseignement professionnel (LEP) ont un succès limité (40% à 50% des gradués ne reçoivent pas de diplôme) et que depuis trois ans, le niveau de sélection sur le marché du travail augmente.
- (2) Il est fort possible que les deux millions de chômeurs en France ne travailleront jamais.
- (3) Il faut lutter contre l'idée qu'il n'y a pas de places pour ceux avec des qualifications intermédiaires. On peut réconcilier l'efficacité et l'égalité.
- (4) La recherche se centrait sur deux affirmations:
- (a) il y a des postes de travail intermédiaires qui ne nécessitent pas de formation précise. Il faut seulement les identifier;
- (b) on peut prendre les élèves qui sont en échec et les amener à un niveau de qualification plus élevé.

- dont 51% sont des travailleurs non qualifiés, 31% ont plus de 45 ans et 32% sont en chômage depuis plus d'un an (1986).
- (25) Bien que la formation initiale doive être conforme aux lignes directrices et règlements fédéraux, il n'en va pas de même pour le recyclage. La formation se juge à un examen final. Le recyclage se déroule d'ordinaire officieusement sur les lieux du travail. Cependant, vu les nécessités des techniques de pointe, les entreprises assurent un recyclage beaucoup plus rigoureux qu'auparavant, de façon tant interne qu'externe.
- (26) Le système de formation en alternance actuel a été établi en 1969 et ne porte que sur la formation initiale. Il a été recommandé de l'appliquer au recyclage entre les petites entreprises et les collèges, centres de formation, etc.
- (27) Pour trouver un emploi, il est d'une importance cruciale de connaître le milieu de travail. Cela exige une communication avec l'employeur.
- (28) Jusqu'en 1986, les montants payés au chômeur en formation et à celui qui ne recevait pas de formation étaient à peu près les mêmes. Depuis, le Bureau fédéral de l'emploi verse des indemnités de formation pour encourager la participation aux programmes de formation.
- (29) Il est facile de se rendre compte qu'il est plus judicieux d'investir dans le recyclage à court terme que de verser des prestations de bien-être social à long terme.
- (30) On songe à ramener la semaine de travail à 35 heures. Cela donnerait lieu à une réorganisation de la formation interne.
- (31) Nous avons prévu deux possibilités extrêmes pour ce qui est de l'emploi en 1995;
- a) pessimiste: 3,5 millions de chômeurs,
- b) optimiste: 1,0 million de chômeurs en période d'expansion économique passable: mais en moyenne, 1,5 million (1995)

Le chômage a de plus en plus tendance à être de longue durée, et ce sont les organismes provinciaux et municipaux de bien-être social qui en paient le prix. Les cotisations d'assurance-chômage des employeurs et des travailleurs assurent des prestations pendant un maximum d'un an.

- nombre de places de formation. Le secteur de la construction a consenti à des prélèvements pour que la formation et la disponibilité des travailleurs qualifiés soient triplées en six ans.
- (16) Les syndicats ont appuyé le projet de loi correspondant. Le patronat a jugé qu'il constituait une intervention gouvernementale inutile.
- (17) Les employeurs ont convenu de créer volontaires rement les places de formation supplémentaires nécessaires.
- (18) La majeure partie de l'augmentation a eu lieu dans le secteur des PME, où les apprentis peuvent sêtre formés en cours d'emploi à peu de frais et recevoir leur formation théorique dans des écoles et des centres interentreprises.
- (19) Toutes les grandes entreprises s'occupent de former des jeunes, mais elles n'interviennent que pour 15% du total des places de formation. Les frais généraux qu'elles doivent acquitter pour ces places sont plus élevés que ceux des PME. Néanmoins, la participation de grandes entreprises prestigieuses a encouragé celle d'autres entreprises.
- (20) Le vieillissement de la population et la diminution de la population active font planer sur les petites entreprises le risque de perdre des travailleurs qualifiés au profit de sociétés offrant des conditions plus alléchantes.
- donné lieu à la création d'emplois très spécialisés dans les grandes entreprises au cours des dix dernières années, alors que les travailleurs non spécialisés se sont trouvés sans emploi. Ces entreprises suivent de près l'évolution du marché du travail et peuvent s'y adapter rapidement.
- (22) Des études ont révélé qu'il est difficile de recycler les travailleurs non qualifiés, à cause non pas d'un manque de motivation mais de leur incapacité de s'adapter à des méthodes nouvelles.
- (23) Vu l'entrée de très nombreux jeunes sur le marché du travail au cours des années 70, bien des travailleurs âgés perdent leur emploi parce qu'on les remplace par des jeunes ayant une formation supérieure à la leur.
- (24) Le gouvernement fédéral et le Bureau fédéral de l'emploi, situé à Nuremberg, ont consacré trois milliards de DM en 1986 au recyclage des chômeurs,

- (6) L'Institut planifie et finance des centres de formation interentreprises. Il leur verse un maximum de 65% de leurs frais d'établissement. Ces centres, entretenus principalement par les associations de d'exploitation, le reste étant payé par le gouvernement.
- (7) Soixante-cinq pour cent des jeunes apprentis sont formés dans des entreprises de moins de 50 employés.
- (8) Frais de formation: centres de formation internes, environ 60 000 \$ de dépenses d'établissement par place et 7 500 \$ de frais d'exploitation (en moyenne) par place. La majeure partie de la formation interne se déroule en cours d'emploi, n'exigeant pas d'investissement.
- (9) Les 50 000 places des centres de formation desservant des petites et moyennes entreprises servent à former annuellement 500 000 apprentis.
- (10) Quinze pour cent de tous les employés de métier sont des apprentis et cinq pour cent des employés des grandes sociétés industrielles sont des apprentis.
- (11) Les employeurs trouvent moins coûteux de donner une formation à leurs employés que de chercher des travailleurs qualifiés sur le marché du travail.
- (12) L'Allemagne a répondu au gonflement de la population active qui a eu lieu en 1975 par suite de l'explosion démographique en portant le nombre des places de formation de 500 000 à 700 000 années-personnes (Le nombre total des personnes formées passant de 1,2 million à 1,8 million).
- (13) II y avait plus d'emplois que pouvaient occuper les travailleurs non qualifiés au cours des années 60 que pendant les années 70. On prévoit que d'ici les années 90 le nombre des travailleurs non qualifiés qui trouveront du travail sera très restreint.
- (14) Les travailleurs qualifiés ayant reçu une formation appropriée sont nécessaires au maintien de la compétitivité sur le marché mondial. L'investissement des ressources humaines promet de rapporter plus que l'investissement de capitaux.
- (15) En 1976, le gouvernement a discuté du projet d'imposer à l'industrie privée une taxe destinée à permettre le financement de l'augmentation du

- (80) On peut certainement aider les chômeurs en investissant dans les infrastructures. Ces investissements ne peuvent pas toujours être maintenus aux mêmes niveaux bien qu'ils soient favorisés par la mônilité des travailleurs.
- (81) Faudrait-il créer des emplois là où se trouve la main-d'oeuvre, ou vice versa? La solution est quelque part entre les deux: si une personne choisit de vivre au Cap Breton, pourquoi faudrait-il la subventionner pour lui permettre de rester là au chômage?
- (82) La nature du chômage est un facteur important. Il est plus difficile de déplacer les travailleurs plus âgés, qui ont des familles, que les plus jeunes. Il faut donc inciter les jeunes à se déplacer.

## Entrevue avec le docteur Hermann Schmidt Directeur de l'Institut fédéral de formation professionnelle Bonn, Allemagne de l'Ouest Le 21 janvier 1987

- (1) L'Institut, créé en 1970, assure la liaison entre le gouvernement et l'industrie privée ainsi que les syndicats. Il reçoit ses fonds, approuvés par le Parlement, du ministre fédéral de l'Éducation. Il réalise des projets de recherche et de développement en matière de formation professionnelle.
- (2) L'Institut négocie les besoins en formation indépendamment du gouvernement.
- (3) L'Institut fournit des données sur l'enseignement et la formation pour fins d'information de employeurs et du public ainsi que de préparation de discussions et de la planification.
- (4) De plus, il met au point des programmes et prépare des règlements (de concert avec les associations patronales, les syndicats, les chambres de l'industrie, des PME et du commerce, et le ministre fédéral de l'Économie) relativement aux 380 professions reconnues par le gouvernement.
- (5) Quatre-vingts pour cent des 1,8 million de jeunes sont formés selon les règlements mis à jour dernièrement. On espère que d'ici 1990 tous les jeunes participant au système de formation interneexterne (formation en entreprise et dans des collèges externe (formation en entreprise et dans des collèges communautaires) recevront la formation la plus à jour possible.

- (72) Il y aura bien sûr toujours des emplois, mais la nécessité d'en créer d'autres pourrait diminuer par suite de changements démographiques.
- (73) Le taux de chômage mesuré est considérable vu la quantité des nouveaux membres de la population active. Les jeunes changent plus souvent d'emploi que les plus âgés. Nos taux de chômage ne seront probablement jamais aussi élevés qu'ils l'ont d'atteindre un taux de croissance de 5 p. 100 par année pour se débarrasser du problème du chômage comme durant les années 50 et 60. Nous pouvons le faire progressivement avec des taux de croissance inférieurs.
- (74) Plus une économie supporte des taux de chômage élevés, plus il est difficile de les réduire parce que les gens qui restent sans travail pendant longtemps perdent une partie de leurs compétences et ont de plus en plus de difficultés à réintégrer le marché du travail. À cet égard, le taux de chômage est coûteux à long terme.
- (75) Toutefois, durant la Seconde guerre mondiale, nous avons pu atteindre un taux de production élevé avec une main-d'oeuvre non habituée à travailler à cette fin.
- (76) Il est très difficile de planifier les besoins futurs en main-d'oeuvre et de former les gens en vue d'emplois précis. Il n'y a rien de pire que de former des travailleurs en vue d'emplois qui n'existeront que longtemps après.
- (77) Les programmes de formation générale sont plus réalistes puisque l'on ne peut déterminer avec précision les besoins futurs de la société. Par exemple, il n'est plus nécessaire pour les entreprises de garder au sein de leur effectif permanent un programmeur qualifié vu le grand nombre de programmeurs en qualitié vu le grand nombre de programmeurs en
- (78) Il y a toutefois des compétences de base dont tout le monde aura besoin. Les facultés universitaires d'administration se rendent maintenant compte que leurs programmes hautement spécialisés ne débouchent plus autant sur des emplois que les programmes d'étude plus généraux.
- (79) Les groupes de chômeurs invétérés posent un danger d'agitation sociale, surtout s'il s'agit de jeunes qui risquent fort de rester au chômage pendant une période prolongée.

- veut assurer une croissance rapide et encourager du même coup les gens à travailler moins longtemps.
- (62) La croissance de la productivité rendrait le travail partagé plus acceptable.
- (63) La croissance de la productivité se réalise par l'innovation, l'utilisation de machinerie et d'équipement nouveaux, l'investissement qui fait appel à la nouvelle technologie ainsi que par une main-d'oeuvre qualifiée, éléments qui nécessitent plus d'investissements du secteur public.
- (64) Notre capacité de produire des biens de consommation à partir de nos ressources s'est révélée très avantageuse pour nous sur le plan financier; par contre nous n'avons pas aussi bien réussi en ce qui concerne la production d'équipement.
- (65) Il est possible que nous devions changer de rythme aujourd'hui, ce que nous n'avons pas fait jusqu'ici vu notre succès dans d'autres secteurs.
- (66) Nous n'avons pas stimulé l'investissement de capitaux de risque autant que d'autres pays.
- (67) Il peut y avoir un écart entre le moment où survient une invention et celui où l'équipement qui en découle est mis en place. Or, au Canada, les entreprises de capitaux de risque ne comblent pas ce fossé aussi bien que dans les autres pays. Les crédits d'impôt au titre de la recherche et du développement d'impôt au titre de la recherche et du développement ont permis de pallier ce manque par le passé. Il est ont permis de pallier ce manque par le passé. Il est directement à ce processus.
- (68) Le progrès technologique s'effectue en trois étapes: innovation, développement et production. L'étape du développement tout au long de l'étape d'innovation pour faciliter le passage de l'idée à la réalisation.
- (69) Les États-Unis ont réussi à créer un milieu favorable à l'innovation en engageant des dépenses militaires.
- (70) Pour créer une situation semblable, nous pourrions mettre sur pied un programme d'appui axé sur le succès plutôt que sur les activités.
- (71) Des consortiums regroupant le gouvernement, les universités et les entreprises pourraient favoriser davantage la création de ponts entre l'innovation et la production.

- (52) Les Américains doivent réduire leur déficit cette mesure aurait un effet positif sur le déficit du Canada et lui permettrait d'utiliser des politiques monétaires moins serrées.
- (53) On peut réduire le déficit en réduisant les dégrèvements fiscaux. Par exemple, les dispositions relatives au REER peuvent créer de l'épargne à un moment où l'on veut encourager les investissements.
- (54) Les dégrèvements fiscaux accordés aux sociétés sont nettement improductifs. Le fardeau fiscal a été déplacé dans une certaine mesure, du revenu des entreprises au revenu salaires et gains des familles. Les échappatoires devraient être supprimés, par exemple dans le cas des exemptions de gains en capitaux.
- (55) Nous devrions nous attaquer à notre défreit en supprimant ces échappatoires non productifs en vue d'augmenter le revenu. Ce serait là un bon avertissement aux marchés pour qu'ils diminuent la pression exercée sur les taux de change et d'intérêt.
- (56) On pourrait augmenter l'emploi en supprimant les échappatoires et en augmentant les dépenses. Cette approche budgétaire équilibrée aurait sur l'économie un effet multiplicateur.
- (57) Le changement technologique a signifié, dans le passé, que le PNB a augmenté de neuf fois et l'emploi de trois fois de 1926 à 1983 de même que notre population. Mais l'emploi par tête a diminué. C'est un des avantages d'une plus grande productivité. Notre économie sera-t-elle assez souple pour s'adapter à d'autres changements?
- (58) L'économie croît présentement assez bien et devrait produire de l'emploi à long terme.
- (59) Le taux de participation a beaucoup augmenté, principalement à cause de l'accès d'un plus grand nombre de femmes sur le marché du travail.
- (60) Au cours des prochaines années, la démographie sera favorable à la création d'emplois.
- (61) La réduction du temps de travail a occasionné une forte croissance de la productivité jusqu'à ces dix dernières années. Il serait étonnant que nous revenions à la croissance des années 50 et 60 avant la fin de la présente décennie. Lorsque la productivité ne croît pas, les travailleurs sont moins disposés à réduire leur semaine de travail. Il est nécessaire d'augmenter les salaires horaires véritables si l'on

- passé. Pourtant, le revenu disponible réel a augmenté. En 1939, elle était 3½ fois moins élevée qu'aujourd'hui et pourtant, notre situation est meilleure (22 p. 100 des jeunes fréquentent l'université, et ainsi de suite).
- (45) Notre dette fédérale est constituée à quatrevingt-dix-sept pour cent d'obligations d'épargne du Canada, achetées par les Canadiens: le gouvernement prélève ses impôts de ceux-là mêmes auxquels il verse des intérêts.
- (46) Il faut considérer le système dans son ensemble et non pas seulement l'un de ses éléments.
- (47) Qu'importe que tous les acheteurs d'obligations d'épargne du Canada soient des Canadiens. S'ils achètent ces obligations au lieu d'obligations provincisles, les provinces doivent alors s'adresser pour emprunter au marché des capitaux de New York; cela revient au même que si le gouvernement fédéral empruntait des États-Unis.
- (48) Lorsqu'il se produit un changement dans les besoins de trésorerie du gouvernement, il faut considérer les mouvements de capitaux nets. D'autres nécessités forcent le Canada à s'adresser au marché new-yorkais. Si nous empruntons à des fins non productives, le coût de l'intérêt appauvrira les générations à venir.
- (49) Si nous sommes plus riches maintenant, malgré l'augmentation de la dette, c'est qu'un certain nombre de choses se sont produites (comme le progrès technologique) qui augmentent notre niveau de vie et notre croissance.
- (50) L'augmentation des dépenses et déficits du gouvernement a entraîné des pertes d'emplois, minant nos futurs stocks de capitaux, parce que nous empruntons plus à l'étranger ou parce que les taux d'intérêt montent, ce qui signifie que moins d'investissements sont faits au Canada. Ces effets sont plus prononcés encore si on commence tout d'abord avec un déficit important.
- gouvernement ont diminué et les paiements de gouvernement ont diminué et les paiements de transfert ont augmenté, à cause des répercussions sur le Canada des politiques monétaires plus serrées qui politiques fiscales utilisées pour essayer de maintenir l'activité et le revenu, qui étaient tranchés par les politiques monétaires restrictives, ont semblé très molles, du point de vue des mesures déficitaires.

- ainsi l'effet multiplicateur. Des taux d'intérêt plus élevés etc. réduiront aussi l'effet multiplicateur.
- (34) Si nous augmentons les dépenses gouvernementales, nous devons nous rappeler que nous partons d'un déficit de 30 milliards de dollars; les frais de service de cette dette représentent une portion considérable du budget annuel. Les marchés financiers s'attendent à ce que le gouvernement réduise ce déficit; à la seule idée que le gouvernement ne le fera peut-être pas, le dollar canadien baisse.
- (35) Un plan d'utiliser les dépenses fiscales et d'accroître temporairement le déficit avant de réduire les transferts, par l'assurance-chômage ou le bien-être social, influerait sur les marchés d'échange étrangers. Les hausses des taux d'intérêt seraient telles que le multiplicateur n'aurait pratiquement plus d'effet.
- (36) Le gouvernement ne peut vraiment, à cause du désticit, poursuivre une politique siscale expansionniste.
- (37) Tout ce qui ne vise pas à réduire le déficit perturbera les marchés. On ne peut accroître l'emploi parce que les taux d'intérêt sont élevés, en raison de la chute du dollar.
- (38) Le problème du plein emploi au Canada a été causé par les taux d'intérêt mondiaux.
- (39) Si le gouvernement utilise ces 17 000 \$ pour créer des emplois au lieu de réduire le déficit, le compte d'investissement du taux d'intérêt pourrait avoir à compenser le compte des dépenses gouvernementales.
- (40) La véritable saçon de réaliser le plein-emploi est d'abaisser les taux d'intérêt, ce qui n'est pas de notre ressort.
- (41) En raison du déclin du dollar canadien, nous devons hausser les taux d'intérêt pour que notre dollar puisse continuer de faire bonne figure sur les autres marchés monétaires.
- (42) Compte tenu de notre déficit actuel, il est difficile pour le gouvernement de créer plus d'emplois au Canada en dépensant plus d'argent.
- (43) Nous avons eu des déficits plus élevés à une époque de croissance extraordinaire; nous avons eu une dette plus élevée, exprimée en pourcentage du PNB, immédiatement après la guerre.
- (44) La dette nationale est plus élevée que par le

- (19) On pourrait, dans ce cadre homogène, administrer l'économie avec des niveaux élevés d'emplois et sans inflation.
- (20) Le Canada, qui a une économie plus vaste et moins centralisée, n'en est pas capable.
- (21) En raison de notre géographie, notre économie est extrêmement diversifiée, les variations de prix touchent différemment les divers secteurs.
- (22) Nos gouvernements provinciaux sont aussi très forts, d'où la difficulté de centraliser la politique.
- (23) D'autres objectifs sont jugés plus importants que le plein-emploi.
- (24) Des contraintes s'exercent sur notre économie parce que nous sommes liés aux marchés financiers mondiaux; nos taux d'intérêt sont dès lors plus élevés.
- (25) En Autriche, les taux d'intérêt nominaux ne sont pas élevés parce qu'en Allemagne ils ne le sont pas non plus. Les taux d'intérêt réels le sont-ils aussi?
- (26) Devons-nous ajuster notre tir en fonction de taux d'inflation prévus?
- (27) Oui, pour obtenir des taux d'intérêt réels et raisonnables.
- (28) Informetrica juge que le multiplicateur est de 1,7 de l'argent dépensé par chaque Canadien.
- (29) Il est moins élevé pour les impôts que pour les dépenses gouvernementales parce qu'une partie de toute augmentation de dépenses provient de l'épargne et non de la consommation.
- (30) Une partie de tous les allégements fiscaux se transforme en épargnes et non en dépenses.
- (31) L'économie canadienne est ouverte ce qui signifie que pour chaque dollar dépensé, une partie s'en va pour les exportations. Il y a aussi les effets d'évincement. Tout accroissement des dépenses gouvernementales peut avoir des répercussions sur les taux d'intérêt ou les taux de change, ce qui finit par teux d'intérêt ou les taux de change, ce qui finit par teux d'intérêt ou les taux de change, ce qui finit par par d'intérêt ou les taux de change, ce qui finit par teux d'intérêt ou les taux de change, ce qui finit par par d'intérêt ou les taux de change, ce qui finit par par d'intérêt ou les taux de change, ce qui finit par par d'intérêt ou les taux de change, ce qui finit par par d'intérêt ou les taux de change, ce qui finit par par d'intérêt ou les taux d
- (32) Le multiplicateur pour les dépenses gouvernementales, les exportations etc. est supérieur à 1.
- (33) Chase Econometrics croit que le taux naturel de chômage est supérieur à 6 p. 100. Avec un taux de chômage de 9 p. 100, la demande diminue réduisant

- (4) Un taux de chômage de 6 p. 100 est normal à notre époque, étant donné la réalité démographique et régionale.
- (5) La société a d'autres objectifs politiques qui peuvent offrir des compensations au plein emploi.
- (6) L'Autriche réussit à stabiliser les prix, car la structure de ses institutions est différente et il y a moins de disparités économiques régionales.
- (7) Si nous visons le plein emploi, nous devrons créer des emplois durables et non des panacées, qui sont souvent un gaspillage de ressources.
- (8) Les secteurs de croissance ont été les petites entreprises et le secteur des services.
- (9) Cela voudrait dire qu'il serait opportun d'accorder plus d'allégements fiscaux aux petites entreprises qu'aux grandes.
- (10) Richesse, revenu et emploi sont liés et, dans un certain sens, aucun des deux points de vue sur la prospérité et le plein-emploi n'est juste. Les politiques doivent stimuler la création de richesses et le plein emploi, compte tenu de la dimension humaine.
- (11) Une main-d'oeuvre inexpérimentée, plutôt agricole, a pu se mobiliser pour faire n'importe quoi.
- (12) Ce résultat a pu être obtenu grâce à la volonté et au leadership politiques visant à créer des emplois pour produire les biens.
- (13) L'inflation a été jugulée par le rationnement, les contrôles de prix exercés sur les produits de base et l'achat d'obligations.
- (14) L'inflation a été élevée pendant la Première guerre; pendant la Seconde guerre, l'économie était contrôlée, faisant échec à l'inflation.
- (15) La population n'est pas disposée à se soumettre longtemps à des contraintes sauf en situation d'urgence.
- (16) Le chômage est-il une situation d'urgence?
- (17) Si nous en avions la volonté politique, nous pourrions imposer des contrôles, mais le public ne serait pas d'accord; un grand nombre de distorsions obligerait finalement le Canada à y mettre fin.
- (18) L'Autriche a un système centralisé de relations patronales-ouvrières.

- pants reçoivent des salaires réguliers. Les employeurs reçoivent de l'Institut fédéral de l'emploi une subvention de 60% à 80% de ces salaires.
- (17) En Allemagne, le sud est plus prospère et a un taux de chômage plus bas que le nord.
- (18) Il est difficile d'augmenter la mobilité, même si la loi sur la promotion de l'emploi prévoit l'acquittement des frais de déplacement et de réinstallation.
- (19) Dans certaines régions, il y a des pénuries de main-d'oeuvre.
- (20) De 1983 à 1986, 600 000 emplois ont été créés. Environ 80% d'entre eux ont été occupés par des femmes.
- (21) Bien que les fédérations d'employeurs puissent croire que les revenus des femmes, en général, sont des soutiens de famille secondaires, le ministre n'établit pas de distinction entre les soutiens principaux et secondaires.
- (22) L'augmentation considérable du travail dans le secteur tertiaire et du travail à temps partiel a été profitable aux femmes. En Allemagne, les prestations (assurance-chômage et pensions) sont calculées proportionnellement dans le cas du travail à temps partiel, ce qui n'est pas le cas au Canada.
- (23) Les employeurs ont consenti à augmenter, dans le cadre d'une campagne, le nombre des places de formation en milieu de travail.
- (24) Cela signifie que les possibilités de formation des chômeurs dans les entreprises et les écoles professionnelles augmenteront.
- Entrevue avec Brian Scarfe Département d'économie Université de l'Alberta Edmonton Le 4 févriet 1986
- (1) Le plein-emploi dépend de la création de la richesse (Peitchinis).
- (2) Le plein-emploi est créateur de richesse (Weldon et Bellemare).
- (3) Dimension régionale: les habitants des régions défavorisées doivent faire l'objet d'attention particulière.

- (4) On reconnaît la nécessité de maintenir les travailleurs intégrés à la société en leur donnant du travail.
- (5) Les travailleurs âgés ont des possibilités de recyclage et de perfectionnement.
- (6) Chaque année, 500 000 travailleurs suivent des cours de recyclage dont la durée varie de quatre semaines à dix-huit mois.
- (7) Des études indiquent que seulement 3% des chômeurs ne désirent pas avoir un emploi officiel, préférant chercher du travail au noir.
- (8) Très peu de gens refusent les emplois que leur offre le bureau fédéral de l'emploi. Ceux qui les refusent se voient suspendre leurs prestations d'assurance-chômage.
- (9) Les emplois offerts initialement correspondent aux compétences des chômeurs.
- (10) Après une certaine période de chômage, on encourage les chômeurs à accepter des emplois correspondant à leurs compétences.
- (11) L'Institut fédéral de l'emploi verse des prestations d'assurance-chômage pendant une période maximale d'un an (dans le cas des travailleurs âgés, la période est de 24 mois et deviendra bientôt de 32 mois). Les paiements subséquents de bien-être social sont de source municipale.
- (12) Les personnes en recyclage reçoivent une indemnité égalant 73% de leur revenu antérieur si elles ont au moins une personne à leur charge.
- (13) Les travailleurs en recyclage qui n'ont pas de personnes à leur charge reçoivent 65% de leur revenu antérieur.
- (14) Par comparaison, l'assurance-chômage prévoit 68% et 63% du revenu dans ces deux cas, respectivement.
- (15) Les cotisations des chômeurs aux régimes d'assurance-santé et de pensions sont versées par l'Institut fédéral de l'emploi. Celui-ci couvre les frais de formation et de recyclage grâce aux cotisations de l'employeur et du travailleur.
- (16) Le fait d'axer les travaux publics municipaux sur la prestation de services crée des emplois supplémentaires. La rémunération de ces emplois est assujettie à des conventions collectives. Les partici-

- (12) Il est important de noter qu'il faut s'occuper de ceux dont les emplois sont menacés avant qu'ils ne les perdent: il faut les recycler et les rendre plus adaptables (OCDE, par. 15).
- (13) La façon non inflationniste d'augmenter l'emploi est de rendre l'embauche moins chère pour les employeurs. Ceci fait baisser le coût des augmentations de production parce que les coûts de la maindoeuvre sont plus bas. Ces incitations devraient être des incitations à long terme. Par exemple, il faudrait la main-d'oeuvre plutôt que pour l'investissement la main-d'oeuvre plutôt que pour l'investissement dans des machines outils. En Suède, les subventions au recrutement peuvent aller jusqu'à 65% des coûts de main-d'oeuvre.
- (14) Faire baisser le coût de la main-d'oeuvre augmente la compétitivité du pays et encourage l'expansion non inflationniste de l'économie.
- (15) Ceux qui critiquent le système suédois ne tiennent pas compte de ce qui revient au pays à la suite d'une politique qui permet aux gens de produire quelque chose au lieu de les payer pour ne rien faire.
- (16) Le déficit et la dette nationale ont augmenté jusqu'à un certain point en Suède à cause des politiques décrites ci-dessus, mais ceci n'est pas un problème majeur (Bellemare, par. 7).
- (17) Problème: le chômage a augmenté parmi les jeunes (jusqu'à 6%) en partie parce que le taux de participation en Suède est plus élevé qu'en Amérique du Nord.

#### Entrevue avec les docteurs Rosenmöller et Breuer du ministère fédéral du Travail et des Affaires sociales Bonn, Allemagne de l'Ouest

Le 22 janvier 1987

- (1) Le ministère est responsable de l'application des politiques sur l'assurance-chômage, le recyclage, l'immigration et les travailleurs étrangers.
- (2) Le ministère a proposé l'amélioration des prestations des travailleurs âgés par la prolongation de la période de prestation pour qu'elle soit de deux ans plutôt que d'un.
- (3) Les mesures de création d'emplois permettent à 5% des chômeurs de demeurer au fait du travail.

- chiffres suédois ne captent pas les travailleurs découragés, alors les chiffres européens et canadiens ne les captent pas non plus.
- (3) La Suède dépense 2,3% de son produit national brut pour la création d'emplois, l'information et les programmes de mobilité de la main-d'oeuvre. Ceuv-ci comportent les subventions au recrutement pour 3,5 à 4% de la population, et 1% de la population en formation.
- (4) Cette politique de l'emploi évite de payer les gens pour ne rien faire; au contraire, on leur donne des emplois temporaires ou à plein temps ou on les placent en formation.
- (5) Il est possible de prendre la retraite anticipée ou du travail à temps partiel mais ces pratiques ne sont pas répandues.
- (6) En Suède on croit qu'on devrait utiliser l'argent des contribuables pour augmenter le travail et non pour payer les gens à ne rien faire. De cette façon le produit national brut augmente.
- (7) Après la Seconde Guerre mondiale, le gouvernement croyait que le plein emploi sans inflation était possible si on pratiquait la stimulation de la demande par des activités de l'État et de la libre entreprise. En convaincant le monde ouvrier que l'inflation lui serait dangereuse, les salaires étaient comprimés.
- (8) On s'est rendu compte, éventuellement, que quand les syndicats n'exigeaient pas des salaires plus élevés, certains employeurs augmentaient d'eux mêmes et de façon non uniforme les salaires qu'ils solfraient à certaines catégories d'ouvriers dont ils avaient besoin. Ceci a mis en marche un processus de concurrence dans les salaires, des augmentations de salaires excessives et des tendances inflationnistes.
- (9) Donc, l'inégalité dans le développement des salaires a, au fait, mené à l'inflation.
- (10) Parce que le secteur privé ne produit pas le plein emploi partout, le gouvernement a pris des mesures sélectives pour combattre le chômage avec des travaux publics et des subventions au recrutement.
- (11) Les subventions au recrutement font baisser le prix de la main-d'oeuvre pour les entrepreneurs; le chômage baisse en conséquence ainsi que l'inflation parce que les coûts de la main-d'oeuvre pour l'industrie baisse ce qui mène à une baisse des prix aussi.

Recommandations

vie professionnelle (SIVP) pour aider ceux qui ne savent pas ce qu'ils veulent faire. En même temps, ceci permet aux entreprises de comprendre les problèmes des jeunes. En 1986, 190,000 jeunes ont participé à ces programmes.

- (8) Le syndicat et le patronat ont demandé à l'État de surveiller de plus près les contrats de formation et la suite des jeunes.
- (9) Même s'il n'y a pas d'emplois, la formation est importante. Elle améliore la qualité de l'emploi pour créer une société technologiquement plus riche et une structure plus stable de l'emploi.
- (10) L'idée que le chômage coûte moins cher que de donner un emploi aux chômeurs est très courante.
- (11) Les entreprises ont besoins de plus en plus de qualifications pour répondre aux problèmes présentés par la nouvelle technologie, etc. IBM, par exemple, consacre 12% de sa masse salariale à la formation.
- (12) L'État est responsable de la formation en termes qualificatifs ainsi que des accords entre l'État, le syndicat et le patronat pour encourager l'entreprise à faire plus de formation et pour aider les syndicats à faire plus de formation et pour aider les syndicats à réaliser un plus haut niveau de formation.
- (13) Les accords ne sont pas utilisés comme guide à la formation mais donnent simplement des objectifs de qualité.
- (14) C'est la responsabilité des industries de former comme elles veulent.

Gösta Rehn Gouvernement de la Suède Le 15 avril 1987 Bibliothèque publique d'Ottawa

- (1) Le chômage en Suède varie entre 1,5 et 3,5 % de la population active. Les jeunes ont des taux de chômage quelque peu plus élevés. Moyenne européenne: 11% de chômage; moyenne canadienne: 10% de chômage.
- (2) Ceux qui critiquent les politiques suédoises prétendent que les statistiques de la Suède ne tiennent pas compte des ouvriers découragés qui ne se cherchent plus un emploi. Les suédois répondent que leurs statistiques sont préparées selon les règles que suivent les pays de l'OCDE, y compris le Canada. Si les

- Entreprendre des recherches sur la connaissance, sur la façon dont on apprend et réapprend, sur la motivation.
- Donner la formation sur place, sur les lieux de travail, et la personnaliser.
- Motiver les travailleurs à se recycler, et motiver les employeurs à recycler les travailleurs en accordant travailleurs, et en donnant aux travailleurs un bon d'emploi qui leur permette de réduire ce qu'ils coûtent aux employeurs.
- Développer l'aptitude des travailleurs à obtenir du travail («employability»).
- Élaborer un système de stages en entreprise pour les enseignants.

Entrevue avec M. Ramoff, M. François et Mme Ornon Ministère des Affaires sociales et de l'Emploi Paris, France Le 27 janvier 1987

- (1) Le défi principal du système en général est l'adaptation des gens. Le système scolaire s'y adresse avec le plus de difficulté.
- (2) En France, il y a le problème des ouvriers sans qualification, ce qui affecte les entreprises.
- (3) La conception de la formation par rapport au travail est plus rigide en France qu'au Japon.
- (4) Le haut niveau de chômage en 1980-81 a forcé les Français à regarder les problèmes école-entreprise et formation. On s'est aperçu que l'entreprise peut être une bonne école.
- (5) En 1980, la Loi sur l'alternance a mené à des changements positifs parce que le gouvernement est devenu plus conscient des besoins de l'école. Les syndicats et le patronat n'étaient pas tout à fait contents de cette augmentation de réglementation.
- (6) On a créé des jumelages école-industrie dans le domaine de l'enseignement technique.
- (7) Depuis 1983, il y a un accord entre le patronat et le syndicat pour fournir les stages d'initiation à la

- (8) Il n'y a pas de système d'accréditation générale des métiers au niveau provincial.
- (9) Un système des normes nationales serait trop centralisé. Mieux vaudrait établir un régime de tests administrés à des échantillons pour évaluer l'état des connaissances en français, en mathématiques etc. à la sortie de l'école.
- (10) L'information disponible sur l'état lamentable des connaissances de base des jeunes est assez choquante pour inciter les écoles à mieux enseigner sans imposer des examens nationaux.
- (11) La formation professionnelle doit sauvegarder les emplois existants tout en favorisant la productivité: pour cela, elle doit encourager (promouvoir) la formation de base.
- (12) II y a eu beaucoup d'interventions, et beaucoup d'argent a été dépensé pour contrer l'analphabétisme au Québec; un examen uniforme a même été administré au niveau secondaire pour évaluer le degré de connaissance du français.
- (13) Le programme fédéral de la Planification de l'emploi diminue les fonds affectés à la formation: c'est un gros problème.
- (14) De plus, la loi de l'assurance-chômage pénalise le citoyen qui reçoit de la formation ailleurs que dans un programme fédéral, d'où problèmes d'accessibilité.
- (15) On peut quantifier les bénéfices concrets de la formation à long terme.
- (16) A cet égard, il faut changer les attitudes du patronat et le convaincre que la formation augmente la productivité.
- (17) Il est important d'offrir les programmes de formation et d'alphabétisation dans le milieu du travail comme le fait Frontier College.
- (18) La *Planification de l'emploi* se fonde sur une priosophie qui, malheureusement, ne permet pas aux provinces de développer des programmes répondant à leurs besoins.
- (19) Mieux vaudrait avoir des objectifs fédéraux que des programmes fédéraux, pour permettre les adaptations nécessaires aux problèmes locaux.

- (22) Les règles régissant la formation des enseignants sont strictes; les enseignants sont bien payés et la profession jouit de beaucoup de prestige.
- (23) Quatre-vingt-dix pour cent des enseignants sont titularisés et ont le statut de fonctionnaires. Les classes salariales leur offrent une incitation à accroître leur compétence.
- Entrevue avec Michèle Jean Sous-ministre associé Ministère de la Main-d'oeuvre Gouvernement du Québec Le 29 mai 1987 (1) Il v a un lien entre les ministères de l'Édui
- (1) Il y a un lien entre les ministères de l'Éducation et ceux de la Main-d'oeuvre concernant le partage des responsabilités et la diffusion de l'information.
- (2) L'entreprise doit être responsable du développement de ses ressources humaines. Beaucoup d'entreprises ont fait du progrès dans ce domaine, même parmi les PME depuis cinq ans.
- (3) Depuis deux ans et demi, le Québec contribue à la formation en entreprise en versant aux entreprises des subventions couvrant 50 p. 100 des frais de formation et 60 p. 100 des frais de salaires. De plus, le gouvernement aide l'entreprise à élaborer un plan de formation.
- (4) Il y a quelques années, les employeurs croyaient qu'il n'était pas nécessaire que des ouvriers aient une formation de base en statistique, en mathématiques ou en langues. Maintenant, cette sorte de formation est essentielle à cause des exigences de la productivité et de la compétitivité.
- (5) La formation doit accroître notre productivité en donnant aux employés des éléments de polyvalence qui soient transférables d'une entreprise à l'autre.
- (6) Le ministère de la Main-d'oeuvre du Québec vise à sider les entreprises à formuler des plans de formation raisonnables (par. 3).
- (7) Les Commissions de formation professionnelle coordonnent ces activités depuis 1985 et entreprennent la formation des formateurs et la formation sur mesure d'après les besoins de l'entreprise. Cette sorte de formation est accréditée par des cégeps. Cela se fait grâce au programme «Innovations» de la Planificantion de l'emploi.

- l'Economie. commerce et leur acceptation par le ministère de formation par les Chambres de l'industrie et du l'établissement de lignes directrices touchant la prendre de six mois à cinq ans. La dernière étape est politique de formation en école. Cette démarche peut formation en entreprise; les provinces établissent la formation professionnelle pour établir un cadre de l'Education qui s'abouche avec l'Institut fédéral de la proposition et la sait suivre au ministre sédéral de comité de coordination fédéral-provincial examine la nouveau métier; s'il semble exister un besoin, le provinciaux de l'Education discutent du besoin d'un fédéral de l'Economie; les syndicats et les ministres de nouvelles professions et métiers au ministère (12) Les employeurs peuvent proposer la création
- (13) Les ordonnances de formation (lignes directrices) sont examinées et mises à jour tous les cinq ans
- (14) Suivant les besoins régionaux, de nouvelles matières peuvent être ajoutées rapidement de façon officieuse à celles prévues par les lignes directrices.
- (15) Les universités ne répondent pas aussi aisément au besoin d'enseigner de nouvelles matières ou de former à de nouvelles technologies que ne le font les écoles secondaires et les écoles de formation professionnelle.
- (16) Il existe des examens uniformes de fin d'études dui servent de normes nationales pour les études universitaires.
- (17) Le minimum dans toutes les provinces est neuf années de fréquentation scolaire obligatoire jusqu'à l'âge de 15-16 ans.
- (18) Les écoles de formation comptent sur un niveau uniforme de connaissances acquises à l'école primaire en mathématiques, en allemand et en anglais.
- (19) Les mathématiques (aire, volume, poids, algèbre élémentaire), les sciences (physique, chimie, biologie) et les sciences économiques (économie sociale) sont des matières nécessaires pour poursuivre des études dans une école de formation.
- (20) De 5 à 10% des élèves ne réussissent pas leurs études scolaires; il existe des écoles spéciales pour les élèves désavantagés.
- (21) Des examens tenus après quatre années d'études d'école primaire et après cinq autres années d'études secondaires permettent d'assurer l'alphabétisation.

- (20) Après la première année du stage, les coûts sont moindres. Les avantages à long terme compensent les coûts initiaux.
- Entrevue avec le docteur Puethmann Ministère de l'Éducation la Rhénanie-du-Nord Westphalie (province) Düsseldorf, Allemagne de l'Ouest Le 20 janvier 1987
- (1) Les ministères provinciaux de l'Éducation sont responsables de la formation professionnelle dans les écoles et les centres de formation.
- (2) Le gouvernement fédéral établit la politique de formation et surveille la formation donnée en entre-prise.
- (3) Les Chambres de l'industrie et du commerce gèrent la formation.
- (4) Il existe une conférence permanente des ministres responsables de la formation ainsi qu'un comité de coordination de la formation en entreprise et en école.
- (5) Le cadre général de la formation est établi par les provinces; le gouvernement fédéral doit souscrire à ce cadre d'ordonnances de formation inscrites auprès des chambres d'industrie et de commerce.
- (6) Les différences provinciales suscitent quelques conflits lors de l'établissement des buts de la formation, selon la province, les écoles donnent de six à huit heures de formation professionnelle par jour.
- (7) Depuis une quinzaine d'années, toutes les questions ayant trait à la formation ont été réglées à l'unanimité.
- (8) Les sciences politiques, la religion, les sports, l'allemand et une langue étrangère sont enseignés en plus des matières liées à des métiers qui comprennent les mathématiques et les sciences.
- (9) La formation acquise est vérifiée par les Chambres locales de l'industrie et du commerce; la connaissance des matières scolaires est évaluée séparément par les écoles.
- (10) Le type particulier de formation donnée par les employeurs dépend des besoins du marché.
- (11) Il y a 420 professions reconnues. On a discuté de la réduction de leur nombre afin de donner au système plus de souplesse.

- (13) Parce que beaucoup de parents tardent à rompre avec les modèles traditionnels, les domaines accessibles aux jeunes filles sont plus limités.
- (14) ITT consacre plus de 40 millions de schillings (4 millions de dollars par an) pour offrir des cours de formation aux adultes. Ces stages de formation coûtent à eux seuls 9,2 millions de schillings.
- (15) Le recyclage a pour but de combler les lacunes de la population active et est orienté en fonction des produits de l'entreprise.
- (16) Il faudrait insister davantage durant les cours de formation ou de recyclage sur la capacité de résoudre des problèmes.
- (17) La sélection des apprentis se sait de la saçon suivante:
- a) un sur 15 candidats est sélectionné pour la formation dans chacun des métiers pour lesquels on a besoin de spécialistes.
- b) les notes scolaires en mathématiques, en physiques, en allemand et en anglais sont prises en considération.
- c) 150 candidats éventuels doivent subir un examen d'aptitudes manuelles au bureau d'emploi.
- d) ceux qui réussissent cet examen doivent subir un examen spécial d'ITT où sont mises à l'épreuve leurs aptitudes techniques et leurs aptitudes à dessiner, leur logique et leurs connaissances de base en électricité, 40 à 50 candidats sont retenus.
- e) après une entrevue avec le candidat et ses parents visant à déterminer l'encouragement due l'enfant reçoit de sa famille, la dernière sélection est faite par un jury composé de représentants des services du personnel, de la formation et des contremaîtres.
- (18) ITT offre des cours spéciaux dans les nouveaux domaines de la technologie et permet à d'autres entreprises (moyennant des frais) de faire suivre les cours de formation et de recyclage qu'elle offre a leurs employés.
- (19) Les coûts des stages de formation varient d'un métier à l'autre; ITT dépense environ 14 000 \$ par an (dépenses nettes) pour la formation des stagiaires en électronique.

- entreprises; et le ministère de l'Éducation et les provinces s'occupent de la formation professionnelle et des stages de formation. Les liens entre les deux sont très faibles pour ce qui est de la coordination de la formation dans les établissements d'enseignement.
- (3) Quarante-cinq pour cent des jeunes âgés de 15 à 19 ans sont inscrits à des stages de formation.
- (4) Les jeunes de 19 ans, qui ont une formation professionnelle doivent se recycler dans une proportion de 45% pour répondre aux besoins du marché du travail. Ces jeunes représentent 5% de l'ensemble des chômeurs.
- (5) Cinquante pour cent des apprentis font un stage de formation dans le secteur de l'artisanat, 20% dans le secteur des métiers, 15% dans celui du tourisme et 15% dans l'industrie.
- (6) Quatre-vingt-dix pour cent des apprentis font leur stage dans une petite entreprise dont l'effectif est de 20 ou 30 employés.
- (7) Les apprentis passent quatre jours au travail et un à l'école. Les syndicats aimeraient qu'ils en passent deux à l'école comme en Allemagne.
- (8) Les établissements d'enseignement trouvent parfois difficile de rendre leur programme conforme aux besoins de l'industrie et demandent à celle-ci de lui faire part de ses besoins.
- (9) Les écoles secondaires de formation technique (pas pour le système de formation en alternance, qui fait appel à la participation des entreprises) obligent l'été. Les entreprises qui les accueillent ne sont pas subventionnées par les pouvoirs publics. Elles sont conscientes des avantages à long terme rattachés au fait de contribuer à la formation des futurs travailleuts.
- (10) Il existe des projets pilotes dans le cadre desquels les enseignants passent leur été dans des entreprises pour se familiariser avec les besoins du secteur privé.
- (11) À ITT, les parents jouent un rôle dans le processus de formation en apportant leur contribution et en se tenant responsables du rendement de leur enfant.
- (12) ITT offre des cours de recyclage à 40% de ses employés, chaque année.

- (30) À la fin du stage d'apprentissage, plus de 90% des apprentis subissent un examen pratique et technique qui est supervisé par un jury formé de représentants de la tants patronaux et syndicaux et de représentants de la Chambre de commerce. Les professeurs ne participent pas au processus d'évaluation.
- (31) La partie théorique de l'examen n'est subie que par les apprentis qui ont échoué leur cours de formation professionnelle à temps partiel.
- (32) Il n'y a pas d'examen final pour la formation suivie à l'école de formation professionnelle.
- (33) Les syndicats soutiennent que très peu de petites entreprises peuvent offrir une formation. Selon eux, elle doit être dispensée par les grandes entreprises qui ont plus de ressources et être financée par un fonds auquel devraient souscrire toutes les entreprises.
- (34) A l'heure actuelle, les écoles sont subventionnées par l'État. Les entreprises financent elles-mêmes la formation qu'elles offrent.
- (35) La Chambre de commerce estime que les pouvoirs sont déjà trop centralisés et qu'un fonds central ne ferait qu'accentuer cette tendance.
- (36) De plus, les entreprises offrent une formation en fonction des besoins du marché du travail. Si on créait un fonds administré par l'État, la formation serait moins conforme aux besoins du marché.
- (37) Le taux de chômage varie beaucoup d'une région à l'autre de l'Autriche. On n'a pas réussi à accroître la mobilité des travailleurs. On donne des subventions à l'emploi aux entreprises dans les régions défavorisées. Une fois que leurs subventions sont épuisées, les entreprises vont s'installer ailleurs. Les jeunes apprentis recherchent les entreprises qui offrent une formation et des perspectives d'emploi. C'est une forme d'incitation à la mobilité.
- Entrevue avec M. Pribich ITT en Autriche Vienne, Autriche Le 4 février 1987
- (1) L'administration de la formation relève des Chambres de commerce.
- (2) Le ministère fédéral des Affaires économiques s'occupe de la formation acquise surtout dans les

- 1978. Depuis, de moins en moins de jeunes s'inscrivent à des stages de formation parce que les taux de natalité ont baissé.
- (20) L'entreprise et l'école de formation professionnelle dispensent la formation en collaboration.
- (21) II y a 220 à 225 métiers dont on peut faire l'apprentissage dans l'industrie et la durée moyenne de la formation est de 3 ans (au moins 2 ans et au plus 4 ans).
- (22) Un contrat est conclu entre l'entreprise, l'apprenti et ses parents.
- (23) Les apprentis touchent un salaire égal au cinquième de celui d'un travailleur qualifié. À la fin de la formation, il augmente pour atteindre les 2/3 de ce salaire. La rémunération versée au cours du stage peut être inférieure au salaire minimum. La majorité des apprentis vivent chez leurs parents.
- (24) Les apprentis reçoivent des indemnités de déplacement et passent une journée par semaine à l'école et 4 jours au travail. Ceux qui vivent dans les régions rurales fréquentent l'école pendant 2 mois et travaillent pendant 9 mois (avec 1 mois de vacances).
- (25) Pour relever le niveau d'instruction, les syndicats veulent que les apprentis fréquentent l'école 2 jours par semaine sans que le salaire qu'ils touchent ne diminue.
- (26) La Chambre de commerce estime que le milieu de travail permet d'apprendre par la pratique et de développer sa sociabilité, ce qui est important, et il donne de meilleurs résultats que l'enseignement de classe.
- (27) Le programme d'études de l'enseignement combiné à une formation dans l'industrie est réduit au minimum et est établi par le ministère fédéral des Affaires économiques. Les entreprises doivent se conformer à la loi et aux règlements sur la formation professionnelle qui énoncent les lignes directrices concernant les normes de formation (comme en Allemagne).
- (28) Le programme d'études des écoles de formation professionnelle est établi par le ministère fédéral de l'Éducation. Les partenaires sociaux peuvent se prononcer sur sa teneur.
- (29) Ces deux programmes d'études sont les mêmes partout en Autriche.

- (10) Les associations d'employeurs, les syndicats ouvriers et les chambres de commerce proposent des modifications à apporter à la formation ou en précisent les besoins.
- (11) Les règlements et les lignes directrices en matière de formation sont établis en collaboration avec les syndicats et les entreprises, et tous les programmes de formation professionnelle doivent s'y conformer.
- (12) Avant de les modifier de saçon sortenaires d'intenses négociations avec tous les partenaires sociaux doivent être engagées, et il saut parsois compter cinq ans.
- (13) On peut toutesois mettre à l'essai les modifications proposées en organisant des projets pilotes permettant de déterminer les aspects à éliminer et ceux qu'il convient de conserver. En procédant de cette saçon, on peut ramener le délai de modification à un an ou un an et demi.
- (14) Les programmes d'études des écoles de formation à temps partiel sont établis par les pouvoirs publics.
- (15) La formation offerte dans le cadre d'un programme d'enseignement combiné à une formation dans l'industrie prévoit quatre jours de formation sur le tas et une journée de cours.
- (16) Les prévisions concernant la situation du marché du travail ne sont d'aucune utilité. Il est nécessaire d'avoir des compétences de base polyvalentes dans une économie en évolution.
- (17) Les jeunes âgés de 15 à 18 ans suivent des stages de formation dans une proportion de 45%; les autres fréquentent les écoles de formation professionnelle ou suivent des études secondaires générales.
- (18) Les dix métiers où il y a le plus de stagiaires sont les suivants: marchand détaillant, mécanicien d'automobile, cuisinier, menuisier, serveur, commis de bureau, coiffeur, électricien, ajusteur et maçon. Il y a 14 métiers qui regroupent environ 67% de tous les nouveaux stagiaires. Les jeunes femmes, qui représentent le tiers des stagiaires, reçoivent surtout une formation dans des métiers, traditionnellement réservés aux femmes.
- (19) Le taux de natalité de l'Autriche a été en hausse entre 1960 et 1963. C'est pourquoi le nombre de nouveaux stagiaires a été important entre 1975 et

- (2) L'administration de la formation par la Chambre de commerce est régie par la Loi de 1968 sur la formation fédérale.
- (3) Le système d'enseignement oblige les jeunes à fréquenter l'école pendant neuf ans, jusqu'à l'âge de l'S ans
- (4) A l'âge de 14 ans, les élèves ont les choix suivants:
- (i) fréquenter l'école secondaire, que ce soit en vue d'une formation générale ou profession-nelle, pour poursuivre des études menant au baccalauréat et pouvant donner accès à l'université;
- (ii) fréquenter une école de formation pour acquérir des compétences équivalentes à celles que permet d'acquérir le programme d'enseignement combiné à une formation dans l'industrie;
- (iii) suivre un cours préparatoire d'un an donnant accès à la formation professionnelle offerte par le système de formation en alternance.
- (5) Le programme d'étude des écoles de formation professionnelle supérieure est assez complet pour permettre aux diplômés d'être admissibles à l'université. Le système est différent de celui de l'Allemagne où les diplômés des écoles techniques ne satisfont pas aux conditions d'admission des universités.
- (6) Les étudiants de 10 à 24 ans ont le choix entre deux programmes d'études, un programme général ou technique, et ils peuvent passer de l'un à l'autre parce que les cours de base sont les mêmes (mathématiques, langues étrangères, allemand). Il y a trois niveaux d'études pour ceux qui choisissent le programme technique (Hauptschule).
- (7) Les milieux d'affaires estiment que les étudiants des niveaux supérieurs sont en quelque sorte négligés par rapport aux étudiants des niveaux inférieurs.
- (8) La Chambre de commerce économique fédérale cherche à stimuler les étudiants des niveaux supérieurs, surtout ceux des universités.
- (9) La Chambre de commerce se charge de faire connaître aux pouvoirs publics (gouvernements fédéral et provinciaux) l'opinion des milieux d'affaires.

- (8) Les régions défavorisées ne croient pas qu'il faille mettre sur pied des politiques favorisant la mobilité.
- (9) La croissance de l'Ontario ne peut être accélérée sans créer des problèmes d'inflation. Pour les éviter, il faudrait élaborer une politique industrielle de concert avec les partenaires du secteur social.
- (10) Même si la Commission de lutte contre l'inflation a réussi dans sa tâche, elle a détourné les antreprises de ce qu'elles savent le mieux faire, c'est-à-dire gérer et produire. Elles se sont alors attaquées à l'inflation aux dépens de la productivité.
- (11) Envisagé sous l'aspect local, la question de l'emploi ne suscitera plus autant de problèmes bureaucratiques souvent liés à une intervention directe.
- (12) L'entreprise réagira si le climat économique lui est véritablement favorable; les multinationales ne manqueront pas de s'installer là où elles peuvent rationaliser leurs dépenses.
- (13) Les multinationales seraient attirées vers des régions à faible taux de chômage et à forte productivité si le Canada pouvait leur offrir de telles conditions.
- (14) Dans bien des domaines, le Canada jouit d'avantages comparables à ceux des États-Unis. Nous n'avons pas mis au point notre propre technologie dans ces secteurs, à cause du fait que des étrangers sont les propriétaires de nos fabriques.
- (15) Par exemple, il a fallu vingt ans au Japon pour mettre au point des produits de l'automobile destinés au marché nord-américain. Nous n'avons pas développé nos marchés de façon à pouvoir écouler des automobiles, par exemple, dans des pays comme le Japon, les Antilles, la Grande-Bretagne, Hong Kong,

### Entrevue avec le docteur Georg Piskaty Chambre de commerce économique fédérale Vienne, Autriche

Le 2 février 1987

(1) La Chambre de commerce économique fédérale est un organisme autonome régi par des règlements. Les entrepreneurs autrichiens doivent en faire partie aux termes de la loi.

(57) Il faut trouver des instruments propres à chaque région pour régler les problèmes de productivité et de disparité régionale (Weldon, par. 4).

Entrevue avec M. Doug Peters Vice-président Banque Toronto Dominion Toronto Le 11 juillet 1986

- (1) Au cours des années 50 et 60, décennies marquées par une forte croissance, ce sont surtout les dépenses gouvernementales qui ont fait avancer l'économie, contribuant ainsi à la réalisation de projets comme l'autoroute transcanadienne, la construction d'un grand nombre de nos universités, etc.
- (2) Ces projets, qui avaient l'appui financier du gouvernement fédéral, étaient confiés aux provinces.
- (3) Il importe au plus haut point de constater qu'à l'heure actuelle, ce sont surtout les projets énergétiques dans le domaine hydro-électrique, par exemple, où le gouvernement fédéral investit le plus. Par conséquent, les entreprises commerciales n'ont pas accru leurs mises de fonds.
- (4) Par contre, si, pour réduire le déficit, le gouvernement se retirait du marché financier, le secteur commercial pourrait accroître ses dépenses, ce qui créerait néanmoins des problèmes d'ajustement au regard de la balance des paiements, etc.
- (5) Nous pourrions aussi nous orienter vers une politique monétariste, sans toutefois oublier que des taux d'intérêt réduits doivent s'accompagner d'un taux de change à l'avenant. Les États-Unis autoriseraient-ils une réduction de ce taux? De telles politiques inciteraient à dépenser davantage. Il faudrait effectuer ces dépenses en tenant compte de leur incidence sur l'emploi.
- (6) Si nous songeons à créer des emplois qui présentent une utilité sociale, il ne faut pas oublier que ce sont les régions où le chômage n'existe presque ries, services pour les personnes âgées, etc.). Les problèmes régionaux sont cruciaux.
- (7) La mobilité devient importante. Pendant le boum qu'a connu l'Alberta, la migration des travailleurs s'est opérée très efficacement, mais leur retour n'a été ni rapide, ni efficace.

- (44) Des investissements dans le domaine des ressources naturelles ou humaines ou en capitaux sont effectués que s'il y a perspective de gain à long terme.
- (45) Il importe d'établir des politiques à long terme pour accroître la confiance et favoriser les investissements.
- (46) Les investisseurs étrangers veulent aussi avoir l'assurance que leur investissement est sûr à long terme.
- (47) Il faut convaincre les étrangers que le Canada est un pays à risque peu élevé dans l'éventualité de changements sur le plan des politiques.
- (48) Il faut pour cela qu'il y ait concertation entre le monde des affaires, les gouvernements et la maind'oeuvre de sorte qu'il y ait coordination des politiques.
- (49) Il faut s'assurer que les politiques provinciales ne soient pas en contradiction avec les politiques fédérales. Il est nécessaire d'atteindre un minimum de coopération pour soutenir la croissance et il est possible d'y parvenir grâce à un leadership national plus efficace démontrant la nécessité de certaines mesures.
- (50) Il y a ralentissement économique dans toutes les provinces, le taux de chômage y étant partout involontairement excessif.
- (51) La productivité laisse à désirer dans chaque province.
- (52) Les améliorations de la productivité sont anéanties à cause des systèmes de répartition, d'organisation et de gestion.
- (53) Les gouvernements fédéral et provinciaux doivent néanmoins collaborer pour établir les mesures nécessaires relatives aux recettes et dépenses du gouvernement, apportant une solution commune à ces problèmes.
- (54) Les questions de l'investissement des capitaux, du chômage et de la productivité doivent être réglées avant de se pencher sur tout autre problème.
- (55) Le problème de l'investissement est critique.
- (56) Ces solutions ont par le passé donné des bons résultats au Canada, mais les politiques macroéconomiques des États-Unis nous ont découragés de les appliquer.

- être créés à un rythme de 2 à 3 p. 100 pour atteindre le plein-emploi (chômage frictionnel et, dans une certaine mesure, structurel).
- (31) Au cours de la période de croissance rapide de l'après-guerre au Canada, des changements structurels révolutionnaires ont eu lieu dans l'économie en très peu de temps (1944 à 1958).
- (32) Au cours de cette période, il y a eu revirement économique, le secteur secondaire prenant de l'expansion aux dépens du secteur agricole.
- (33) Nous parlons maintenant de la formation de la main-d'oeuvre pour répondre aux changements de structure.
- (34) Des changements au sein de la main-d'oeuvre ont marqué la période d'après-guerre au Canada. À cette époque, les travailleurs étaient peu qualifiés, alors que maintenant ils sont très instruits et hautement qualifiés.
- (35) Selon les statistiques disponibles, la proportion de travailleurs qualifiés au Canada est énormément supérieure à celle du Japon.
- (36) Au Japon, 28 p. 100 de la population occupent le même emploi pour la vie, pratiquement la même proportion qu'au Canada.
- (37) Les changements structurels et technologiques qui ont lieu au Canada ne sont pas d'une telle ampleur que la main-d'oeuvre ne peut s'y adapter facilement.
- (38) La plupart des nouvelles techniques n'exigent pas de longues périodes de formation.
- (39) Une croissance soutenue et stable permettra de créer des emplois.
- (40) Nous n'avons pas réussi à réduire considérablement le chômage ces dix dernières années en raison d'une croissance sporadique et étant donné une accumulation considérable de travailleurs dans le secteur industriel lorsque l'économie flanche.
- (41) Pour soutenir la croissance, il faut augmenter l'utilisation de la main-d'oeuvre.
- (42) Une croissance soutenue n'est possible qu'avec la mise en place de stimulants fiscaux favorisant les investissements canadiens.
- (43) Pourquoi les entrepreneurs canadiens n'empruntent-ils pas pour investir?

- (17) Pourquoi ne pas se joindre aux Etats-Unis pour accroître notre poids politique et en même temps réduire les frais de transport?
- (18) Un accord de libre-échange ne se traduira que par la ratification d'ententes existantes permettant d'ouvrir des marchés pour des industries maintenant établies au Canada.
- (19) Avec le libre-échange les Canadiens continueront à modifier les pièces d'équipement américain pour qu'elles soient mieux adaptées à l'environnement canadien.
- (20) Étant donné la similarité du Canada à la partie nord des États-Unis, le libre-échange sera-t-il néfaste pour le Canada comme le système du marché libre aux États-Unis l'a été pour ces états?
- (21) Les pays de la CEE ont été confrontés aux mêmes problèmes de mobilité de la main-d'oeuvre.
- (22) En Amérique du Nord, le libre-échange de la main-d'oeuvre va entraîner la diminution de nos ressources humaines hautement qualifiées et porter atteinte à notre croissance économique.
- (23) Nous avons en fait un avantage relatif sur les États-Unis dans le domaine de la production de procédés agricoles, de pétrole et de gaz.
- (24) Nous n'avons pas tiré partie de ces avantages.
- (25) Il faut tenir pour acquis que les techniques vont s'améliorer de façon à rendre financièrement possible l'exploitation des sables bitumineux et que les ressources pétrolières mondiales vont éventuellement diminuer.
- (26) Cela ne se traduira pas par des emplois, mais par de la richesse.
- (27) Il faudrait compter sur les services sociaux pour la création d'emplois.
- (28) À l'heure actuelle toutefois, l'intervention
- gouvernementale est frappé d'anathème, plus particulièrement par le monde des affaires.
- (29) Le monde des affaires ne se rend pas compte qu'il a aussi aceru exagérément son personnel. Lorsque les choses vont moins bien, le personnel est réduit.
- (30) En assurant la croissance économique, à savoir l'augmentation suffisante de la production nationale sur une longue période, des emplois peuvent

- domaine des affaires, des soins de santé, de l'éducation et du transport. On a investi de façon disproportion, créant l'impression que nous sommes dominés par les capitaux étrangers. C'est pourquoi a eu lieu une fuite ou une diminution des capitaux étrangers investis au Canada.
- (6) La différence entre l'Autriche, la Suède et le Canada est l'infrastructure qui, au Canada, a été établie par des capitaux étrangers. Nous devons la préserver.
- (7) Étant donné son envergure, cette infrastructure ne peut être préservée uniquement à l'aide de capitaux canadiens.
- (8) L'insuffisance des investissements de capitaux au Canada ces quinze dernières années explique notre baisse de productivité.
- (9) Les investisseurs assortissent les profits à long terme au degré de risque; la stabilité politique canadienne est attrayante à long terme, alors que la nationalisation est menaçante.
- (10) Pourquoi les Canadiens se sont-ils autant fié à l'ingéniosité et aux capitaux étrangers?
- (11) En grande partie en raison des liens entre les industries canadiennes et américaines.
- dien s'explique en grande partie par le fait que les États-Unis ont été en mesure de pénétrer le marché canadien, étant donné un coût de production unitaire inférieur (en raison d'une plus grande expérience, d'économies d'échelle, de mise en marché de recherche, etc.).
- (13) On estime généralement que les entreprises canadiennes ne peuvent faire concurrence aux entreprises américaines.
- (14) Dans le contexte nord-américain, les liens entre les industries américaines et canadiennes sont importants.
- (15) Canadair, par exemple, obtient un grand nombre de ses pièces des États-Unis étant donné les liens permanents qu'elle a établis avec l'industrie américaine sans se soucier de trouver des solutions de rechange.
- (16) Cette interdépendance porte atteinte à l'esprit d'innovation des entrepreneurs canadiens.

- (15) On s'objectera que le remplacement du système actuel enlèvera aux femmes leurs chèques d'allocations familiales. On se fait dire que même dans des familles aisées il y a quelques femmes qui n'ont aucun autre revenu que les allocations familiales. Aux États-Unis seulement 10% des familles sont «traditionnelles» papa au travail, maman à la maison s'occupant des enfants. Le pourcentage au Canada ne doit pas être beaucoup plus élevé. Ne fabriquons pas une politique pour l'avenir en nous figeant dans le passé.
- (16) Il y a un pourcentage considérable de chômeurs et d'assistés sociaux qui voudraient et pourraient travailler. C'est pourquoi un programme de travaux publics est envisageable.
- (17) Les structures sont en place. Il y a des programmes opérés déjà par le bénévolat, sur une petite échelle.
- (18) En utilisant les programmes en place et en leur affectant davantage de crédits, on pourrait obtenir des résultats hautement désirables. Ceci nous éviterait de créer une grande bureaucratie. Nous mettrions le programme entre les mains d'une gestion locale qui connaîtrait les besoins locaux.

#### Entrevue avec Steven G. Peitchinis Département des sciences économiques Université de Calgary Le 3 février 1986

- (1) La production nationale doit augmenter suffisamment pour maintenir le système de production et le renouveler. Elle doit aussi assurer, aux fins de la production, un niveau de vie convenable à ceux qui ne participent pas à l'activité économique quantifiée.
- (2) En Grèce, à l'époque de Socrate, la proportion de la production nationale affectée aux activités culturelles était bien supérieure à la nôtre.
- (3) En assurant la croissance économique, nous pouvons maintenir le plein emploi.
- (4) Point de vue autrichien: le plein emploi crée la richesse. Point de vue néo-classique: la richesse crée l'emploi.
- (δ) Au Canada, les investissements laissent à désirer en raison de la fuite de capitaux étrangers: nous n'avons pas invité les étrangers à investir dans le

- nous? Le recensement de 1961 révéla que 62% des Québécois n'avaient que leurs sixième année d'école. Ces gens mal éduqués font toujours partie de notre force ouvrière; ils constituent une barrière au dévelopment de nouvelles technologies.
- (8) Les exportations ne nous donnent pas une augmentation nette des emplois, mais elles stimulent l'économie.
- (9) II y a deux sortes d'investissements, ceux conçus pour moderniser la production et ceux qui augmentent la capacité productive. Si nous sommes concurrentiels sur le marché international dans la production d'une certaine denrée, nous embaucherons des gens pour accroître notre capacité et notre production.
- (10) Un système de revenu annuel garanti pourrait être lancé par l'entremise d'un projet pilote n'impliquant que le fédéral et une ou deux provinces. Si l'expérience s'avérait probante, les autres provinces s'impliqueraient.
- (11) II y a moins de sans-emploi qu'on ne croit. Nous devrions donc réduire le taux d'imposition marginal qui s'applique à ce que peuvent gagner les chômeurs et les assistés sociaux en plus de leurs allocations. Il faudrait, aussi, instaurer des mesures efficaces pour attraper les fraudeurs. Tout ceci établirait un climat de confiance envers les intentions du gouvernement.
- (12) L'idéal serait de remplacer par un seul systèmes aystème de revenu annuel garanti tous les systèmes d'aide gouvernementale aux particuliers y compris chômage et allocations de bien-être social. Il faut qu'il y ait un seuil au-dessous duquel on ne paye pas d'impôt du tout et on reçoit le revenu annuel garanti; et au-dessus de ce seuil on paye des impôts et on ne reçoit la revenu annuel garanti; reçoit aucune side gouvernementale.
- (13) Ceci, au fait, abolirait l'universalité. Ceux qui n'en auront vraiment pas besoin ne recevront aucune aide du gouvernement, qu'ils soient des enfants, des travailleurs adultes ou des retraités.
- (14) Ce serait plus juste et moins coûteux que le système actuel, si les fraudeurs sont dépistés énergiquement. Quand nous étions au pouvoir, nous avions trouvé que 25% à 30% des bénéficiaires d'aide gouvernementale fraudaient «et pourtant on se targuait d'être des sociaux-démocrates.»

- (10) Les subventions salariales peuvent être des mesures incitatives utiles, en particulier lorsqu'elles permettent d'assurer un revenu annuel garanti aux salariés moins nantis.
- (11) Les programmes d'emploi peuvent être temporairement utiles à certains groupes.
- (12) Les universités n'offrent plus de formation parce que le système des mesures incitatives est tel qu'il empêche le recrutement de nouveaux profes-
- (13) La situation démographique fait que le créneau commercial ne laisse plus de place aux jeunes: le tiers des universités devrait logiquement disparaître pour tenir compte de la baisse de 30 p. 100 du nombre d'étudiants.

#### Entrevue avec Jacques Parizeau École des Hautes études commerciales Montréal Le 18 novembre 1986

- (1) Shawinigan est un bon exemple des échecs de notre système de formation: suite à la monopolisation, de la formation par le ministère de l'Éducation, l'entreprise privée n'avait ni intérêt ni mobile à faire de la formation.
- (2) Par conséquent, un nombre d'écoles techniques ont fermé et Shawinigan a connu le déclin. Sa main-d'oeuvre perdit sa compétitivité.
- (3) II y a un besoin urgent d'améliorer la formation. Le secteur public ne connaît pas les besoins et public n'est pas capable de déterminer quels sont les besoins en formation et ne peut donc pas les satisfâire.
- (4) Ceci est tout à fait naturel étant donné le manque de liaison entre le gouvernement et le secteur privé.
- (5) Compte tenu de l'écart entre les habiletés actuelles des travailleurs et celles dont le marché a besoin, plusieurs entreprises ont mis sur pied leurs propres centres de formation (par exemple Hewitt).
- (6) Il est néanmoins impossible de prédire quels emplois ou quelles habiletés seront nécessaires dans l'avenir; seul le marché peut donner la réponse.
- (7) Pourquoi avons-nous importé la technologie des pays comme la Suisse, qui a moins de ressources que

- (58) Les entreprises sont incitées à offrir plus de formation pour les motifs suivants:
- a) reconnaissance de la valeur de la formation pour l'entreprise;
- b) avantages fiscaux;
- c) négociation collective.

# Entrevue avec Gilles Paquet Doyen de la faculté d'administration des affaires Université d'Ottawa Le 1e août 1986

- (1) Tout le monde voudrait accéder au plus grand bien-être possible.
- (2) Les exportations, les subventions aux entreprises ou le régime d'imposition ne vont pas résoudre le problème du chômage.
- (3) Il est essentiel de reconnaître la balkanisation du marché du travail lorsqu'on étudie les diverses façons d'aborder le problème du chômage.
- (4) En fait, nous devons envisager plusieurs politiques, plutôt qu'une, qui tiennent compte de l'âge, de la langue maternelle, du lieu de résidence, etc., des groupes cibles.
- (5) L'Allemagne et le Japon ont connu une croissance extraordinaire parce que la Seconde Guerre mondiale a balayé la rigidité de leurs institutions. Leur nouveau départ leur a permis d'obtenir d'excellents résultats économiques.
- (6) Comment pouvons-nous être certains que dans une petite économie ouverte, nous pouvons vivre tout en sachant que nous dépendons des marchés internationaux et que notre économie est morcelée en raison de barrières internes au commerce?
- (7) Du point de vue actuel de l'économie axée sur l'offre, une bonne part du chômage est attribuable au manque de souplesse de notre économie.
- (8) Il faut donc aborder le problème en tenant compte des besoins en matière d'enseignement ainsi que des besoins régionaux et sociaux. Une politique d'ensemble ne donnera pas de résultats, en raison du caractère morcelé du marché du travail.
- (9) Certaines données peuvent nous permettre de repérer les secteurs nécessitant un plan d'action particulier.

- mauvais employé dans la mesure où les entreprises feront leur propre évaluation.
- (50) En Nouvelle-Zélande, on prend actuellement diverses initiatives en éducation, qui mettent l'accent sur l'étude expérimentale et autodirigée, l'enseignant servant alors de personne-ressource.
- (51) Les aptitudes à la socialisation sont acquises par la formation en cours d'emploi et le travail. L'intériorisation de la responsabilité permet à la personne de s'adapter à des circonstances changeantes.
- (52) Même si la formation peut être perçue comme de l'instruction, c'est de plus en plus un processus qui permet aux personnes d'apprendre ce qu'il leur faut et ensuite de l'appliquer. La capacité de se critiquer, d'apprendre et de s'adapter est cruciale.
- (53) Les implications de cela pour la formation et l'enseignement primaires sont énormes mais il n'en est pas fait beaucoup de cas.
- (54) Les stratégies sont très différentes, en pratique, selon qu'il s'agit de mesures à court terme pour alléger le chômage ou de programmes à long terme destinés à former en vue d'emploi. Il est possible de trouver des moyens innovateurs de combiner les deux. Certains pays recherchent un nouvel équilibre permettant d'accorder relativement plus d'importance à l'emploi.
- (55) Lorsqu'on examine ce que font d'autres pays, il est important de considérer le transfert de principes, non pas de systèmes. Les principes qui ont du succès semblent être ceux qui mettent l'accent sur des compétences affectives et comportementales permetant une meilleure application des compétences compétences affectives et comportementales permetant une meilleure application des compétences cognitives et techniques.
- (56) La Suède cherche constamment à accroître les compétences de sa main-d'oeuvre et consacre un plus fort pourcentage de son PIB à la formation récurrente que n'importe quel autre pays. On y procède également à l'introduction de méthodes décentralisées de gestion par objectifs plutôt que par autorisation.
- (57) La Finlande augmentera les dépenses du gouvernement pour la formation de 15% par année pendant cinq ans. La politique d'éducation et de formation est un élément vital de la stratégie globale.

- (39) La déréglementation du marché du travail est un acte de foi car nous n'en connaissons pas les répercussions.
- (40) La responsabilité du financement de la formation est partiagée par les entreprises, les gouvernements et les particuliers. La part de chacun est déterminée au niveau politique.
- (41) Les formules techniques n'ont pas eu de succès; les subventions et prêts aux particuliers sont en régression et le gouvernement réduit les dépenses publiques. Les entreprises réduisent aussi leurs dépenses.
- (42) Beaucoup d'entreprises soutiennent qu'on met beaucoup trop l'accent sur le rôle du secteur privé dans la formation, que le gouvernement devrait y pourvoir et payer. Les gouvernements soutiennent le contraire.
- (43) L'initiative massive de formation (comme en Allemagne et en Autriche) retire de grands nombres de personnes de la population active: chaque année, la formation réduit la population active d'environ 2,5%.
- (44) Même si les syndicats font valoir que les stagiaires sont peu rémunérés et constituent une main-d'oeuvre à bon compte, ces derniers passent deux jours par semaine à l'école, à ne pas travailler, de sorte que le salaire horaire est plus élevé qu'il semble l'être.
- (45) En Allemagne, les entreprises peuvent déduire les frais de formation de leur revenu brut. La plupart des pays permettent quelque déduction.
- (46) En Allemagne, on estime que le travail fourni par un apprenti représente environ le quart de la valeur du coût de sa formation par l'entreprise.
- (47) La formation la plus efficace semble être celle qui est axée sur l'objectif global de l'entreprise et qui, partant, fait participer le personnel à la prise de décision.
- (48) Même si le Japon et beaucoup d'autres pays mettent l'accent sur la productivité comme raison de la formation, on insiste sur l'efficacité dans quelques entreprises innovatrices.
- (49) Il y a une tendance à vouloir évaluer la compétence à l'aide de normes absolues. Cela pourrait permettre de réduire le coût de la sélection du

- variables. Le domaine de la solution de problèmes, entre autres, peut être grandement amélioré par l'utilisation de la technologie.
- (28) La formation peut être assurée par le gouvernement, les entreprises ou les particuliers.
- (29) Bien que chaque personne ait le droit et la responsabilité de décider quel type de formation elle désire, celle-ci ne répond pas toujours facilement aux intérêts des entreprises et de l'économie.
- (30) Par ailleurs, si les entreprises avaient plus de responsabilités, il faudrait songer à planifier les besoins à plus long terme.
- (31) Les entreprises ont moins investi que le gouvernement dans le domaine de la formation professionnelle. Cet état de choses pourrait s'expliquer par le fait que:
- a) le gouvernement s'est toujours attaché à la formation;
- b) les entreprises ne voient pas les avantages de la formation et du perfectionnement.
- (32) Les attitudes sont toutefois en train de changer. Les entreprises sont de plus en plus conscientes que si elles forment leurs employés ceux-ci vont, selon toute vraisemblance, travailler plus longtemps pour elles et leur permettre ainsi de rentabiliser les fonds et les efforts investis.
- (33) La méthode de réduction rapide du chômage a ses limites. Une stratégie à long terme est plus efficace.
- (34) Les distinctions entre les secteurs de la fabrication et des services s'estompent.
- (35) Étant donné la restructuration à long terme, un des secteurs (la fabrication) possède un surplus de ressources qui sont utilisées dans l'autre (les services).
- (36) Le secteur des services accuse la plus forte croissance, mais celui de la fabrication demeure le premier moteur de la croissance économique.
- (37) Les entreprises qui font des plans à long terme en vue de créer de nouveaux produits, de nouveaux marchés et de se diversifier, sont celles qui peuvent susciter la croissance.
- (38) En Europe, le chômage est plus élevé et plus persistant étant donné la structure syndicale et le plus grand nombre d'adhérents.

- (16) Accroître de cette façon les débouchés permet de mieux combattre le chômage.
- Création d'emplois (17) Il y a toujours u
- (17) Il y a toujours un danger à vouloir créer des emplois «artificiels» pour lesquels il n'existe aucune «demande» sur le marché.
- (18) Ces nouveaux emplois sont habituellement temporaires, peu rémunérés, exigent peu de compétences, mais utilisent les fonds publics à des fins privées.
- (19) La valeur sociale de ces emplois est souvent négligée.
- (20) Il faut se demander, en général, quel type de stratégie en matière de formation est fondamentalement nécessaire. Il est nécessaire d'établir une infrastructure solide au départ.
- (21) Au Canada, les gouvernements fédéraux ont pris trop d'engagements au regard de la formation. Les politiques se font par réaction plutôt que par anticipation.
- (22) L'Allemagne et la Suède, par contre, ont adopté des stratégies nationales prévoyant la formation de plus de gens qu'il n'en faut.
- (23) La solution de problèmes et le travail d'équipe sont des éléments essentiels de tout programme d'éducation et de formation et devraient être enseignés dès l'école primaire.
- (24) Le mécanisme d'évolution des approches n'a pas été suffisamment étudié.
- (25) Il faut identifier les technologies importantes:
- a) matériaux
- b) production et conservation d'énergie
- c) biochimie et génétique
- d) traitement de l'information

Nul doute que les nouvelles technologies ont amélioré la qualité de vie. On doit pouvoir contrôler la technologie et reconnaître ses conséquences possibles.

- (26) La technologie du traitement de l'information est une mode sans utilité intrinsèque, hormis celle d'aider dans le développement d'autres technologies.
- (27) L'application de la technologie dans le domaine de l'éducation comporte énormément de

à appliquer de nouvelles compétences (facultés cognitives).

- (8) L'organisation du travail est en mutation. La nouvelle structure hiérarchique comporte quatre niveaux principaux: le niveau inférieur où sont combinés formation et travail et le niveau de «gestion» où les travailleurs à chaque niveau suivant jouent les rôles de facilitateur et de conseiller.
- (9) La communication, le travail d'équipe et l'acheminement de l'information, entre autres, revêtent plus d'importance. Les Japonais ont raffiné cette approche.
- (10) Le chômage a des coûts:
- a) Coûts humains: données insuffisantes mais coûts bien reconnus.
- b) Perte de la capacité de production: la perte d'entreprises dans un pays est cruciale, car il faut beaucoup de temps pour créer de nouvelles entreprises rentables.
- (11) L'éducation influe sur la répartition des coûts sociaux dans la population.
- (12) On s'est surtout attaché à réduire le chômage chez les jeunes de 16 à 18 ans. Ces efforts ont permis de modifier la répartition du chômage, mais non pas d'en réduire le niveau. Sur le plan politique, ces mesures se justifient même si elles ne donnent pas nécessairement des résultats.
- (13) On s'est également attaché aux lacunes de l'économie et au rôle que peut jouer l'éducation pour favoriser la croissance économique et la création d'emplois.
- (14) Certains pays ont également mis l'accent sur les femmes, les travailleurs étrangers et les chômeurs endémiques, c'est-à-dire, sur les personnes et non sur la perte de capacité.
- national, à avoir recours à la formation pour faciliter les promotions de sorte que les postes vacants au bas de l'échelle constituent des débouchés pour les jeunes. Bien que le nombre d'emplois créés ne soit pas encore suffissant, la productivité a augmenté. La formation permet de retirer un grand nombre de travailleurs du marché du travail, faisant par conséquent baisser le chômage, et d'accroître le nombre de travailleurs du chômage, et d'accroître le nombre de travailleurs formation pour améliorer le rendement.

- Entrevue avec des représentants de l'Organisation de coopération et de développement économiques Le 2 juillet 1986; le 8 août 1986; le 5 septembre 1986; le 8 septembre 1986; le 26 janvier 1987
- (1) Des recherches effectuées par l'OCDE au cours des années 1960 semblent démontrer que l'éducation peut conduire à la croissance économique. Cette conclusion s'est toutefois révélée trop théorique.
- (2) A l'heure actuelle, le problème consiste à déterminer l'effet de l'éducation sur:
- a) le rendement réel, en vue d'améliorer la concurrence aux niveaux national et international;
- b) le développement économique à long terme;
- c) la réduction du chômage et l'augmentation de l'emploi.
- (3) L'éducation ne peut directement réduire le chômage. Toute politique en ce sens est vouée à l'échec, entraîne le gaspillage des ressources, crée de fausses attentes et jette le discrédit sur une pareille initiative.
- (4) Le secteur de l'éducation s'adapte beaucoup plus lentement que le marché du travail.
- (5) Il ne faut pas se demander quelles mesures prendre au sein d'une entreprise pour améliorer le rendement, mais plutôt quel genre de personnes, quels types de connaissances sont nécessaires pour obtenir les résultats désirés.
- (6) Corollaires:
- a) la formation pour faire face aux imprévus
- b) formation dans des domaines exigeant des compétences particulières
- c) tormation en équipes
- Il est impossible de prédire quelles compétences seront nécessaires dans l'avenir mais il est possible de prévoir le genre de personnes dont on aura besoin.
- (7) Il faut mettre l'accent sur la formation plutôt que sur les compétences. Cette attitude est contraire aux stratégies du marché du travail qui ne favorisent pas l'aptitude à reconnaître de nouvelles situations et

- (56) Les techniques de formation au Canada peuvent différer des techniques européennes.
- (57) Le marché devrait déterminer ces techniques. La politique peut simplement réduire les obstacles à la formation et aux investissements en capital humain.
- (58) Nous devons décider si nous voulons appuyer le processus où tolérer des cycles et des délais prolon-gés.
- (59) Ce qu'il faut, c'est une formation générale en mathématiques, en sciences, en langues, permettant à chacun de faire face aux problèmes qui se posent à tous les niveaux.
- (60) Les maisons d'éducation doivent se rendre compte des avantages qu'offre la télévision.
- (61) Les diplômés ès arts sont recherchés aujourd'hui, car ils savent réfléchir sensément et exposer leurs idées.
- (62) Le but de l'éducation doit être nettement établi de sorte que nul ne soit victime de modes passagères et nigaudes.
- (63) L'expérience acquise en milieu de travail contribue en somme au choix d'une carrière.
- (64) Il faut multiplier les programmes où alternent des périodes d'études et de travail pour faciliter le choix d'une carrière.
- (65) Le public doit disposer d'informations plus générales que celles qu'on lui a toujours données jusqu'ici.
- (66) Le rôle de l'assurance-chômage doit être revu. On pourrait l'utiliser comme moyen d'expérimentation dans la population active. Nous devrions améliorer cet aspect et favoriser l'essai de carrières. Il faudrait décloisonner l'école et le milieu de travail.
- (67) L'éducation deviendra un processus à long terme qui sera suivi d'un recyclage continu, après l'âge de 25 ans.
- (68) On continue de manifester un intérêt très vif pour l'éducation des adultes et l'éducation liée à l'emploi.

- (43) Nombre de prédictions faites dans le passé au sujet du manque de travail se fondaient sur l'hypothèse d'une demande constante de biens qui seraient produits par un plus petit nombre de travailleurs en raison d'une productivité accrue. Toutefois, la demande augmente.
- (44) La productivité de la main-d'oeuvre laisse à désirer, même si la technologie s'améliore.
- (45) La technologie est censée accroître la productivité.
- (46) Un grand nombre d'emplois seront créés dans les secteurs faiblement rémunérés où la concurrence étrangère n'entre pas en jeu. Il nous faut observer le secteur manufacturier où les emplois semblent diminuer. En fait, on assiste tout simplement à un déplacement de fonctions au sein d'une même industrie. Certaines d'entre elles sont très rémunérées et on les retrouve dans des secteurs différents.
- (47) Les investissements ne ralentissent pas partout, mais une grosse partie en est consacrée à l'automation et à la technologie qui tombent vite en désuétude.
- (48) Il semble que, dans une large mesure, la bureautique n'engendre pas des produits vendables, mais qu'elle donne plutôt lieu à une explosion de la paperasserie.
- (49) Devrait-on, cependant, essayer de prévoir les réactions du marché? Est-ce le rôle de l'État?
- (50) L'ordinateur était censé économiser la maind'ocuvre, alors qu'il sert aujourd'hui à étendre le champs d'action individuel.
- (51) Les industries sont les mieux placées pour dispenser une formation, chacune dans son domaine.
- (52) Le rôle de l'État est de produire des projections de l'offre et de la demande.
- (53) Il faut donner aux travailleurs une formation de base et des aptitudes variées, la formation dans un domaine déterminé leur étant dispensée en cours d'emploi.
- (54) Les programmes d'apprentissage se développeront d'eux-mêmes à mesure que les secteurs des affaires et de l'industrie en percevront les avantages.
- (55) Les jeunes devront reconnaître qu'une période d'apprentissage faiblement rémunérée leur procurera, à long terme, des avantages.

- (31) Pourquoi la population des Maritimes n'estelle pas plus élevée? La population change, la famille et le travail également. Il conviendrait peut-être de faire des Maritimes une région de villégiature.
- (32) Les rajustements doivent être lents et progressifs, accompagnés d'un minimum d'intervention gouvernementale.
- (33) Il est souhaitable que les jeunes gens et ceux qui entrent sur le marché du travail s'engagent dans les secteurs en expansion. On veut artificiellement les inciter à rester chez eux dans une région désavantagée, mais aux prix de graves problèmes de réadaptation, plus tard.
- (34) Le coût de la vie dans la région doit être rajusté pour attirer les gens dans des régions désavantagées.
- (35) Il est avantageux d'avoir une politique simple qui remplacerait les programmes sociaux offerts actuellement. Un revenu annuel garanti serait donc assez attrayant.
- (36) RAG (un impôt sur le revenu négatif) peut-être un moyen de simplifier le régime et de réaliser l'équité.
- (37) Le bien-être social n'encourage pas les gens à travailler. Tout l'argent qu'ils pourraient gagner en supplément s'en va en impôts. Les personnes qui touchent des prestations de bien-être social n'ont donc aucun intérêt à travailler.
- (38) Il se peut que nous soyons tout simplement confrontés à une baisse cyclique de la demande.
- (39) Nous faut-il modifier le tythme du change-ment?
- (40) Y a-t-il des gens qui travaillent trop et qui estiment n'avoir pas beaucoup de choix?
- (41) On pourrait réduire la durée de travail, mais on se heurte alors à des empêchements comme le fait que certains avantages sociaux ne sont pas payés, proportionnellement aux travailleurs à temps partiel.
- (42) On a toujours affirmé que ce qui se passe aujourd'hui diffère énormément de ce qui s'est passé autrefois. Il est plus réaliste d'envisager les événements dans une perspective de continuité, où nous ressentons des répercussions à long terme des gains de productivité.

- (18) Ces régions seront finalement subventionnées, de sorte que les gens s'y installeront. L'effet sera, au bout du compte, le même que s'ils étaient subventionnés pour y rester.
- (19) Il ne faut pas entraver la mobilité.
- (20) Les provinces maritimes sont une région propice aux assairés, dotée d'une clientèle locale assaurée. On peut citer en exemple Boston et l'explosion de l'industrie informatique de pointe. (Mais il y a autour de Boston une soule d'universités).
- (21) Les moyens artificiels utilisés dans les Maritimes pour empêcher l'exode de population ont dissuadé les travailleurs de se mettre en quête de vrais emplois; par exemple, certains d'entre eux choisissent de travailler à temps partiel et touchent des prestations d'assurance-chômage le reste de l'année.
- (22) Des travailleurs du Grand Nord ont actuellement de l'ouvrage, mais il leur est souvent arrivé, par le passé, d'être supplantés par des travailleurs venus du Sud en avion. Aujourd'hui, il nous faut étudier le même cas qui se présente dans les Maritimes.
- (23) La politique salariale pourrait décourager les investissements dans les Maritimes.
- (24) Les Maritimes doivent offrir des avantages compensatoires, au niveau des ressources, des salaires, etc.
- (25) Le Japon après la Seconde Guerre mondiale n'a pas le même problème d'émigration que les Maritimes, c'est-à-dire que ses hommes d'affaires n'ont pas, comme ceux des Maritimes, quitté leur région pour jouir des conditions du marché plus favorables aux États-Unis ou en Ontario.
- (26) Le déplacement et les changements de population peuvent être des phénomènes normaux. Pourquoi le gouvernement devrait-il intervenir dans les décisions personnelles?
- (27) Le défi consiste à s'adapter aux changements qu'on souhaite apporter.
- (28) Le chômage élevé des Maritimes provient en partie des attentes de la population en fait de revenu, surtout dans l'industrie des pêches.
- (29) Tout changement dans la Loi sur l'assurance-chômage semble hausser le niveau du chômage.
- (30) L'assurance-chômage peut servir d'appoint au revenu.

- (6) L'Ontario étudie actuellement la question des heures supplémentaires et son incidence sur les mises à pied.
- (7) Il est prouvé que la durée moyenne de la semaine de travail a diminué et se situe maintenant à 40 heures. Si l'on tient compte des fêtes et autres congés, cette moyenne diminue encore.
- (8) Le travail à temps partiel peut entraîner une perte du pouvoir d'achat; mais les travailleurs à plein temps seront en mesure de profiter des prix moins élevés attribuables aux salaires inférieurs des travailleurs à temps partiel.
- (9) Les industries sidérurgiques du Canada et des États-Unis connaissent des tendances différentes, ce qui laisse supposer que les causes du chômage dans ce secteur peuvent varier d'un pays à l'autre.
- (10) Il existe des facteurs sectoriels.
- (11) Certaines industries s'installent à l'étranger pour profiter d'une main-d'oeuvre meilleur marché, mais cela n'entraîne peut-être pas une réduction générale de notre niveau de vie.
- (12) Nous exportons beaucoup d'emplois vers d'autres pays, mais nous importons davantage. Nous compensons pour les emplois exportés en achetant à meilleur prix des produits et des services importés au profit de tous les Canadiens, qui disposent ainsi de plus d'argent pour investir dans de nouvelles industries
- (13) Ce phénomène peut exiger le recyclage des travailleurs en vue de nouvelles industries.
- (14) Le défi à relever consiste à recycler les travailleurs ainsi déplacés, même si cette tâche est difficile.
- (15) Si cette réadaptation est trop pénible, le gouvernement fait face alors à des problèmes politiques.
- (16) Lorsqu'on garantit aux travailleurs une certaine compensation, on réduit d'autant leur résistance aux changements. Des changements progressifs, annoncés d'avance, et convergeant avec les forces du marché, sont plus faciles à accepter comme moyens de faciliter une transition inévitable.
- (17) La mobilité régionale signifie que les jeunes et les moins jeunes peuvent quitter certaines régions.

Entrevue avec Mike McCracken Informetrica Ottawa

Le 6 août 1986

- (1) En abordant la question du chômage, il faut tenir compte du nombre de Canadiens susceptibles d'être victimes du chômage.
- (2) Le chiffre de 10 p. 100 ne reflète pas la réalité, puisque 25 p. 100 des Canadiens sont touchés par le chômage (Statistique Canada).
- (3) Il est possible d'atteindre un taux de chômage de 4 p. 100.
- (4) La question clé consiste à orienter la population vers des occupations «plus productives».
- (5) En fait, le chômeur qui reçoit des prestations d'assurance-chômage travaille à se trouver un emploi.
- (6) L'emploi est le fondement de l'équité dans notre société.
- (7) Il y a de nombreux travaux que personne ne fait actuellement, dont notre société pourrait profiter. Il faut cependant une certaine volonté politique pour créer ces emplois.

Note: Voir également l'annexe C.

Le 9 avril 1986

Entrevue avec les professeurs Noah Meltz et Morley Université de Toronto

- (1) Juste au lendemain de la dernière récession on avait prédit que le taux de chômage se maintiendrait à plus de 10 p. 100.
- (2) Les derniers chilfres montrent que ce taux est aujourd'hui inférieur à 10 p. 100.
- (3) Même si l'on considère une période de quatre années, les politiques instaurées ont entraîné la baisse du chômage au dessous du taux qu'on avait prédit au creux de la récession.
- (4) Dans certains secteurs, et dans certaines villes, on a atteint le plein emploi (à Toronto par exemple). Un défi est donc posé au niveau régional.
- (5) Les travailleurs à plein temps qui voudraient travailler à temps partiel sont empêchés, de diverses manières (réduction de la rémunération, des avantages sociaux et de la sécurité d'emploi), de modifier volontairement leurs heures de travail.

- (8) En Allemagne, les jeunes sans formation sont en disparition; 90% ont une formation professionnelle (vocational training), même s'ils ont aussi fait des études universitaires.
- (9) De plus en plus, les jeunes se disent qu'il vaut mieux avoir une formation pratique qui peut mener vers la qualification plus haute. Il y a une augmentation du nombre des personnes qui vont plus loin que la formation initiale et qui poursuivent des études universitaires en conjonction avec un diplôme technique. Les jeunes s'aperçoivent qu'il faut utiliser ces chances de formation.
- (10) En France, il y a une contradiction entre la valeur du produit du métier et l'intérêt de l'ouvrier à faire ce métier. Il n'est plus très intéressant d'être un ouvrier spécialisé. Quelqu'un qui a fait l'université a une vie plus intéressante.
- (11) II y a un mouvement vers la prolongation de la scolarisation depuis la guerre.
- (12) Le système français exclut un retour vers la formation technique parce que les lycées veulent garder autant d'élèves que possible.
- (13) En Allemagne de l'Ouest, les industries ont la main-d'oeuvre hautement qualifiée et ont créé une réserve de professionnelle. Il n'y a pas assez de jeunes en apprentissage pour combattre les futurs problèmes démographiques.
- (14) Les ouvriers professionnels diminuent en Allemagne. En plus, il y a une crise dans l'industrie dui fransmet ses connaissances disparaît. Les industries ne forment plus assez de jeunes pour remplacer ces contremaîtres. Ils n'ont pas étudié le problème du point de vue démographique.
- (15) Il est possible de recycler les adultes. Il faut le faire sans rupture de milieu si possible. Il faut garder le contenu de la formation proche à l'expérience de travail.
- (16) Il ne faut pas réinstaller les adultes dans l'école. La proximité sociale est importante dans le cas du recyclage des adultes.

- (9) L'économie de l'Allemagne est orientée vers l'exportation et elle est tributaire d'une main-d'oeuvre active qualifiée.
- (10) Le mouvement syndical s'efforce principalement d'améliorer la vie au travail par la réduction du nombre d'heures de travail et par la sécurité d'emploi grâce à une meilleure formation professionnelle.
- (11) Le droit à l'éducation inclut le droit à une éducation plus poussée. Les mutations sociales et industrielles exigent une formation continue.

Entrevue avec le docteur Bernard Lutz Institut de recherches sociologiques Munich, Allemagne de l'Ouest Le 5 février 1987

- (1) Le problème de la qualification est celui de conceptualisation; il y a l'aspect «utilisation», qui fait partie de l'organisation du travail et l'aspect «production» qui traite du potentiel de chaque individu.
- (2) Les résultats d'une étude sur la division du travail et sur le niveau de rémunération en France et en Allemagne sont très indicatifs de ce problème.
- (3) En France, il y a une division du travail plus forte qu'en Allemagne; l'hiérarchie est plus rigide et la structure de l'emploi est plus lourde.
- (4) En Allemagne de l'Ouest, 45% des réparations sont faites sur place sur la propre initiative des ouvriers; la responsabilité de faire des réparations incombe aux contremaîtres, et non pas à l'ingénieur de service.
- (5) En France, même le contremaître n'a pas le droit de faire quoi que ce soit sans l'approbation de plusieurs niveaux. Par contre, les Français sont plus forts dans le domaine de l'entretien préventif.
- (6) Cette division du travail dépend de l'éducation initiale et de la formation. En France, l'éducation générale est forte; l'éducation spécifique est moins développée. L'école est très sélective. Les victimes du système scolaire sélectif entrent en formation pratique.
- (7) En Allemagne, la formation professionnelle a un poids plus grand; l'école est moins sélective qu'en France. Plus de personnes entrent en formation pratique pour créer une population active mieux formée. Il y a un niveau minimum de formation pour tout le monde.

retour à la concertation tripartite. tions. Rien ne laisse présager à l'heure actuelle un publique, a incité le syndicat à se retirer des négociation considérée comme un instrument de relations les syndicats professionnels et le recours à la consultasuite. L'antagonisme qui oppose le gouvernement et

#### Le 21 janvier 1987 Bonn, Allemagne de l'Ouest Fédération allemande des syndicats Entrevue avec Oliver Lübke

- ment, les syndicats et les employeurs. ont été institués après discussions entre le gouverneprofessionnelle (1969), des programmes de formation (1) Depuis l'adoption de la Loi sur la formation
- tribune pour la discussion de ces sujets. fédéral de formation professionnelle constitue la seule elles sont le principal outil d'émulation. L'Institut les sont une garantie d'emploi; pour les employeurs, (2) Pour les syndicats, les aptitudes professionnel-
- saire à cet égard. besoins en formation et de la réglementation nécesentre les employeurs et les syndicats au sujet des (3) Les discussions visent à parvenir à un accord
- des; les règlements ne sont que des normes minimales. peuvent, officieusement, ajouter de nouvelles aptitupeuvent durer jusqu'à cinq ans. Les employeurs mettre à jour les règlements concernant la formation (4) Les négociations en vue de modifier ou de
- trouver une place comme apprenti. formation professionnelle ne peuvent pas tous y moment, les jeunes qui voudraient obtenir une grand nombre de centres de formation; pour le (5) Les syndicats estiment qu'il faudrait un plus
- gouvernementales à l'éducation universitaire. nelle peut provenir de la réduction des subventions (6) L'intérêt à poursuivre la formation profession-
- de la demande précise du marché. ainsi parce que cette formation est donnée au mépris un emploi, sitôt terminée leur formation. Il en est leurs nouvellement formés n'arrivent pas à se trouver (7) Dans bien des métiers, beaucoup de travail-
- coiffeurs et les barbiers). six mois (surtout les menuisiers, les boulangers, les formation professionnelle restent sans emploi pendant (8) Plus de 10 p. 100 de ceux qui reçoivent une

- mesures organiques quantitatives Travaux préparatoires
- préparation des réactions chimiques — utilisation des instruments de mesure
- justification et préparation de la documenta-
- tion
- chimie, du charbon, du métal ou du silicone. le stagiaire peut se spécialiser dans les domaines de la (12) Après deux des trois années d'apprentissage,
- déterminer les aptitudes. évaluation suivie par des examens permettant de (13) Les Chambres de commerce assurent une
- peuvent être subis trois fois. est nécessaire pour eux de s'améliorer. Les examens cours aux étudiants avant la période des examens, s'il (14) Les Chambres de commerce offrent d'autres
- travail d'équipe, la planification et l'innovation. travailler à l'aide de méthodes qui encouragent le mes de formation technique plus spécifiques et conformer à des normes de base, suivre des programrale pour être transférable. Les étudiants doivent se (15) La formation offerte est suffisamment géné-
- récompenser la créativité des étudiants. (16) Des concours ont lieu chaque année afin de
- formés, ce qui convient aux employeurs. excessive d'où il résulte un excédent de travailleurs qu'ils soumettent les étudiants à une formation des finissants, la situation démographique est telle (17) Même si les employeurs essaient d'embaucher
- recyclage. Chambres de commerce participent au programme de démographiques, le recyclage est nécessaire. Les (18) En raison de changements technologiques et
- emplois, dont 10 à 20 p. 100 à temps partiel. (19) Ces deux dernières années, on a créé 600 000
- rémunérés. services, dont certains emplois sont moins bien (20) La tendance est au projet du secteur des
- d'emploi des femmes. essaient conjointement d'améliorer les possibilités travail à moins de 38 heures. Syndicats et employeurs (21) Les syndicats tentent de réduire la semaine de
- bles, de programmes de création d'emplois et ainsi de permis d'établir les objectifs de programmes renta-(22) Cette méthode de concertation tripartite a

établir des lignes directrices en matière de formation, offrir des services d'orientation et fixer des critères applicables à certaines professions. Les contrats de formation conformes à ces lignes directrices sont conclus entre les entreprises et leurs stagiaires.

(5) C'est au ministère de l'Économie et au ministère de l'Éducation qu'incombe l'établissement des programmes (règlements relatifs à la formation). Le ministère de l'Économie négocie avec les employeurs, lesquels doivent être membres d'une Chambre de commerce, ainsi qu'avec les syndicats, avant d'établit les programmes.

(6) Les Chambres veillent à l'examen et à l'évaluation des connaissances des stagiaires après leur période d'apprentissage en recouvrant à un conseil composé d'employeurs, de membres du syndicat et d'enseignants affectés à des établissements d'enseignement professionnel à temps partiel.

(7) Le programme et les normes d'examen sont basés sur des critères minimaux. Les employeurs ont la possibilité d'offrir d'autres programmes d'acquisition des compétences.

(8) Les syndicats professionnels insistent pour que les étudiants se conforment aux normes minimales.

(9) La formation professionnelle est normalement accessible à tous les finissants scolaires (16 à 18 ans), mais certains métiers peuvent nécessiter une formation de base plus approfondie que d'autres.

(10) Les Chambres de commerce et les employés se consultent avant que ne commence la formation. Les Chambres engagent des conseillers qui entretiennent des contacts avec les employeurs et les stagiainent des contacts avec les employeurs et les stagiainent des

(11) Lignes directrices types applicables aux stagiaires de laboratoires chimiques:

— formation générale

-- code du travail

— protection de l'environnement

— utilisation des sources d'énergie

Travail d'entretien

- travail à l'aide de produits chimiques

méthodologies diverses
 application des techniques de microbiologie

— justification des résultats

— suslyse des corps

— corps organiques et inorganiques

expériences saisant appel à des volumes

tionnement) à ceux qui ont du mal à trouver du travail après avoir reçu une formation.

(11) Bien des personnes ayant obtenu leur diplôme d'une école industrielle de qualité à 19 ans poursuivent des études jusqu'à l'obtention d'une maîtrise en administration des affaires. Le contraire se fait également. La combinaison des connaissances spécialisées et d'une formation en administration est populaire.

(12) Il n'y a pratiquement pas d'analphabètes en Autriche.

(13) Les écoles techniques donnent des cours de mathématiques avancés à l'intention des ingénieurs et des techniciens.

(14) La dynamique de la vie ne constitue pas un sujet de cours mais fait l'objet de discussions en classe. Bien des connaissances sont acquises pendant l'apprentissage en cours d'emploi.

(15) Les enseignants de bien des écoles techniques doivent avoir acquis de l'expérience dans l'industrie.

(16) La législation fédérale exige qu'un examen soit repris si plus de la moitié de la classe y échoue. La plupart des examens étant verbaux, il est difficile d'assurer l'objectivité de l'évaluation.

(17) Il n'y a pas beaucoup de formation en matière de communication verbale ou écrite.

(18) Le système de formation en alternance ne permet pas aux élèves d'atteindre le même niveau de compétence que ceux des écoles techniques avancées.

Entrevue avec Sigrid Kümmerlein Fédération allemande des chambres de l'industrie et du commerce Düsseldorf, Allemagne de l'Ouest Le 19 janvier 1987

(1) La Fédération regroupe 69 chambres locales de l'industrie et du commerce.

(2) L'adhésion de tous les secteurs industriels est obligatoire en vertu de la loi. Certains secteurs sont également regroupés en associations distinctes.

(3) La Fédération se charge de planifier et d'administrer des programmes de formation et de perfectionnement pour tous les groupes d'âge.

(4) En vertu de la Loi sur la formation professionnelle de 1969, les Chambres de commerce doivent

- (10) Il se fait beaucoup de travail au niveau des collectivités pour remédier aux problèmes des décrocheurs et des chômeurs à long terme.
- (11) Les institutions subventionnées par l'État, sinsi que les organisations privées et religieuses, sont conscientes de ces problèmes et offrent divers types d'aide non officiel.

## Entrevue avec MM. John et Aigner de la Federal Ministry of Education, Arts and Sport Vienne, Autriche Le 3 février 1987

- (1) Le ministre est responsable des programmes de cours des écoles techniques et des écoles de formation à temps partiel. La formation en entreprise relève du ministre fédéral du Commerce.
- (2) Les employeurs, les employés, les syndicats et les provinces présentent leur point de vue au ministre au sujet de l'enseignement professionnel.
- (3) S'il y a lieu de modifier un programme de cours, les négociations durent d'un an et demi à deux
- (4) Les programmes de cours des écoles d'entreprise sont indépendants de ceux des écoles de formation à temps partiel.
- (5) On conclut de façon pratique des ententes entre les gouvernements provinciaux et les écoles de formation en entreprise. En Allemagne, les ententes semblables sont plus explicites et plus détaillées.
- (6) Il est impossible de prévoir exactement les besoins du marché du travail.
- (7) La formation améliore les possiblités d'emploi des jeunes mais ne leur garantit pas un emploi.
- (8) Un tiers des programmes de cours des écoles techniques et professionnelles porte sur des études générales (langue maternelle, langue étrangère, mathématiques) adaptées aux besoins particuliers de la profession (40 heures par semaine).
- (9) Les travailleurs peuvent suivre des cours de rattrapage et de recyclage afin d'acquérir des compétences ou de se préparer à l'université.
- (10) Le système est très souple. Il présente des solutions de rechange (études plus poussées, perfec-

- Ministère fédéral de la Jeunesse Bonn, Allemagne de l'Ouest Le 23 janvier 1987
- (1) Le Ministère est responsable de l'élaboration de politiques, de la coopération avec les autres ministères des gouvernements fédéraux et des lander, de même que du cadre législatif.
- (2) La formation professionnelle est de plus en plus vue comme une étape intermédiaire par laquelle doivent passer les étudiants plus enclins à se scolariser qui désirent poursuivre des études en affaires, droit, apprentissage en deux ans au lieu de trois ou trois et demi mais ils rendent la situation plus difficile pour les candidats «ordinaires» ayant moins de qualifications.
- (3) Les certificats professionnels étant reconnus à la grandeur du pays par les employeurs, les diplômés ont une meilleure chance de trouver un emploi qui correspond à leurs qualités.
- (4) Quelque 50 à 70% des chômeurs de moins de 25 ans ne possèdent aucun certificat de formation professionnelle.
- (5) Le volet théorique de la formation acquiert de l'importance à mesure de l'introduction de nouvelles technologies et compétences.
- (6) La République fédérale d'Allemagne considère sa main-d'oeuvre et le potentiel de cette dernière comme une ressource importante.
- (7) Les subventions faites aux entreprises pour atténuer les disparités régionales ont eu un succès limité; parfois, à l'épuisement des subventions, l'usine déménage.
- (8) Toutefois, le succès des entreprises de taille moyenne dans le domaine des technologies de pointe croît, même dans les régions défavorisées, lorsque les barrières traditionnelles peuvent être surmontées et les infrastructures établies.
- (9) Une combinaison de (1) formation scolaire, (2) formation professionnelle et (3) d'expérience en cours d'emploi procure les meilleures compétences de base du point de vue de la préparation au travail, à l'instar du système de formation en alternance («dual systèm»).

- (8) Par exemple, peu d'enseignants du niveau secondaire ont acquis de l'expérience dans l'industrie privée.
- (9) Dans certains milieux, les gens parlent de la naissance d'un problème d'analphabétisme informatique.
- (10) Bien que le chômage soit relativement faible, plus de 20% des chômeurs sont des jeunes. Au Canada, les jeunes constituent de 35% à 40% des chômeurs. Il faut trouver des moyens d'empêcher que les jeunes se sentent aliénés de la société et privés d'un avenir.
- (11) La formation peut réduire le chômage d'environ 0,5%.
- (12) L'enseignement professionnel dans les écoles (par opposition à la formation en entreprise) est axé sur des compétences dont la demande n'est pas forte sur le marché du travail.
- (13) La formation donnée par les entreprises est déterminée par les besoins de celles-ci.
- (14) En 1978-1979, les jeunes avaient du mal à trouver des places d'apprenti dans les entreprises. Celà les a poussés à poursuivre leurs études. Ces jeunes auraient préféré travailler mais ont continué à étudier parce qu'il n'y avait pas de travail.
- (15) Les possibilités d'emploi sont particulièrement faibles pour les jeunes qui ont terminé des études secondaires avancées mais n'ont pas les compétences techniques qu'exige le marché du travail. Il y a beaucoup de chômeurs cachés parmi les jeunes qui ont achevé leurs études secondaires et universitaires.
- (16) Les chômeurs et les jeunes ont rarement les aptitudes et les attitudes que désirent les employeurs.
- (17) Les sociétés ne jugent pas que les bureaux d'emploi peuvent efficacement trouver des personnes appropriées pour combler leurs ouvertures.
- (18) L'Institut a mis au point un système d'examens destiné à aider les jeunes à déterminer la profession qu'ils peuvent envisaget selon leurs aptitudes et intérêts. Les examens portent sur la créativité, les aptitudes à communiquer et les aptitudes manuelles. Ils sont pratiques plutôt qu'écrits. Environ 95% des personnes qui ont subi ces examens ont trouvé des emplois d'apprenti.

- (26) Les associations des employeurs sont saibles et désorganisées en comparaison.
- (27) C'est le manque de compréhension et de collaboration de la part des cadres supérieurs qui représente le principal obstacle à la consultation.
- (28) La MSC a tenté par-dessus tout de modifier les attitudes et de mieux sensibiliser la société à la nécessité d'instaurer des programmes de formation.

#### Entrevue avec des membres de l'Institut de recherche en pédagogie industrielle Vienne, Autriche Le 3 février 1987

- (1) L'Institut réalise des recherches sur l'apprentissage, l'enseignement et la formation professionnelle dans l'industrie privée. De plus, il donne des renseignements aux élèves.
- (2) Bien des recherches ont porté sur la façon dont les universités emploient les techniques nouvelles et peuvent collaborer entre elles à l'utilisation de matériel informatique et de logiciel.
- (3) D'autres recherches portent sur le processus d'apprentissage et l'apprentissage avec l'aide de l'ordinateur. La formation professionnelle micro-électronique réduit le besoin d'expérience pratique et de rapports entre l'apprenti et le moniteur. L'écran du terminal informatique rend l'expérience plus concrète.
- (4) Bien des entreprises mettent au point des programmes de formation répondant à leurs propres besoins. En outre, elles font donner des cours de formation à contrat par d'autres entreprises.
- (5) Les entreprises assurent une formation technique pratique mais non une formation de base en informatique comme les écoles en donnent. Or, une partie de cette formation de base est importante.
- (6) Il est de plus en plus important que les techniciens aient des connaissances de base afin qu'ils puissent appliquer leurs compétences de façon appropriée à bien d'autres domaines.
- (7) Il y a un manque de communication entre les écoles, les entreprises et les universités. Cela donne lieu à un déséquilibre entre l'offre et la demande de compétences.

leurs ont moins d'avantages que les employés à temps plein.

- (17) Depuis 1981, la MSC s'efforce d'atteindre les objectifs suivants:
- (a) donner à tous les jeunes âgés de 19 ans ou moins des possibilités de formation et d'enseignement d'ici 1991, par l'intermédiaire du YTS;
- (b) accroître les normes d'enseignement et de formation fondées sur la compétence;
- (c) offrir de plus grandes possibilités de recyclage aux adultes.
- (18) D'importantes compagnies, comme Jaguar, se sont montrées disposées à prendre part au programme de formation.
- (19) Les valeurs véhiculées par le système d'enseignement valorisent presque exclusivement le succès académique et l'importance des activités de recherche universitaire.
- (20) La structure du système d'enseignement est telle que l'élite n'acquière que des connaissances théoriques et que peu d'importance est accordée à l'application pratique des connaissances acquises.
- (21) Tandis que la société en générale et le système d'enseignement des États-Unis valorisent les accomplissements personnels et la réussite financière, le Royaume-Uni s'intéresse davantage à créer une élite intellectuelle dans les domaines du droit, de la comptabilité, de la médecine, de l'enseignement supérieur et des services publiques.
- (22) On se rend de plus en plus compte de la nécessité d'élargir les horizons et de diversifier les compétences de la main-d'oeuvre.
- (23) La MSC encourage les entreprises locales et d'envergure à prendre part volontairement à l'amélioration des compétences de la main-d'oeuvre.
- (24) Tous les partenaires des entreprises participent à des discussions sur les besoins de formation et sur l'application et la planification des programmes.
- (25) Les syndicats sont groupés par catégories d'emploi plutôt que par industrie et ils s'intéressent par conséquent davantage à la formation. Les syndicats estiment avantageux d'accroître l'adaptabilité et la transférabilité des compétences de leurs membres.

Hayes et Fonda) ont permis de mieux sensibiliser la société à la situation d'autres pays et aux raisons de leur succès.

- (9) La MSC s'occupe de moins en moins de chômage et s'intéresse davantage à accroître les possibilités d'emploi.
- (10) Le budget de la MSC révèle une augmentation des dépenses par habitant engagées à l'égard des jeunes et une préférence pour des mesures de suivi comme la formation et le perfectionnement plutôt que la création d'emplois.
- (11) La situation démographique et le vieillissement de la population ont eu pour effet d'accroître l'importance accordée au recyclage de travailleurs plus âgés.
- (12) La capacité concurrentielle est une considération majeure pour l'investissement dans la formation et l'enseignement.
- (13) Cette préoccupation découle des faits suiants:
- (a) la part du marché international et le PVB par habitant ont diminué, dans le secteur de la fabrication surtout mais aussi dans celui des services;
- (b) la capacité concurrentielle accroît les conditions d'égalité;
- (c) le cercle vicieux du chômage est en train de créer une «sous-culture» de chômeurs à long terme (plus de douze mois);
- (d) le taux élevé de chômage est associé à l'insuffisance de travailleurs spécialisés;
- (e) le type des emplois perdus ne correspond pas à celui des emplois gagnés, les nouveaux emplois étant souvent de niveau inférieur.
- (14) Les salaires en Grande Bretagne sont actuellement parmi les plus faibles de toute la CEE, plus faible même qu'en Espagne, par exemple. Une grande partie des investissements favorise les secteurs de la fabrication et de la technologie de pointe en Écosse et dans le Sud du pays de Galles.
- (15) Ces investissements créent de nouveaux emplois mais pas suffisamment pour absorber les grands nombres de chômeurs.
- (16) On a relevé une hausse radicale du nombre de travailleurs autonomes et à temps partiel. Ces travail-

syndicats et présentés au gouvernement qui prépare alors la législation. La formation est soumise à la supervision des Chambres de l'industrie et du commerce qui s'occupent aussi des examens.

(21) Les droits de codétermination sont assurés par des négociations avec tous les partenaires sociaux.

(22) Les conventions collectives touchant les salaires, par exemple, limitent parfois la portée du changement.

Entrevue avec Geoffrey Holland Directeur, Commission des services de la main-d'oeuvre (MSC) Londres, Angleterre Le 14 janvier 1987

Commission des services de la main-d'oeuvre (MSC)

(1) La Commission est un organisme gouvernemental fondé en vertu d'une loi en janvier 1974.

(2) Elle relève du gouvernement central et est chargée de l'emploi, de la recherche et de la préparation à l'emploi et de la formation et du recyclage.

(3) Elle exécute les requêtes du gouvernement visant l'emploi, le travail temporaire, la création d'emplois, et ainsi de suite.

(4) La MSC présente au gouvernement central un plan qui expose les objectifs à atteindre durant l'année. Le gouvernement lui octroie quelque 3,5 milliards de livres sterling par année par l'intermédiaire du Secrétariat d'État à l'emploi. Le plan expose explicitement les objectifs concernant l'Angleterre, l'Écosse et le pays de Galles.

(5) Depuis 1978-1979, en raison de pressions accrues de la population, le financement a triplé dans les secteurs de l'emploi et de l'enseignement.

(6) Les prévisions concernant le marché du travail ont donné lieu à une désillusion générale; elles ont échoué.

(7) En même temps, on essaie de régler les problèmes économiques en ayant recours à la gestion de l'offre.

(8) Divers rapports sur la compétence et la concurrence, par exemple, (se reporter à l'entrevue avec

(9) La formation aide à trouver de l'emploi; le nombre de travailleurs formés et très spécialisés augmente.

(10) La plupart des entreprises embauchent leurs stagiaires à la fin de la période d'apprentissage.

(11) La moitié des chômeurs sont des femmes; il y a un nombre croissant de femmes dans la population active.

(12) La structure sociale est telle que les femmes de plus de 40 ans en chômage sont considérées comme des personnes procurant un revenu d'appoint, en général, et elles cherchent souvent un emploi à temps partiel.

(13) La Loi sur la promotion du travail side les femmes qui ont besoin de compétences complémentaires et qui cherchent à s'intégrer à la population active. Toutefois, les choix professionnels sont limités, car les femmes s'intéressent surtout au travail de bureau ou à l'emploi dans le secteur des services.

(14) Il y a une forte proportion de femmes dans le secteur des services.

(15) Des projets pilotes financés par la Fédération et le gouvernement fédéral visent à accroître les débouchés pour les femmes dans des secteurs non traditionnels, par exemple le secteur technique.

(16) Dans le cadre d'un de ces projets, des femmes ont été formées par des entreprises oeuvrant dans le domaine des métaux et de l'électrotechnique.

(17) Elles n'ont pas eu de difficultés particulières lors des examens pratiques, mais elles ont obtenu des résultats sous la moyenne dans les examens théoriques. Cela peut tenir à ce que le système scolaire allemand n'incite pas les femmes à approfondir les mathématiques et les sciences à l'école comme il le fait pour les hommes.

(18) L'Allemagne traverse une période de transition en ce qui concerne le rôle des femmes. Le passage des femmes à d'autres secteurs que ceux du commerce et des services est nécessaire et en cours.

(19) La Fédération représente les intérêts spéciaux des employeurs dans le domaine de la formation professionnelle lors de discussions avec les syndicats et le gouvernement fédéral.

(20) Les buts fondamentaux de la réglementation de la formation sont établis de concert avec les

Entretien avec M. F.-H. Himmelreich et des membres de la Fédération allemande des associations d'employeurs Cologne, Allemagne de l'Ouest

Le 20 janvier 1987

(1) La recherche sur les tendances et l'évolution de l'emploi révèle que seules les idées générales et à large vue sont utiles pour la planification prospective. Il est impossible de faire des pronostics précis.

(2) Le système allemand de formation en alternance vise un large éventail de domaines. Parce qu'il mène à l'octroi d'un certificat, le marché du travail est plus transparent et les qualités individuelles sont plus évidentes à l'employeur.

(3) La formation en entreprise porte sur un large éventail de compétences manuelles et théoriques et a l'avantage d'inculquer des connaissances de base pour l'acquisition de compétences précises. La formation vise à rendre une personne capable d'exercer un

métier.

(4) La réglementation de la formation est uniforme. Elle fixe les normes minimales. Les employeurs peuvent y ajouter la formation qui permet à l'employé d'acquérir des compétences qui correspondent aux besoins de l'entreprise, par exemple l'utilisation d'un ordinateur.

(5) Certains changements dans la demande du marché du travail (par exemple, les changements technologiques) rendent (a) le recyclage ou (b) la formation complémentaire nécessaire. La formation complémentaire en particulier acquiert de l'importance parce que seule la formation continue permettra aux personnes employées ou en chômage de satisfaire aux exigences de la demande future de main-d'oeuvre.

(6) Les cotisations perçues des employeurs et des employés financent l'assurance-chômage et le recyclage des chômeurs. La formation complémentaire des employés est financée par les employeurs, le coût estimatif annuel en étant d'environ dix milliards de matks.

(7) Environ 10% des chômeurs sont recyclés, 5% participent à des projets temporaires de création d'emplois et de travaux publics.

(8) La Fédération croit que le marché offrira de l'emploi là où le besoin s'en fera sentir.

(20) Le régime fiscal imposé au secteur privé devrait être aussi neutre que possible. Un grand nombre de subventions versées aux agriculteurs et aux hommes d'affaires devraient disparaître.

(21) Les syndicats et les grosses entreprises ont peine à changer d'attitude et à adopter le principe du consensus comme en Europe.

(22) Des pressions politiques considérables s'exercent pour freiner la perte des emplois actuels plutôt que pour créer des emplois dans les régions désavantagées.

(23) Des réactions, spontanées et à court terme, aux symptômes du problème plutôt qu'à ses causes sont les plus néfastes qui soient.

(24) Au Japon, les décisions se prennent en fonction des vingt prochaines années, alors qu'au Canada la période équivalente est de quatre ans. Plus l'économie est petite et ouverte, plus le public est prêt à accepter des plans à long terme.

(25) Les dépenses du gouvernement pour les biens et services sont demeurées constantes au cours des dix dernières années.

(26) Les dépenses au titre des paiements de transfert ont augmenté et s'élèvent aujourd'hui à 15 p. 100 du PNB.

(27) Notre régime est assez souple, ce qui veut dire que les gens ne chôment pas très longtemps comme dans certains pays européens.

(28) En Europe, le bon comportement social est compromis par la durée des périodes de chômage.

(29) La formation en cours de chômage est un investissement de capital humain et peut compenser l'inadéquation entre les travailleurs et les emplois.

(30) La menace qui planait sur la souveraineté et la liberté nationales a beaucoup plus contribué à dégager un consensus que les achats d'armes par le gouvernement. Il nous manque la volonté politique de mener une campagne d'une telle envergure. Depuis l'avènement de la «génération du moi», le potentiel de production humaine a beaucoup changé. Nous ne saurions, aujourd'hui, créer de nouveaux emplois au même rythme que pendant la guerre, en raison des différences d'attitudes qui caractérisent les deux époques.

- (9) Les possibilités de développement humain ont augmenté, grâce aux avantages tirés du progrès technologique.
- (10) L'État peut intervenir soit en haussant les impôts plus que de raison pour payer l'intérêt de la dette ou absorber les déficits courants; soit en imposant un système de réglementation conçu en vue d'un objectif, différent de celui qu'il aurait atteint par luimême.
- (11) La tolérance des Canadiens envers l'intervention de l'État leur a valu un grand nombre d'importantes initiatives appuyées par l'État.
- (12) L'éducation et la santé font l'objet d'une intervention considérable de l'État, ce qui peut compromettre la stabilité de ces institutions.
- (13) Les études comparatives des systèmes de concertation dans différents pays se sont révélées favorables, du point de vue du taux de croissance, et de la réduction des taux d'inflation et de chômage, par comparaison aux résultats de ces mêmes études, faites dans un système de confrontation.
- (14) Ceux qui envisagent de nouvelles entreprises passent volontiers beaucoup de temps à calculer le montant d'argent qu'ils peuvent, directement ou indirectement, obtenir du gouvernement. Les véritables décisions sont souvent prises en considération des subventions sont souvent prises en considération des projet.
- (15) L'Etat pourrait contribuer en participant à un système stable de concertation et en offrant des garanties d'ordre social, alliées à une fonction publique efficace, dans un contexte économique ouvert. Les politiciens devraient être des metteurs en scène plutôt que des acteurs.
- (16) Le gouvernement ne saurait, à cet égard, prendre des engagements inconsidérés. Le cynisme du public est le résultat de décennies de promesses non remplies.
- (17) Le gouvernement devrait mieux définir les domaines où il peut intervenir avec efficacité.
- (18) Le gouvernement ne devrait pas offrir d'inci-tations à l'investissement.
- (19) L'idée que se fait le public de ce que le gouvernement peut ou ne peut pas faire ne correspond pas à la réalité.

- Entrevue avec John Helliwell Département des sciences économiques Université de la Colombie-Britannique Le 19 mars 1986
- (1) L'augmentation du taux de chômage, au début des années 80, était en grande partie attribuable à la récession qui, elle-même, provenait d'un bouleversement de l'économie canadienne, sous l'action de forces externes (pétrole, etc.).
- (2) Les modèles de simulation économique montrent une réduction des taux de chômage pendant le reste de la décennie, en même temps qu'une corrélation à court terme entre les restrictions budgétaires et la baisse des taux de chômage.
- (3) Tant que le taux de chômage sera élevé, des pressions s'exerceront sur les taux de salaires réels. Des salaires relativement bas favorisent l'emploi; de plus, les produits canadiens deviennent plus concurrentiels.
- (4) Il y a peut-être moyen d'améliorer le fonctionnement des institutions de façon à mieux assortir les occasions d'emploi aux compétences, ou encore, à mieux aider ceux qui sont actuellement en chômage.
- (5) Au cours des 20 dernières années, l'économie canadienne a créé plus d'emplois que celle de tout autre pays de l'OCDE. Le Canada a en outre connu la croissance la plus rapide de sa population active à cause surtout d'une augmentation des taux d'insertion dans cette population et de l'explosion démographique.
- (6) Il est difficile de prédire où va et où devrait aller l'économie. Donc, les tentatives d'intervention gouvernementale sur une grande échelle ont entraîné un gaspillage considérable et se sont révélées très coûteuses. Cela pourrait avoir des répercussions économiques négatives sur d'autres entreprises nationales et internationales.
- (7) Une bonne part de la technologie nouvelle remplace par la machine non seulement l'ouvrier mais aussi le capital: c'est-à-dire que nous pouvons arriver au même résultat avec des machines moins coûteuses et moins nombreuses.
- (8) La production de masse et les économies d'échelles n'ont plus, aujourd'hui, la même importance qu'elles avaient autrefois, à cause de la versatilité des nouvelles machines.

- programmes d'études du système d'enseignement (le régime était considéré comme un concurrent des écoles).
- Programme d'enseignement technique et professionnel
- (19) En réponse au régime de formation de la jeunesse, les écoles ont mis en oeuvre, à titre d'essai, un programme de cours axé plus que tout autre sur le travail.
- (20) Ce programme témoigne des possibilités d'emploi dans les domaines de la conception et de la fabrication d'aéronefs, de l'informatique, des affaires, des arts graphiques et de l'esthétique industrielle. Cependant, il n'indique pas, comme le régime de formation de la jeunesse, comment accomplir le travail.
- (21) Le programme est destiné à voir à ce que les programmes de cours correspondent mieux aux besoins du marché du travail. Les enseignants ont examiné de nouvelles façons d'aider les jeunes à apprendre.

Recyclage

- (22) Plus de 50% des chômeurs sont en chômage depuis plus de 12 mois, 33%, depuis plus de deux ans, et 17%, depuis plus de trois ans.
- (23) La situation du chômage est en train d'isoler une partie de la population active.
- (24) Les initiatives récentes ont pour but d'aider les chômeurs à acquérir des compétences, notamment par un cours d'une semaine sur la façon d'obtenir un emploi.
- (25) Il semble mieux valoir de donner aux chômeurs une formation leur permettant d'occuper des postes, mêmes s'ils sont temporaires, que de les tenir à l'écart du marché du travail, et ce même s'il faut leur donner des emplois à tour de rôle parce qu'il n'y en a pas de nouveaux.
- (26) Au Royaume-Uni et aux États-Unis, il y a une tendance à ce que 70% de la population vivent très bien alors que 30% des habitants se trouvent très mal rémunérés ou en chômage.

- deux ans, au moins 13 semaines de formation théorique la première année et au moins sept semaines de formation théorique la deuxième année et de passer le reste du temps en formation en cours d'emploi.
- (7) Le régime est administré localement. Ses gestionnaires sont responsables de la planification et de la réalisation décentralisées de la formation selon des lignes directrices centrales.
- (8) La Commission des services de main-d'oeuvre (organisme gouvernemental) verse aux stagiaires: 60 \$ par semaine la première année, 70 \$ par semaine la deuxième année, plus leurs frais de déplacement.
- (9) Une fois achevée la période de formation initiale, la jeune personne peut avoir un salaire supérieur si elle est engagée par l'entreprise qui donne la formation.
- (10) L'entreprise qui donne la formation reçoit une subvention aux frais de formation supplémentaires.
- (11) Dans toute la mesure du possible, la formation porte sur des emplois auxquels correspond une forte demande sur le marché du travail.
- (12) En moyenne, 65 % des participants au régime obtiennent un emploi ou reprennent leurs études après une année de participation.
- (13) En général, les jeunes, leurs parents et les entreprises jugent que le régime est satisfaisant, bien que la qualité de la formation varie selon l'entreprise.
- (14) Le régime est fondé sur le principe selon lequel la meilleure formation possible au travail, c'est le travail.
- (15) II y a des indications selon lesquelles les employeurs chargent les jeunes qu'ils acceptent de former de tâches nouvelles qu'ils n'accompliraient pas autrement.
- (16) Le régime met l'accent non seulement sur l'acquisition d'aptitudes techniques mais aussi sur l'adaptabilité, le travail d'équipe, l'innovation et l'efficacité personnelle.
- (17) On estime que le régime fait augmenter la compétitivité de l'industrie privée britannique en améliorant la qualité de la population active et les possibilités d'emploi des participants.
- (18) La nouvelle optique d'apprentissage (résumée au par. 16 ci-dessus) a encouragé une révision des

pes par lesquels les sociétés impartissent maintenant des contrats pour l'exécution de tâches qu'elles avaient l'habitude d'assumer.

(17) Le nombre des heures de travail d'une famille demeure très élevé malgré la diminution des heures de travail par semaine. Une réduction additionnelle de la semaine de travail pour l'individu aurait d'importantes répercussions sur la famille.

(18) En ce qui concerne la tendance au pleinemploi, beaucoup estiment que le gouvernement central est l'unique créateur d'emplois; toutefois, la décentralisation permet aux municipalités de mobiliser des ressources. Il est nécessaire de fonder d'autres institutions locales.

Entrevue avec Chris Hayes et Vickie Fonda Prospect Centre Londres, Angleterre Le 12 janvier 1987

Le Prospect Centre

(1) Entreprise d'experts-conseils se spécialisant dans les stratégies de perfectionnement à long terme profitable au particulier, à l'entreprise et au pays, et la préparation à affronter l'inconnu.

(2) Le Centre existe depuis cinq ans. En 1982-1983, il a établi un rapport sur la compétence et la concurrence qui a été présenté au Conseil national de développement économique et à la Commission des services de main-d'oeuvre.

(3) Dans ce rapport sont présentés les résultats d'études sur l'éducation et la formation aux États-Unis, au Japon et en Allemagne parce que ces trois pays sont les trois principaux concurrents économiqes du Royaume-Uni.

(4) Le rapport était destiné à indiquer des objectifs applicables au Royaume-Uni sur lesquels les syndicates, le patronat et le gouvernement pourraient s'entendre.

(5) La création du régime de formation de la jeunesse a été un des résultats directs de la présentation du rapport.

Régime de formation de la jeunesse (Youth Training Scheme)

(6) Ce régime permet aux jeunes qui quittent l'école à 16 ans de recevoir, pendant une période de

(5) Le milieu des affaires cherche toujours à accroître sa part des marchés internationaux. On y réussit en diminuant les salaires et les coûts.

(6) Le plein-emploi, toutefois, aurait tendance à maintenir élevés les coûts liés aux salaires. La stimulation économique entraînera une augmentation des importations par suite de l'augmentation de la demande.

(7) Le milieu des affaires s'inspire des modèles internationaux où la demande a été réduite.

(8) Sans limiter le pouvoir du monde des affaires, il y aura des problèmes et l'instabilité à cause de la menace d'exporter les emplois où la main-d'oeuvre est meilleur marché.

(9) Devrait-on permettre aux sociétés canadiennes de s'installer à l'étranger et d'exporter ensuite leurs biens au Canada?

(10) Le milieu des affaires se sent à l'aise dans la discussion du libre-échange en raison du taux de change favorable; on ne peut s'attendre que les États-Unis maintiennent ce taux aussi bas dans le cadre d'une entente de libre-échange.

(11) La diminution des salaires réduira en fin de compte notre niveau de vie et notre pouvoir d'achat en tant qu'importateurs.

(12) Les travailleurs veulent une sécurité d'emploi dans une économie de plein-emploi; le milieu des affaires craint que cela n'affaiblisse leur position de directeurs.

(13) Le processus de consultation, auquel participent des travailleurs, est efficace en Europe où les syndicats sont politiquement forts; néanmoins, la concertation instaurée en Allemagne et en Suède est minée par le fait que les employés exigent d'autres réductions de la semaine de travail.

(14) Le milieu des affaires a tendance à s'opposer aux mesures protectionnistes en raison de l'attrait que présentent les marchés internationaux plus importants.

(15) Une entente commerciale serait souhaitable si elle contenait certains règlements visant le Pacte de l'automobile, le blé et les ressources énergétiques, par exemple.

(16) La tendance vers le marché des services est importante et, de fait, témoigne de nouveaux princi-

- (23) Une politique axée sur la demande permet quand même à la collectivité de jouer un rôle positif, tandis que celui du gouvernement consiste à réorienter les revenus fiscaux.
- (24) Le monde des affaires est d'avis que les allégements fiscaux sont nécessaires afin de pouvoir acheter du nouveau matériel dans le but d'accroître la qualité, l'investissement etc.
- (25) La rentabilité et la productivité des entreprises peuvent fort probablement être améliorées en illustrant les comparaisons entre certaines entreprises concurrentielles. La demande peut accroître la productivité naturellement.
- (26) La création d'emplois au moyen d'une expansion du rendement (plutôt que par un investissement dans les usines et le matériel) répond à la demande et création d'emplois, le gouvernement stimulerait la demande car plus de gens auraient plus d'argent à dépenser.
- (27) Il serait plus facile de prévoir avec certitude l'ampleur de la création d'emplois en visant le domaine de l'expansion, plutôt qu'en créant une demande générale au moyen de dégrèvements fiscaux.
- (28) La nature du système politique est telle que nous ne pouvons pas amener les gens aux emplois, mais nous pouvons élaborer pour les régions du pays les plus démunies une politique plus interventionniste.

Entrevue avec Bob Ginden Travailleurs canadiens de l'automobile Toronto Le 11 juillet 1986

- (1) Dans le débat entourant le libre-échange, la question de la capacité de concurrencer a une certaine importance.
- (2) Le marché libre assure la mobilité des capitaux. Toutefois, il est difficile de contrôler l'utilisation de ces capitaux.
- (3) Quels types de restrictions doit-on proposer si l'on veut conclure une entente de libre-échange qui soit efficace dans une économie internationale?
- (4) Nous exportons 30 p. 100 de notre PNB. Ce pourcentage représente une part importante de l'économie.

- (15) La redistribution des fonds peut s'effectuer non pas nécessairement en amplifiant l'appareil bureaucratique mais peut-être en faisant participer le secteur privé. L'instrument ultime pourrait être complètement privé grâce à des encouragements et des mesures incitatives mises en place par le secteur public, à condition qu'ils soient assortis de certains contrôles.
- (16) Bon nombre croient que le marché, laissé à lui-même, créera des emplois pour répondre à la demande et estiment que le gouvernement ne devrait pas chercher à déterminer son rendement.
- (17) En effet, il est évident que le marché ne peut de lui-même redresser la situation puisque l'économie accuse maintenant un taux de chômage beaucoup trop élevé aux dires de la collectivité, et qu'il ne se crée pas suffisamment d'emplois pour donner un travail durable à la plupart des gens qui arrivent sur le marché, il est évident que le marché ne résoud pas automatiquement ces problèmes.
- (18) Le problème du chômage n'est pas le résultat d'un système exagérément réglementé ou d'un régime d'assurance-chômage trop généreux. Si, le marché a fourni une si piètre performance en matière de création d'emplois, ce n'est pas parce que le gouvernement est trop intervenu.
- (19) La montée en flèche du taux de chômage au cours de la récession de 1981-1982 n'avait pas été provoquée par une grande quantité de nouveaux règlements, etc. mais était liée à l'activité du marché pendant la récession.
- (20) La situation de 1981-1982 a montré que le marché peut produire des résultats dont une collectivité n'est pas disposée à s'accommoder.
- (21) Le gouvernement pourrait détourner des fonds des activités à faible concentration de maindonds des activités à faible concentration de maindonure, ainsi que des échappatoires fiscaux dont profitent les sociétés et les particuliers, et les canaliser vers la demande grâce à des dégrèvements fiscaux généraux. Il faut pour cela que le déficit soit constant.
- (22) Avec l'argent dont disposeront les particuliers, grâce aux dégrèvements fiscaux, ils créeront une demande accrue. Ils ne seront plus des consommateurs jouissant d'un puissant pouvoir d'achat. Les emplois seront axés sur le secteur privé et on constatera une nette expansion des emplois.

convaincante qu'avec certains encouragements, directement par l'entremise du secteur public ou indirectement en subventionnant le secteur privé, ces emplois seraient créés.

(7) Le déficit est si contraignant que l'option de la création d'emplois dans le secteur des services perd de son intérêt.

(8) L'argent consacré à ces emplois pourrait provenir d'une source qui n'entravera pas la création d'emplois plus que la source dont on se sert pour la stimuler; le résultat final serait positif en définitive. En outre, en abolissant les échappatoires fiscaux, et fiscale, on créctait au bout du compte de nouveaux emplois, tout en bénéficiant de l'assainissement du régime fiscal. Ce dernier en lui-même est plus ou moins autorégulateur. Quand l'économie clandestine est florissante, c'est que la population juge le régime fiscal injuste. Les pertes économiques sont considérables lorsqu'on perd foi dans ce régime.

(9) Même si le niveau élevé d'impôts reporté chez les sociétés est généralement perçu comme une injustice par ceux qui ne font pas partie de ce milieu, il faut signaler que même dans ce secteur, on crie à l'injustice parce que, selon leur taille, les entreprises ne sont pas toutes aussi aptes les unes que les autres à profiter des échappatoires.

(10) Si le déficit devait demeurer constant ou diminuer, dès qu'il aurait été déterminé que certains emplois doivent être créés (par exemple pour l'organisation de services de garde, de services de santé), il faudrait alors élaborer une politique pour créer ces emplois, tout en ne nuisant pas à d'autres activités également nécessaires.

(11) Nous atteindrions ainsi notre objectif de la création d'emplois et obtiendrions les services souhai-

(12) Les priorités de services qui ne sont pas encore disponibles sont établies par les hommes politiques.

(13) Il appartient ensuite aux économistes et aux spécialistes de choisir les secteurs d'où peuvent provenir les fonds sans causer une plus grande perte nette d'emplois que la somme de ceux qui doivent être créés.

(14) Il ne s'agit donc pas d'une question de dogmatique, mais de la nécessité politique et de la réalité économique.

(2) Les employeurs communiquent avec le Bureau met lorsqu'ils ont des emplois à pourvoir. Le Bureau met alors ces renseignements dans sa banque de données. Ces renseignements sont accessibles à l'échelle du pays et des régions.

(3) Les chômeurs s'inscrivent aussi auprès du Bureau. Le système informatisé fait automatiquement le jumelage des emplois vacants et des qualités des personnes inscrites et adresse une lettre aux chômeurs choisis pour les informer des emplois.

(4) Les renseignements sur les carrières et les emplois sont fournis par un centre d'orientation. Ces renseignements touchent à plus de 200 domaines professionnels.

(5) Le Bureau est financé par le gouvernement fédéral, par l'entremise du Bureau fédéral de l'emploi, à Nuremburg.

Entrevue avec le docteur W. Irwin Gillespie Département d'économie, Université Carleton, Ottawa Le 4 mars 1986

(1) Si nous stimulons les investissements en vue de créer des emplois, nous devons réaliser que ces emplois créeront des produits ou des services qui devront être consommés. Et cette consommation doit scénario que les emplois créés. En d'autres mots, les gens doivent être en mesure de consommer les biens et les services produits grâce aux nouveaux emplois.

(2) En tant que collectivité, nous devons recenser les besoins et demandes non satisfaites avant de créer de nouveaux emplois. En stimulant ce genre de production, on créerait nécessairement des emplois.

(3) Si nous décidons que certains emplois (par exemple, dans le secteur privé) sont exigés, on pourrait les financer à l'aide du secteur public, ou chercher à intéresser le secteur privé à les créer.

(4) Dans un cas comme dans l'autre, une décision publique est prise à l'aide de fonds publics pour produire certains résultats.

(5) L'importance du déficit limite les activités de ce genre, ne serait-ce que parce que trop de gens considèrent ce déficit comme un obstacle à la prise des mesures publiques.

(6) Si nous n'avions pas de déficit mais avions le même taux de chômage, on pourrait soutenir de façon

- (36) Il n'y a pas de politique macroéconomique pour lutter contre le chômage.
- (37) Les cycles économiques et leurs séquences sont difficiles à expliquer concrètement.
- (38) L'activité économique est planétaire et le libre-échange est déjà une réalité.
- (39) Tant que nous ne comprendrons pas la cause des cycles économiques dans le monde, nous ne pourrons parler d'emploi ni d'amélioration de l'économie.
- (40) Au cours du cycle économique des années 80, le chômage se situera en moyenne, entre 8 et 9 p. 100 comparativement à 4 et 5 p. 100 dans les années 60, en raison de changements dans la microstructure de l'économie et non à cause des dépenses gouvernementales, de l'impression de papier-monnaie ou des politiques de la Réserve Fédérale aux États-Unis.
- (41) La moyenne d'âge de la main-d'oeuvre a baissé, sa composition a changé; nous ne pouvons pas appliquer les mêmes politiques que dans les années structurel est de former nos travailleurs en fonction de l'adaptabilité et de la mobilité.
- (42)  $\dot{A}$  mesure que le revenu par habitant fluctue, la population exige des produits différents. L'économie doit répondre à ces exigences.
- (43) Nous sommes entrés aujourd'hui dans «l'ère de l'information», ayant quitté celle de la fabrication. Il n'en reste pas moins qu'une forte proportion de diplômés universitaires ne savent pas vraiment communiquer.
- (44) Il nous faut une politique qui corrige la formation des jeunes de 20 à 25 ans pour les aider à effectuer la transition entre l'école et le monde du travail ce qui exige un investissement de cinq ans dans la formation.

Entrevue avec le docteur Geyer, directeur Bureau de l'emploi Bonn, Allemagne de l'Ouest Le 22 janvier 1987

(1) Le Bureau et ses contreparties régionales offrent des services de renseignements sur les carrières et les emplois, d'orientation générale et individuelle et de «jumelage» des emplois et des candidats.

l'enseignement. Le secteur privé n'est pas en mesure de faire cet investissement parce qu'il ne peut en retirer tout le produit.

- (27) L'application du contrôle des prix et de la qualité en vue de réaliser des objectifs de distribution des revenus n'est pas appropriée. Il ne convient pas d'avoir recours à une politique de plein-emploi.
- (28) L'utilisation de méthodes microéconomiques est nécessaire tout particulièrement dans le domaine de la formation.
- (29) La formation doit être de nature générale pour favoriser l'adaptabilité et la capacité d'acquérir des compétences.
- (30) La semaine de travail a été écourtée parce que la hausse du niveau de vie signifie que nous pouvons à la fois consommer des biens et nous procurer des loisirs cette réduction a été en partie délibérée.
- (31) A l'heure actuelle, de nombreuses personnes n'occupent pas le poste qui leur convient. C'est particulièrement le cas des jeunes qui obtiennent des emplois dans le secteur des services (faiblement rémunérés, demandant peu de compétences) plus abondants. Une politique de plein-emploi n'y changerait rien à moins que nous désignions aux futurs travailleurs les emplois qu'ils pourraient postuler et que nous leur indiquions la façon de dépenser leur argent. Nous avons besoin d'une main-d'oeuvre mobile et souple.
- (32) A l'heure actuelle, la création d'emplois se fait surtout dans la petite entreprise.
- (33) Il sera peut-être difficile de soutenir, au cours des 50 prochaines années, le niveau de croissance réelle que nous avons connu depuis 50 ans. Notre seule façon d'y arriver consiste à exiger davantage des particuliers.
- (34) Le secteur de la main-d'oeuvre recherchera plus de travailleurs compétents. Il ne faut donc plus former nos jeunes dans un domaine précis. Un grand nombre de ceux qui reçoivent une formation précise ne peuvent trouver du travail et en fin de compte, c'est le gouvernement qui leur versera un salaire pour qu'on dise de ces personnes qu'elles ont un emploi.
- (35) La famille a toujours été une source de sécurité. Ce modèle change à mesure qu'éclate la cellule familiale.

- (15) Les années 70 ont été très troublées, mais les macro-politiques du gouvernement et de la Banque du Canada ont aggravé la situation, en plus des soumise. Nous devrions examiner de plus près les implications des politiques. Elles devraient avoir un champ d'action plus limité et viser à minimiser les dégâts.
- (16) On constate dans la plupart des pays qu'il y a plus de lois sur l'agriculture que sur d'autres domaines, et pourtant l'agriculture est en plein désarroi.
- (17) On pourrait s'attaquer au chômage en favorisant une formation générale et non spécialisée dans une industrie précise. La formation spécialisée peut être source de problèmes si les prévisions ne sont pas exactes. Le gouvernement peut devenir le bouc-émissaire parce qu'il aurait formé des personnes pour occuper des postes qui n'existent pas.
- (18) Les programmes de mobilité et de formation technique généralisés sont nécessaires.
- (19) La migration de la main-d'oeuvre de l'Ouest continuera probablement.
- (20) En 1939, nous avons convaincu la population de travailler pour un idéal, même si elle ne pouvait consommer les biens produits. La volonté collective de maximiser le bonheur n'existe pas à l'heure actuelle et la comparaison est inopportune.
- (21) Le boom d'après-guerre était dû aux épargnes accumulées pendant les années de guerre. L'éthique professionnelle y a contribué.
- (22) Quinze pour cent des jeunes âgés de 18 à 22 ans en Saskatchewan fréquentent l'université. La moitié d'entre eux sont fonctionnellement analphabètes. Cela en dit long sur notre système universitaire et les institutions pédagogiques.
- (23) Il est plus difficile d'affûter l'économie lorsqu'on a toutes les peines du monde à régler certains problèmes.
- (24) Les emplois par tête ont diminué depuis 1926. Sans le partage du travail, le nombre d'emplois continuera-t-il à s'amenuiser?
- (25) L'Etat aurait raison d'intervenir dans le cas de l'industrie forestière où des éléments externes nuisent au fonctionnement normal du marché.
- (26) Le gouvernement doit également jouer un rôle dans la constitution d'un capital humain au moyen de

- contrôle des prix ne soit imposé pour créer un système pleinement administré (comme en Autriche).
- (2) Dans le domaine de l'agriculture, les prix administrés engendrent des quotas restrictifs, ce qui empêche de nouveaux agriculteurs de se lancer en affaires.
- (3) En Autriche, des consultations tripartites ont provoqué une modération, des hausses de prix, ont réglé le problème des travailleurs évincés, etc., ce qui a entraîné une plus grande stabilité aux dépens du niveau de vie et du bien-être de la société.
- (4) Le système idéal est celui qui est assez souple pour permettre aux individus de choisir leurs activités.
- (5) Nous ignorons comment l'inflation redistribue la richesse dans notre économie.
- (6) Les politiques sont limitées: l'Ouest se concentre sur l'extraction des ressources, ainsi que sur un mouvement cyclique de boum et d'effondrement.
- (7) Ces cycles ne peuvent être contrôlés.
- (8) Les Maritimes n'existent que grâce aux transferts fédéraux; nous devons donc accroître la mobilité de la main-d'oeuvre par des incitations à la population à quitter ces provinces.
- (9) Dans le Canada central, les décideurs ont un plus grand champ d'action car l'économie manufacturière y est autonome.
- (10) Nous pouvons stabiliser les revenus au moyen de paiements de péréquation dans l'Ouest. Ceci a pour résultat d'épuiser le trésor fédéral. Il faudrait plutôt concentrer nos efforts sur le Canada central et la main-d'oeuvre dont dispose cette région.
- (11) L'Ouest exporte 75 p. 100 de son blé parce que la demande nationale est inexistante.
- (12) Le marché mondial s'immisce ainsi dans la réalité économique du Canada. De nombreux agriculteurs de l'Ouest font maintenant faillite.
- (13) Tant d'humains souffrent aujourd'hui en raison d'un renversement radical de la politique économique depuis 1981, qui prit naissance aux États-Unis. Nul ne s'attendait à ce que la Réserve Fédérale serait si déterminée à mater l'inflation.
- (14) Nous pensions pouvoir entayer le chômage en augmentant les dépenses. L'inflation est montée en flèche pour bien des raisons.

- (101) Quoi que disent ceux qui croient dans la force du marché, un politicien doit faire quelque chose pour contrer les hauts et les bas du cycle économique.
- (102) Le politicien devrait avoir recours à la politique macroéconomique dont les résultats sont très visibles à court terme.
- (103) Si on cherche à résoudre le problème du chômage à l'intérieur d'une courte période de temps, on devrait adopter les politiques macroéconomiques nécessaires.
- (104) On pourrait commencer par baisser le taux d'intérêt pour aider l'économie à s'ajuster.
- (105) On a un choix à faire entre le capitalisme
- (106) La vague anti-réglementaire qu'on vit actuellement ne veut pas dire que nous allons vers la
- suppression de toute réglementation.

  (107) On pourrait abolir les impôts corporatifs, réduire les subventions aux corporations pour amélio-

rer le bon fonctionnement de l'économie.

total et un système de concertation.

- (108) L'impôt corporatif est régressif parce qu'il met à long terme le fardeau sur les épaules du consommateur. Il est aussi très compliqué en tant qu'impôt.
- (109) Il y a une question d'équité même à l'intérieur du secteur industriel: qui va recevoir les subventions?
- (110) La meilleure défense contre l'anarchie capitaliste est de laisser agir les corporations tout en soulignant leurs responsabilités envers le reste de la population.
- (111) Les Autrichiens et les Japonais ont réussi à établir un système de concertation à l'intérieur d'un programme politique à long terme et centré sur les localités.
- Entrevue avec Chriss Gerard et R. Lucas Département de l'économie Université de Saskatoon Le 5 février 1986
- (1) Les mesures macroéconomiques qui assureraient un niveau de chômage de 4 p. 100 nous replongeraient dans l'inflation des années 70 à moins qu'un

- (88) La source du chômage est souvent technologique mais la raison pour laquelle on ne trouve pas d'autres emplois est macroéconomique.
- (89) Avec les politiques macroéconomiques, on pourrait ramener le taux chômage entre 5% et 6%.
- (90) Avec une telle réduction, on verrait la disparition de toute discussion au sujet de la perte d'emplois à cause de la technologie ainsi que de la formation de la main-d'oeuvre.
- (91) Ces discussions sont cycliques et se produisent suite aux récessions lorsque le niveau de chômage est très élevé.
- (92) Ceci ne veut pas dire qu'une politique de formation n'est pas importante et nécessaire pour répondre aux demandes de l'entreprise pour les travailleurs bien formés.
- (93) En Autriche et au Japon, il y a un progrès technologique beaucoup plus rapide qu'au Canada, ce qui génère des emplois de qualité différente.
- (94) Aux Etats-Unis, l'ajustement macroéconomique est très difficile à cause de l'appréciation de la valeur du dollar par rapport à la monnaie européenne.
- (95) Ceci a produit des pertes d'emplois dans le secteur des produits manufacturiers exportés. La demande de produits américains en Europe a baissé a cause de la forte valeur du dollar.
- (96) Cette période d'ajustement continue; ce qui veut dire qu'il y a une possibilité d'avoir plus d'emplois à faible revenu. Il ne s'agit que d'un ajustement temporaire qui durera jusqu'au moment où on retrouvera un niveau de 6% de chômage.
- (97) Le niveau moyen de rémunération va continuer à augmenter en général.
- (98) Il y en a qui paient aujourd'hui pour les politiques d'il y a quelques années qui assuraient un niveau de salaire trop élevé à cause de l'inflation.
- (99) Le mouvement syndical témoigne le désir chez l'individu de la sécurité et de la stabilité en ce qui concerne les emplois.
- (100) C'est la concertation sur le plan de la rémunération qui permettrait à l'économie de mieux fonctionner pour pouvoir offrir une plus grande sécurité aux gens.

- tions sédérales sont trop éloignées de la plupart des Canadiens.
- (75) On pourrait cesser d'empêcher le marché d'établir la valeur du dollar grâce à l'offre et la demande.
- (76) Donc, on devrait établir les objectifs économiques locaux. Par la suite, on fait ce qu'il faut au niveau fédéral avec les politiques monétaires et ainsi de suite.
- (77) Il s'agit avant tout d'une question d'attitude vis-à-vis la prise de décision par les municipalités. Il faut établir une confiance entre le fédéral, le provincial et le municipal pour qu'on puisse prendre les meilleures décisions au niveau local.
- (78) Il y a une tendance à l'équilibrage du marché du travail, même si elle est très faible.
- (79) Les marchés des prix et des salaires sont visqueux ce qui implique une réticence de la part des employeurs et des travailleurs d'accepter les changements.
- (80) La tendance vers la baisse des heures de travail va probablement continuer.
- (81) Le fait que les deux conjoints travaillent exige une nouvelle flexibilité dans le marché.
- (82) Les modèles input-output (comme SERF) sont rigides dans le sens qu'ils ne permettent pas d'ajustements réalisés par l'influence des rapports salariaux intersectoriels.
- (83) Toutes les projections ont prédit qu'on allait avoir beaucoup plus de chômage technologique que l'on n'a eu.
- (84) Le problème du chômage n'est pas technologique, il est macroéconomique.
- (85) Le progrès technologique n'est pas plus rapide qu'il ne l'était au milieu des années 60. Le seul débat, c'est de savoir s'il a ralenti ou s'il est resté au même niveau.
- (86) Maintenant, le progrès technologique est visible tandis qu'au passé, il ne l'était pas.
- (87) On entend des protestations contre la technologie maintenant à cause du haut niveau de chômage. (Weldon, par. 10 à 12)

- s'entendent sur la nécessité de faire preuve de modération. Ceci arrive au Japon aussi.
- (62) Mais, saute de mieux, on aurait dû utiliser les outils de 1978 pour combattre l'inflation en 1981-1982.
- (63) Les provinces, cependant, posaient un problème: en 1975, l'inflation était élevée et les hausses de salaire de 18 p. 100 accordées par les provinces étaient excessives (15 p. 100 à 18 p. 100); mais en 1980, il n'y avait pas le même sentiment d'urgence chez les gouvernements provinciaux.
- (64) De plus, on n'aime pas avoir à imposer les contrôles de revenus.
- (65) On pourrait laisser baisser le taux d'intérêt jusqu'au niveau américain; et, pour rassurer la population quant aux conséquences inflationnistes, on pourrait avoir une campagne d'incitations volontaires.
- (66) Par exemple, on pourrait avoir des incitations fiscales sur lesquelles une politique de revenus pourrait se baser.
- (67) Il faut trouver notre propre modèle de consultation. Il n'y a rien qui empêche les organismes provinciaux de s'entraider dans le cadre d'un accord fédéral.
- (68) Souvent, une politique fédérale est annulée par des politiques provinciales.
- (69) Au Québec, la structure la plus naturelle pour la concertation se trouve au niveau provincial à cause d'une meilleure communication.
- (70) Par la suite, après avoir établi un point de départ, on pourrait avoir une plus grande concertation sur un plan plus large.
- (71) Quand on place les mécanismes de décision au niveau de la localité, on augmente l'échange d'information et la capacité de communiquer.
- (72) Si on commence un processus de concertation au niveau national, il y a de bonnes chances que ça ne marche pas.
- (73) Il est plus plausible de voir le Canada comme union de communautés plutôt qu'une entité centralisée.
- (74) Tant qu'on aura à Ottawa des personnes qui perçoivent les relations fédérales-provinciales comme étant un combat on aura des difficultés. Les institu-

- (48) Le rapport entre la masse monétaire et les salaires est très important.
- (49) Les pressions inflationnistes provenant d'une augmentation de la masse monétaire peuvent être limitées si les syndicats atténuent leurs revendications salariales.
- (50) Les Autrichiens font face à des contraintes budgétaires tout comme nous.
- (51) Les Autrichiens s'entendent sur le niveau des salaires et des prix; cette politique est un substitut pour une politique monétaire.
- (52) On devrait essayer d'amener les partenaires sociaux à discuter la croissance des salaires ainsi que la distribution des bénéfices provenant d'investisse-
- (53) Ce n'est pas évident qu'un tel degré de concertation serait possible au Canada.
- (54) Les syndicats ne se sont pas montrés très enclins à discuter de gestion et de mécanismes économiques.
- (55) Une bonne politique de revenus favoriserait la stabilité de l'emploi et des prix au cas où les instruments budgétaires et monétaires ne fonctionnaient pas suffisamment bien.
- (56) Les séances de concertation telles qu'au Québec peuvent mener à des approches positives.
- (57) Par exemple, en ce qui concerne l'emploi des jeunes, en 1984 au sommet québécois, M. Blais, le président du Mouvement Desjardins au Québec, a fait une proposition d'embauche de jeunes dans l'ensemble des caisses populaires au Québec. Ils ont établi des quotas d'embauche des jeunes pour chaque année pour briser le cercle vicieux et pour rendre année pour briser le cercle vicieux et pour rendre l'embauche moins discriminatoire.
- (58) On a déjà eu une politique de revenus qui a très bien fonctionné en 1975-1978 la Commission de lutte contre l'inflation (voir Dobell par. 4)
- (59) La baisse de l'inflation à cette époque doit être attribuée à cette tentative.
- (60) Le taux d'inflation a baissé entre 5 et 8 unités.
- (61) L'idéal serait de ne pas avoir à imposer une telle politique à la population et d'avoir un système comme en Autriche où les partenaires sociaux

- (37) Dans le contexte du libre-échange, si on veut insister sur la formation et l'investissement dans certaines régions du Canada, on devrait le faire sans être trop impressionné par des objections américaines possibles.
- (38) Les interventions spécifiques aux besoins de certaines régions défavorisées ne seraient pas nécessairement contraires aux tendances du marché.
- (39) On maintient nos taux d'intérêt à un haut niveau pour lutter contre l'inflation.
- (40) On a continué avec cette politique même après la baisse de l'inflation à cause du désir de la Banque du Canada de maintenir la stabilité des prix.
- (41) On a eu plus de pression inflationniste au Canada qu'aux États-Unis. Dans le domaine des ressources naturelles, il y a une tendance vers l'instabilité des prix.
- (42) Il y a deux façons de compenser pour l'inflation. Ou bien on ajuste le taux de change à la baisse pour compenser la différence des prix des deux pays; ou bien on maintient un taux d'intérêt élevé pour empêcher la valeur de la devise de baisser ce qui, en même temps, maintient l'économie dans une situation de sous-utilisation de ressources, ce qui a tendance à augmenter le chômage et, partant, à limiter l'inflation.
- (43) Au Canada, on a choisi la deuxième voie parce que la Banque du Canada a voulu éviter toute pression inflationniste supplémentaire.
- (44) Entre 1975 et 1978, on a plutôt choisi la méthode du contrôle temporaire des prix et des revenus, ce qui a très bien fonctionné.
- (45) Le ministre des finances peut conclure que cette stratégie donnerait les mêmes résultats aujourd'hui.
- (46) L'entente entre le ministre des finances et le gouverneur de la Banque du Canada dit que, s'il y a désaccord entre les deux, le gouverneur doit démissionner et déclarer pourquoi ce qui pourrait bien embarrasser le gouvernement et engendrer une crise du change dans l'immédiat.
- (47) L'Autriche est préoccupée par son déficit, mais elle arrive à contrôler son inflation et à ne pas être trop affectée par l'Allemagne grâce à la politique monétaire de la banque centrale et des syndicats.

- (22) Il reste beaucoup de jeu pour augmenter la demande sans augmenter l'inflation.
- (23) Il faut choisir entre un chômage de 10% ou 2% de plus dans le taux d'inflation.
- (24) Naturellement le danger d'inflation serait accru au moment où on atteindrait les 90% d'utilisation de capacité.
- (25) Les Américains ont choisi une voie d'expansion économique qui était budgétaire: ils ont choisi de réduire les impôts, d'augmenter les dépenses militai-
- (26) Au Canada, il serait mieux de choisir une approche monétaire.
- (27) Il y a du protectionnisme aux Etats-Unis parce que leur monnaie vaut cher: taux d'intérêt élevés à cause des emprunts énormes depuis 1981.
- (28) D'après Scarfe (par. 34, 45 à 47) notre épargne n'est pas vraiment suffisante pour éponger le déficit: elle pourrait éponger le déficit fédéral mais ceci forcerait les compagnies, les municipalités et les provinces à emprunter d'ailleurs.
- (29) Nos importations auraient tendance à ralentir et nos exportations à s'accélérer à cause de la baisse de notre monnaie; mais la reprise économique aurait tendance à faire augmenter un peu nos importations subséquemment.
- (30) La reprise économique augmenterait les revenus de l'état et réduirait le besoin d'emprunter.
- (31) S'il faut maintenir délibérément le chômage au Canada pour éviter le protectionnisme américain, on fait un choix en termes de quelle sorte de société on veut.
- (32) La politique globale obscure une grande partie des problèmes.
- (33) Il faut parfois adopter les instruments d'intervention aux besoins spécifiques des régions; mais on ne devrait pas sous-estimer l'effet d'une expansion économique sur les régions défavorisées.
- (34) Il faut considérer aussi jusqu'à quel point certains instruments économiques de notre choix pourraient nous mettre les Américains à dos.
- (35) We pas stimuler la reprise serait pire.
- (36) Avec la politique appropriée sur les taux de change et d'intérêt, on donnerait des emplois aux gens.

- (10) Avec un taux de chômage de 10 %, on devrait maintenir un taux d'intérêt aussi bas qu'aux États-Unis afin de réactiver l'emploi.
- (11) Si le marché pouvait établir son propre taux de change à un niveau plus bas, on stimulerait la demande parce que la consommation et l'investissement augmenteraient.
- (12) Aux Etats-Unis, compte tenu du taux de change, on paye des salaires de 20% de moins qu'au Canada. C'est un signe que la productivité est faible au Canada, du moins dans le secteur manufacturier.
- (13) En 1980-82, on a eu une accélération d'inflation de prix et des salaires de 20% de plus qu'aux États-Unis. Depuis ce temps-là, il n'y a pas eu de rattrapage.
- (14) On devrait laisser baisser le dollar au niveau requis pour que nous puissions établir le même taux d'intérêt qu'aux États-Unis comme entre 1970 et 1975.
- (15) Il faut agir selon ces lignes immédiatement.
- (16) Le dollar canadien ne vaut pas plus que 0,70 \$ É.-U. actuellement. Depuis 1980, la valeur du dollar est passée de 0,85 \$ 0,70 \$ en termes de dollars américains.
- (17) Si la Banque du Canada agit de façon à adoucir la chute du dollar, elle encourage la spéculation. Les spéculateurs savent que la Banque va empècher toute variation trop brusque du dollar: ils ne perdront pas beaucoup même s'ils perdent. Si la Banque laissait le marché établir le taux d'échange, à tout moment, ça couperait la spéculation, parce que te risque pour les spéculateurs augmenterait.
- (18) Pour chaque baisse de 10% du dollar canadien, il y a une augmentation temporaire de l'inflation de 2%, selon les principaux modèles de l'économie canadienne.
- (19) Donc, 80% de la dépréciation du dollar va à la stimulation de la production et de l'emploi, et 20% à l'inflation.
- (20) On a cu tendance à surestimer l'effet sur le taux d'inflation qu'une baisse ou augmentation du dollar pourrait provoquer.
- (21) En plus, on a une économie qui fonctionne à 80% de sa capacité de production industrielle. Pendant la période d'après-guerre, c'était une moyenne de 88%.

Entrevue avec le professeur Pierre Fortin Université Laval Québec Le 13 mars 1986

(1) C'est possible d'atteindre un taux de chômage de 4% (le plein-emploi)

- a) sans augmenter le déficit
- b) sans augmenter les impôts
- c) sans baisser notre compétitivité

Il faut seulement considérer la vitesse à laquelle on le fait.

(2) La raison pour laquelle le Canada n'a pas vu son taux de chômage redescendre aussi vite qu'aux États-Unis depuis 1982 c'est que les Américains ont consciemment relancé l'économie avec une réduction de l'impôt.

(3) On a choisi au Canada de maintenir le taux d'intérêt au-dessus du taux américain.

(4) Au Canada on a notre propre politique monétaire. Une politique qui avait suivi celle des États-Unis nous aurait donné des résultats différents.

(5) Dans une situation économique où il est disficile d'éponger toute la main-d'oeuvre, il y a le sous-investissement, une économie plus faible et un surplus de capitaux.

(6) Les capitaux financiers et les capitaux physiques (les équipements, les entreprises) sont deux choses différentes. Au Canada, il y a tellement peu d'investissement dans les nouvelles usines et machines notre épargne suffirait à éponger l'énorme déficit fédéral mais en plus on l'exporte. Si on avait un niveau d'investissement plus vigoureux on aurait eu niveau d'investissement plus vigoureux on aurait eu une reprise plus rapide.

(7) Le taux de chômage a diminué lentement premièrement à cause de notre politique de taux d'intérêt qui est plus rigoureuse qu'aux États-Unis.

(8) Du point de vue monétaire, nous pourrions accepter le principe voulant que le taux de change soit tributaire de l'évolution du marché.

(9) Ou bien on a un taux d'intérêt qu'on élève quand on maintient le taux de change ou bien on a un taux d'intérêt raisonnable et on laisse baisser la valeur du dollar au besoin.

(43) Certains ont déjà accepté une baisse de leur niveau de vie.

(44) Nous ne parvenons pas à faire correspondre nos ressources à nos besoins fondamentaux. Il nous faut revenir à une politique plus régionale.

(45) «Work for welfare» est la solution au problème fondamental qui est de disposer de personnes prêtes à travailler, mais qui ne peuvent trouver d'emplois sur le marché du travail dans sa forme actuelle. L'émergence de nombreuses sociétés de développement communautaire prouve qu'il y a du travail à faire au niveau des collectivités.

(46) La signification des rôles au sein de la population active est cruciale. Le lien entre un rôle utile dans la collectivité et la répartition des revenus est sévident. Par exemple, nous avons tendance à oublier la valeur et l'importance du rôle d'éducateur des femmes dans la société et nous hésitons à leur donner un «salaire» pour leur travail, malgré l'importance de ce dernier.

(47) Les mesures macro-économiques ne sont plus pertinentes. L'orientation commerciale de l'entreprise privée ne peut résoudre les problèmes d'emploi. Il nous faut de nouveaux mécanismes.

(48) On craint une nouvelle vague inflationniste étant donné la réticence à réduire le déficit et en raison du chômage.

(49) De par sa structure, le Canada est enclin à l'inflation. Sa structure générale est fondée sur la négociation et tend au maintien de salaires élevés aux dépens d'un taux de chômage élevé.

(50) C'est se leurrer que de vouloir faire régresser le chômage en insistant sur la «responsabilité sociale» du secteur privé en matière de création d'emplois.

(51) Nous devons reconnaître que la participation de fait au marché n'est pas le seul rôle acceptable. Nous ne pouvons pas résoudre le dilemme de la répartition des revenus si nous ne reconnaissons pas aux emplois une valeur qui ne correspond pas à l'idée que nous nous faisons habituellement d'un travail valable.

- (31) La technologie facilite l'amélioration des régions.
- (32) On pourrait modeler les soins de santé sur l'Ordre des infirmières de Victoria. Dans certains cas et dans certaines régions, une équipe médicale pourrait poser des diagnostics et prodiguer des soins.
- (33) Il en est ainsi en Finlande, en Russie et au Nouveau-Brunswick où le Secrétariat des programmes sociaux met sur pied des «hôpitaux sans murs».
- (34) Un examen des diverses générations indique que la répartition du revenu ne diffère pas entre les différents groupes d'âge. Le revenu des personnes dent plus de 65 ans a augmenté. Quant aux personnes dont l'âge se situe entre 40 et 50 ans, une conjoncture favorable leur a permis d'acquérir des biens, etc. En ce qui concerne le groupe des 25-45 ans, rien n'indique que le problème du chômage et de l'insuffisance du revenu se résorbera après que les enfants de l'après-guerre ne feront plus partie de la population active.
- (35) Il faut considérer le régime fiscal du point de vue de la famille.
- (36) La concurrence étrangère influe sur 30% de notre économie; 70% de celle-ci est sans rapport avec les marchés d'exportation: ne devrions-nous pas y chercher des emplois?
- (37) Le problème se pose lorsque l'activité ne cadre pas facilement avec le marché.
- (38) La Suède s'est dotée d'une politique active de main-d'oeuvre qui allie la gestion par le secteur privé et le financement par l'État. La Grande-Bretagne a également recouru à la sous-traitance de la gestion des programmes de formation à l'emploi.
- (39) Une forte proportion du monde des affaires a en horreur l'idée de financement par le secteur public.
- (40) L'investissement par le secteur public serait vu d'un oeil favorable si l'entreprise privée pouvait l'administrer.
- (41) Une augmentation du déficit pour améliorer les services de santé ou l'éducation en changeant la façon dont les fonds sont répartis et justifiés peut constituer une mesure acceptable.
- (42) Il se peut que nous devions accepter une baisse absolue de notre niveau de vie.

- document insistent sur l'apport constant de changements structuraux.
- (22) Bien que, la plupart du temps, ces changements n'aient pas été importants, le passage d'une société agricole à une société industrielle et manufacturière a eu de profondes répercussions sur l'agriculteur. Celui-ci en effet avait toujours été propriétaire de ses terres qu'il cultivait lui-même. Il en retirait tous les profits. Pour le grand malheur de certains exploitants agricoles, il n'en est plus ainsi aujourd'hui.
- (23) Le Groupe de travail constate également le déplacement actuel de la demande d'emploi vers le secteur des services. À moins qu'ils ne tombent dans les services publics, les secteurs à forte intensité de main-d'oeuvre ne sont pas des secteurs à revenus potentiellement très élevés. C'est la raison pour laquelle les enseignants, les travailleurs sociaux et d'autres ont vu leurs conditions s'améliorer en d'autres ont vu leurs conditions s'améliorer en matière de sécurité et de capacité de gains.
- (24) Le Groupe de travail reconnaît également la récente croissance des bénéfices des petites entreprises. Dans bien des cas, le rendement du capital est faible. Il se peut que la croissance des petites entreprises ne soit pas tant imputable à l'innovation qu'à la nécessité d'être concurrentielles.
- (25) Comme le souligne le Groupe de travail, nous assistons à l'émergence de nouvelles activités qui ne sont pas à forte main-d'oeuvre et qui peuvent accroître la concurrence sans nécessairement créer des emplois.
- (26) En tentant d'augmenter les subventions à l'éducation pour créer des emplois, il se peut que nous soyons aux prises avec un problème structurel. Les salaires ont augmenté, mais dans les domaines de l'enseignement les budgets ont été étirés.
- (27) Il faudrait réexaminer, dans le contexte canadien, l'idée d'un service militaire. Nous oublions souvent l'effet salutaire que des programmes de ce genre ont sur ceux qui y participent.
- (28) La formation d'une milice a des effets très positifs tant du point de vue économique qu'en ce qui concerne les compétences.
- (29) Le service militaire offre une formation précieuse.
- (30) Il est douteux que notre système de formation puisse s'occuper des chômeurs.

- (14) Selon de nombreux économistes, le taux de chômage «non-inflationniste» varie de 6,5% à 7%.
- (15) Les entreprises, les syndicats et les employés non syndiqués reconnaissent tous qu'il faut accroître la compétitivité au moyen de techniques moins consommatrices de main-d'oeuvre. L'investissement de deux milliards de dollars qu'a fait la société GM se traduira par une perte d'emplois ainsi que par une augmentation de l'intensité de capital et de la rémunération des personnes qui auront conservé leur nération des personnes qui auront conservé leur emploi.
- (16) L'essor des industries se poursuivra sans qu'augmente le nombre d'emplois créés, grâce aux investissements et à la haute technicité. Selon Bob White, celui qui travaille dans une usine fortement automatisée jouit de la meilleure sécurité d'emploi.
- cadre de hauts salariés aux échelons supérieurs et de bas salariés aux échelons supérieurs et de bas salariés aux échelons inférieurs. La hiérarchie traditionnelle sera remplacée par des cadres stratégiques aux échelons infermédiaires et supérieurs, et par des travailleurs faiblement rémunérés et peu spécialisés aux échelons inférieurs. Est-il possible d'avoir des groupes de travailleurs faiblement rémunérés sans avoir des groupes socialement défavorisés?
- (18) La difficulté à surmonter consiste à intégrer les chômeurs dans des secteurs d'emploi spécialisés et bien rémunérés.
- nous ouvrions notre marché à la concurrence étrannous ouvrions notre marché à la concurrence étrangère et que nous prévoyions une période transitoire d'ajustement étant donné les coûts sociaux inhérents à la structure actuelle de l'économie canadienne. Toutefois, la Commission donne son accord à la création d'une «sous-classe» comme issue possible du processus et reconnaît l'éventualité de rôles à l'extérieur de l'économie officielle. La valeur des rôles ne devrait pas être sous-estimée.
- (20) Il se peut que les mécanismes de transfert des revenus ne parviennent pas à combler l'écart entre le secteur international très concurrentiel et l'économie interne.
- (21) Le Groupe de travail de l'Ontario sur l'emploi et la nouvelle technologie s'est penché sur le recyclage et son éventualité. Les auteurs de ce

- créée, le taux d'inflation aurait pu être plus élevé dans une proportion de 5 à 6% (voir Fortin, par. 58). La création de la Commission et l'imposition des restrictions de 6 et 5% ont été prises en temps opportun et ont permis d'abaisser le taux d'inflation plus rapidement que par un autre moyen.
- (5) Cependant, comme la conjoncture économique a changé, ces solutions pourraient ne pas donner d'aussi bons résultats maintenant.
- (6) D'après la Commission McCracken (OCDE, 1976-1978), le processus d'ajustement n'a pas été efficace. Il serait utile d'élaborer des règles sur l'accroissement de la masse monétaire, sur la stimulation de la dépense par le déficit budgétaire et sur la mise en place de mécanismes de revenu/salaires-prix afin de stabiliser l'économie.
- (7) Avant de mettre en place un mécanisme visant à restreindre l'accroissement de la masse monétaire, il faudrait en faire un examen approfondi.
- (8) La réduction du déficit comporte de nombreuses difficultés, quelles qu'en soient les conséquences et peu importe les secteurs touchés.
- (9) Les coûts économiques d'un Canadien moyen sans emploi sont élevés en termes de perte de production, de biens et de services, de PNB, etc.
- (10) Nous sous-estimons peut-être ces coûts parce qu'un pourcentage de plus en plus élevé de la population ne travaille pas.
- (11) Les jeunes de 25 à 35 ans, dont certains n'ont peut-être jamais travaillé, représentent un pourcentage sans cesse grandissant des sans-emploi.
- (12) Les coûts sociaux du chômage deviennent de plus en plus élevés à mesure qu'augmente le taux de chômage.
- (13) Sous réserve de trois conditions\* est-il possible d'obtenir le plein-emploi?
- a) On pourrait ramener le taux de chômage à 8 à 10% à court terme en stimulant la demande.
- b) Pour obtenir un taux de chômage de 4 à 7%, il faudrait mettre en place des mécanismes supplémentaires pour diminuer les pressions inflationnistes structurelles à long terme.
- \*Nota: Les trois conditions sont les suivantes: (1) ne pas augmenter le déficit, (2) ne pas augmenter le taux d'imposition, et (3) ne pas diminuer la compétitivité du Canada sur les marchés internationaux.

de la masse salariale mais, en moyenne, la dépense réelle est de 2,25%.

(5) Avant 1980, la formation était souvent considérée par les entreprises comme une responsabilité sociale et une charge. Les objectifs économiques ou industriels étaient peu pris en compte.

(6) Depuis le début des années 80, la conception est plus utilitaire, en liaison avec l'évolution des techniques et des modes d'organisation.

(7) Le groupe de travail évoqué ci-dessus — voir (3) ci-dessus — a enregistré un accord général sur l'importance de la formation et de la valorisation des ressources humaines. Il a constaté que «valorisation» a un sens différent pour les syndicats et le patronat mais que cette divergence ne les empêchait pas de négocier et de réaliser des actions positives sur le régocier et de réaliser des actions positives sur le récrain.

(8) II y a un mouvement lent vers une société «nouvelle» qui se concentre sur les services au lieu des produits manufacturés. Il y a une réticence à reconnaître ce changement et l'avenir.

(9) En Allemagne, il y a un niveau d'ordre social beaucoup plus élevé qu'en France. Le rôle de la discipline en Allemagne et au Japon est très fort.

(10) L'augmentation des efforts de concentration et de discussion commence à faire changer des attitudes pour traiter les problèmes de l'avenir.

Entrevue avec M. Rod Dobell, professeur Université de Victoria Le 26 mars 1986

(1) Si l'on abaisse les taux d'intérêt dans l'intention de diminuer l'ampleur du problème du service de la dette, on risque de créer des problèmes inflationnistes au niveau des dépenses.

(2) La loi Gramm-Rudmann est en réalité la conséquence de préoccupations majeures au chapitre du déficit. Il faudra de toute façon prendre des mesures pour le réduire.

(3) Les Canadiens commencent à prendre conscience de cette réalité. Il faudrait peut-être envisager la possibilité de délaisser le financement de la dette pour une approche monétariste.

(4) La Commission de lutte contre l'inflation a donné d'excellents résultats. Si elle n'avait pas été

(33) Il est significatif que l'État a travaillé à résoudre un problème qu'avaient les industries; l'État a dû travailler d'abord avec lui-même à l'intérieur du gouvernement.

(34) Le résultat de cette collaboration était la formation d'une Commission État/Entreprise qui travaille par consensus pour développer des politiques.

(35) A Annecy, il y a un projet d'essai qui tente d'encourager les entreprises locales à établir des projets de formation professionnelle (vocational training) qui répondent aux besoins de la communauté. Le financement s'effectue en tranches par le gouvernement lorsqu'un stade se termine selon les termes contractuels.

(36) L'UIMM travaille comme intermédiaire entre le gouvernement et l'industrie.

Entrevue avec IM. de Larminat Commissariat général du Plan de développement Paris, France Le 27 janvier 1987

(1) Le Plan de développement économique, social et culturel sait l'objet d'une loi votée par le Parlement. Sa préparation donne lieu à une concentration entre les administrations et les partenaires sociaux, organisée par le Commissariat général du Plan; celuici est actuellement rattaché au Premier ministre, par l'intermédiaire d'un ministre délégué.

(2) En 1984, le ministre du Travail, de l'Emploi et de la Formation Professionnelle a demandé au Commissariat du Plan d'étudier le problème de la formation dans les écoles et celui de la formation des ouvriers sans qualification.

(3) Pour répondre à cette demande, le Commissariat du Plan a consulté un groupe de travail comprenant des représentants du patronat, des syndicats et de certains ministères et a établi un rapport (1985) professionnelle dans les entreprises en la considérant comme un investissement. Le groupe de travail a discuté en outre des moyens de valoriser les ressources humaines.

(4) Depuis 1971, la loi exige des entreprises qu'elles contribuent à la formation de leurs salariés. La contribution minimum est actuellement de 1,1%

ça, notre Union patronale a formulé le «CAP plus» pour donner une formation supplémentaire. Ça s'appelle le Certificat de qualifications professionnelles (CQP).

L'insertion et l'adaptation au travail

(24) Le fossé entre les qualifications données par l'Éducation nationale et le produit fini demandé par les manufacturiers s'étend. Ceci a nécessité un effort de communication de la part des manufacturiers auprès de l'école.

(25) Maintenant, le système commence à évoluer. Il y a une meilleure répartition des rôles mais tout procède lentement (il faut 7 ans pour incorporer un changement dans le programme scolaire).

(26) Le gouvernement actuel a introduit un dispositif intermédiaire pour faciliter la transition école-travail.

(27) Le système marche à trois niveaux: d'abord l'Éducation nationale est responsable d'une formation de base; ensuite, d'après un accord patronat-syndicat, il y a de nouveaux dispositifs d'insertion qui lutte vie professionnelle (SIVP), contrat de qualification, vie professionnelle (SIVP), contrat de qualification, contrat d'adaptation; (voir Carcenac par. 8 à 11); finalement il y a le CQP et la formation continue en entreprise.

(28) Les matières de base enseignées à l'école ont changé avec la société. Maintenant on demande une plus haute qualité des produits industriels; ceci veut dire que les jeunes doivent apprendre le travail de groupe, la créativité; la responsabilité ainsi que le français, les mathématiques, les humanités.

(29) Il y a des techniques de gestion qui améliorent la qualité de l'entreprise; l'état d'esprit et le comportement deviennent importants; le contenu scolaire évolue dans cette direction.

Formation continue

(30) Il y a 4 ans, de nombreux rapports illustraient le problème de personnes sans qualification.

(31) Un système s'est développé avec la participation des partenaires sociaux pour combattre ce problème.

(32) L'objectif était de former 1 500 adultes en 3 ans suivant une politique contractuelle entre l'État et l'Union des industries métallurgiques et minières (l'UIMM).

une meilleure formation donne aux élèves la possibilité de demander plus de choses.

(14) Il y a quelques années l'Office d'information sur l'enseignement et les professions a interrogé 1 000 jeunes (14 à 15 ans); 80 % ne savaient pas ce qu'ils projets professionnels; parmi les 20% qui avaient des idées, 75% ne savaient pas quel type de formation il fallait avoir pour faire ce qu'ils voulaient.

(15) Il est important pour un système scolaire d'avoir un objectif minimum quant à la vie professionnelle pour que le jeune puisse se doter des qualifications dont il aura besoin. Sinon, il y a un choix trop grand.

Formation en alternance (apprentissage)

(16) Le système allemand (dual system) n'est pas transposable en France, d'abord à cause du coût.

(17) Le système d'apprentissage français s'est développé selon deux approches (a) apprentissage type «coiffeur» (plus artisanal avec une faible relation pédagogique) (b) apprentissage industriel (moins étendu que l'artisanat mais plus solide pédagogiquement).

(18) En ce qui concerne l'apprentissage industriel, les professions ont mis en place des centres de formation d'apprentis; en plus, les Chambres de commerce (qui représentent les professions) forment les jeunes.

(19) Le Centre d'études et de recherches sur les qualifications (CEREQ) dit que ce système d'apprentissage marche: 9/10 trouvent un emploi après leur apprentissage.

(20) À la sortie du système scolaire chaque année, il y a 100 000 jeunes sans diplôme.

(21) Il y a 2 ou 3 ans, le ministère de l'Éducation nationale a reconnu que l'apprentissage peut aider les jeunes. On a introduit un bac professionnel, en ajoutant 2 ans d'enseignement technique en entreprise au bac régulier. Éventuellement, ça sera par alternance fabrique-école.

(22) L'intention n'est pas de couvrir la masse générale comme en Allemagne, mais de transformer l'ouvrier en technicien avec une formation plus professionnelle.

(23) Les épreuves montrent que le Certificat d'aptitude professionnelle (CAP) a dépéri. À cause de

- (4) Formation initiale:
- a) Formation de base,
- b) Formation en alternance (école-fabrique),
- c) Formation supérieure (à l'université pas discutée dans ce document).

Formation de base

- (5) Le ministère de l'Education nationale est une institution lourde et difficile à faire évoluer. Sa politique inconstante envers le lycée et la rigidité des structures sont les principales causes des problèmes des jeunes. Les entreprises viennent de se rendre compte qu'une meilleure formation initiale peut rendre plus facile une adaptation au travail.
- (6) D'après les entreprises, il y a un manque d'attitude professionnelle chez les jeunes à l'entrée dans la vie de travail.
- (7) Depuis 20 ans les jeunes et leurs valeurs économiques ont évolué. Les jeunes n'acceptent plutôt une l'autorité hiérarchique mais ils acceptent plutôt une autorité de compétence. Le jeune prend contact avec un collègue qu'il connaît au lieu de consulter son supérieur s'il y a un problème. Ceci est très efficace mais très désorientant pour la hiérarchie. Le résultat est un certain malaise chez les entreprises.
- (8) Chez les enseignants, il y a des mouvements informels qui se concentrent sur de nouvelles façons de faire apprendre.
- (9) Il faut que les jeunes puissent arriver dans le milieu du travail ayant déjà eu du succès à l'école, même limité, sans trop de défauts à corriger.
- (10) S'il faut redonner les qualités de base aux jeunes lors de leur entrée à l'entreprise, ça coûte cher.
- (11) Des recherches récentes relève la notion que la préparation professionnelle (vocational training) a manqué en France. Dans d'autres pays, c'est mieux développé.
- (12) En France, la notion de la préparation professionnelle comprend la technologique et l'informatique. Ceci ne suffit pas.
- (13) L'emploi à la fin d'une formation est l'aspect le plus important. Il faut donner aux jeunes les renseignements sur la possibilité d'avoir un emploi;

- (2) Les assouplissements fiscaux accélèrent l'investissement productif.
- (3) La croissance de l'économie canadienne est attribuable aux investissements.
- (4) Il vaut beaucoup mieux que les stimulants viennent du marché lui-même que du gouvernement.
- (5) Au Canada, une certaine sclérose du marché du travail engendre le chômage. En réduisant les prestations maximums accordées aux régions et qui, en fin de compte, détournent du travail, nous pourrions atténuer quelque peu cette sclérose. En nous montrant ainsi moins complaisants, nous inciterions la population à acquérir une formation qui lui aidera à trouver un travail plus stable.
- (6) Les obstacles à la croissance doivent être supprimés, c'est ainsi que de nouveaux emplois seront
- (7) Il faudrait examiner de près l'efficacité du financement public des régimes d'emploi (e.g. Youth Training Option) administrés par des sociétés privées.

Entrevue avec Pierre Debeine Union patronale des industries métallurgiques et minières (UIMM) Paris, France Le 28 janvier 1987

- (1) Il y a un sentiment général qu'il faut faire évoluer le système scolaire. On se rend compte qu'il faut la coopération de tous les partenaires sociaux.
- (2) Les grandes orientations de l'Union patronale en termes de formation:
- a) Besoin d'établir une politique de base; orientation et plan national; aide aux départements (les départements sont des divisions administratives et géographiques de la France).
- b) Accent sur la compétitivité, la productivité, la valorisation des ressources humaines. Dans ce contexte, la formation professionnelle devient un apport à la productivité.
- (3) Il y a trois stades dans la formation:
- a) Formation initiale à l'école.
- b) L'insertion et l'adaptation au travail.
- c) Formation continue.

bleu, célibataire, peu instruit, habitant les provinces maritimes ou le Québec.

(23) Il atteint de plus en plus les femmes, les femmes chefs de famille et autres travailleurs du secteur des services, le personnel de bureau et des ventes, les employés des industries de base (bûcherons, mineurs, industrie de la construction).

(24) Ces groupes sont également plus exposés à de fréquentes périodes de chômage prolongé.

(25) Le chômeur vit avec environ 40 p. 100 du revenu que touche un travailleur. (Harris, 1984)

(26) Les enfants des sans-emploi abandonnent plus souvent l'école, s'en absentent en raison de mauvaise conduite ou de maladie, et ont plus souvent des difficultés à lire, à calculer et à communiquer. (Harris, 1984)

(27) Les peuples autochtones, les francophones et ceux qui ont plusieurs origines ethniques connaissent les taux de chômage les plus élevés.

(28) Les travailleurs plus âgés affichent des taux de chômage inférieurs, mais ont plus de difficultés à se trouver un nouvel emploi.

(29) Le chômage est très peu fonction du sexe.

(30) Les travailleurs des régions métropolitaines risquent moins que les travailleurs des régions rurales de manquer de travail (2,4 p. 100 de moins).

(31) Les travailleurs veufs, séparés et divorcés ont plus de chance (10,9 p. 100) de devenir chômeurs que les travailleurs mariés.

(32) Les travailleurs qui n'ont qu'une instruction élémentaire risquent davantage (10 p. 100) d'être sans emploi que les diplômés universitaires.

Entrevue avec MM. Tom D'Aquino et Todd Rutley Conseil d'entreprises pour les questions d'intérêt national

Ottawa Le 30 juillet 1986

l'investissement.

(1) L'emploi peut être stimulé si le gouvernement fédéral accélère la croissance en encourageant

(13) Bien qu'il y ait quelques preuves empiriques indiquant un rapport de causalité entre l'inégalité du revenu et le nombre d'homicides ou de meurtres, il reste à en faire l'épreuve longitudinalement.

Divorce et violence dans la famille

(14) Ambert (1980) a démontré un rapport de causalité inverse entre le statut socio-économique et le divorce.

(15) South a constaté qu'il n'existait aucun lien entre les taux de chômage et de divorce.

(16) L'édition du Globe and Mail du 18 juillet 1980 rapporte que d'après le docteur F. Allodi, du Toronto Western Hospital, 80 p. 100 des sévices corporels rapportés dans la région du grand Toronto étaient commis par des sans-emploi.

(17) On dispose de preuves indiquant que les enfants de chômeurs sont susceptibles d'être plus maltraités que d'autres. (Harris, 1984)

Alcoolisme

(18) L'alcoolisme est vraisemblablement plus répandu quand le chômage baisse du fait que l'on est alors plus en état de se procurer de l'alcool. (Brenner, 1975)

Suicide

(19) Bien que le suicide soit étroitement lié au chômage, aucun rapport de causalité n'a été démontré. Selon les études britanniques, le taux de suicide est plus élevé chez les travailleurs non spécialisés, ce qui fait dire que la fréquence du suicide varie selon les classes sociales.

Coûts économiques du chômage

(20) Parmi les coûts du chômage, il faut citer la perte de production, de salaires et de recettes gouvernementales, les prestations d'assurance-chômage et le coût social du stress attribuable au chômage.

(21) Les coûts socio-économiques du chômage sont estimés à 75,5 milliards de dollars (1982); à 22 p. 100 du PNB (1982); à 198 p. 100 du déficit de 1982. (Deaton, 1983)\*

Caractéristiques du chômeur

(22) Le chômage frappe plus souvent le jeune col

\*Note: Les calculs de Deaton sont fondés sur des hypothèses non démontrées et renferment des doubles comptages; par exemple, il compte la perte de revenu du travail comme un élément dans ses totaux puis l'inclut à nouveau comme réduction du PNB.

Mortalité

(4) Eyer prétend que l'augmentation du taux de mortalité n'est pas attribuable au chômage, comme le suggère Brenner, mais plutôt au réembauchage et à l'expansion du capital: les technologies nouvelles et dangereuses, les accélérations du travail, l'imposition d'heures supplémentaires, l'accroissement de la mobilité, le stress social incitant à la consommation d'alcool et de drogues préjudiciables à la santé. Le chômage cyclique n'est responsable que d'une très faible augmentation de la mortalité.

(5) Lorsque sévit un taux de chômage élevé, ceux qui sont embauchés, réembauchés, ou recyclés pour se plier à de nouvelles technologies sont souvent exploités par l'employeur qui peut plus facilement réduire les salaires et déréglementer les conditions de travail. Donc, les opinions de Eyer et Brenner ne sont pas entièrement incompatibles.

(6) Eyer reconnaît que la personne qui est en chômage à long terme (6 mois ou plus) risque plus d'être malade.

Chômage et délinquance

(7) Beaucoup prétendent que les revers économiques mènent à la délinquance (vol, homicide, atteinte à la propriété).

(8) L'augmentation du chômage peut conduire certains à voler, parce qu'ils n'ont pas d'emploi.

(9) Elle peut aussi porter les gens à protéger davantage leurs biens et leur argent; il s'ensuit une réduction du nombre de nouvelles autos, de nouveaux téléviseurs, etc. qui peuvent être volés.

(10) La relation entre le chômage et le crime violent n'est pas très nette, car l'adversité pousse souvent les gens à devenir plus calmes et à «se serrer les coudes» plutôt qu'à faire preuve d'agressivité.

(11) Aux Etats-Unis, tandis que le taux de chômage augmentait, de 1945 à 1973, le nombre des homicides diminuait.

(12) Brenner a constaté que le nombre d'homicides augmentait de pair avec l'inflation, le PNB par habitant, et le chômage.

Warning: Unemployment may be hazardous to your health, Ronald Labonté, Perception, volume 7, n° 5.

Unemployment: Canada's Malignant Social Pathology, Richard Deaton, Perception, printemps-été 1983.

The Burden of Unemployment in Canada, R. Paul Shaw, Canadian Public Policy, 1985.

Note: Bien des auteurs consultés soutiennent qu'il existe un rapport de causalité scientifique entre le chômage et certains problèmes sociaux (le suicide, l'homicide, l'alcoolisme, etc.); toutefois, ils n'ont pas été en mesure d'apporter une preuve irréfutable. Ceux qui, par exemple, doutent que le chômage cause la maladie, signalent qu'il est impossible d'établir ici un rapport de causalité: l'individu est-il malade parce qu'il est sans emploi ou est-il sans emploi parce qu'il est maladif.

Les coûts sociaux du chômage

(1) Il existe un rapport de causalité entre le chômage et la mortalité, le suicide, l'effondrement de la famille, l'alcoolisme, le crime violent, la délinquance juvénile, les maladies cardiovasculaires et les admissions à l'hôpital et à la prison et il est possible de mesurer le coût social de ces facteurs. (Deaton, 1984) (Brenner)\*

(2) Pour le sans-emploi, le stress est la cause première de graves altérations de l'organisme; modifications du métabolisme; augmentation de la tension sanguine, des pulsations du coeur et de la circulation du sang dans les muscles cardiaques; gras du sang; hyperglycémie et augmentation du taux d'acide dans l'estomac, qui contribuent aux cardiopathies, aux crises cardiaques, aux ulcères et à plusieurs autres maladies, dont le cancer.

(3) Les données canadiennes, américaines et britanniques suggèrent que les pauvres meurent plus jeunes, souffrent plus de malnutrition et sont plus souvent malades (Labonté 1983). Si les gens sans emploi sont plus pauvres à cause d'un revenu moindre, il s'ensuit qu'ils ont aussi moins bonne santé. (Wilkins et Adams, 1983)

(Wilkins et Adams, 1983)

- (35) Ces pays mettent l'accent sur l'acquisition d'une formation générale, complétée par une formation spécialisée en cours d'emploi, et insistent sur la discipline.
- (36) Il faut envisager la tenue d'examens à l'échelle nationale pour faire en sorte que les jeunes aient les compétences nécessaires pour travailler.
- (37) La tenue d'examens à l'échelle provinciale a pour effet de faire connaître le travail des enseignants, ce qui les encourage à donner le meilleur d'eux-mêmes et permet d'établir des comparaisons. Cette solution permet également de diminuer la tendance à surcoter les élèves.
- (38) La compétition est importante pour la créativité et pour le maintien de normes élevées.
- (39) Le système allemand comporte des organisations professionnelles et des normes de formation.
- (40) L'amélioration des liens de communication entre les universités et les collèges communautaires du Canada pourrait être avantageuse.
- (41) Nous pourrions régler les problèmes de financement en fondant les universités et les collèges communautaires en un seul réseau.

# Les coûts sociaux du chômage

Articles consultés:

- Paying the Price, Rupert Taylor, Canada and the World, Janvier 1984.
- Unemployment and crime what is the connection?, James O. Wilson et Philip J. Cook, The Public Interest, printemps 1985.
- Health Syndrome of Unemployment, Worklife, volume 4, n° 3, 1985.
- How Unemployment affects people, Martyn Harris, New Society, 19 janvier 1984.
- Unemployment and Social Problems in the Past, Social Indicators Research, volume 15, n° 4, novembre 1984.
- Social Impact of Unemployment, Harry MacKay, Perception, printemps-été 1983.

- commerciales du GATT porte sur les biens et les services. Ils ne veulent pas accorder au Canada ce qu'ils ne sont pas disposés à accorder à d'autres. Un accord de libre-échange pourrait servir de modèle aux GATT.
- (23) Le Canada veut obtenir un accès sûr et amélioré au marché américain: la conclusion d'un traité permettrait de régler la question des droits compensatoires que peuvent imposer l'un et l'autre pays.
- (24) La conclusion d'un accord de libre-échange serait avantageuse pour les deux pays.
- (25) Si nous voulons aplanir les disparités régionales, il faudra que quelqu'un en supporte les conséquences. Si on vient en aide à l'Alberta en haussant les prix du pétrole, on nuit à l'Ontario et au Québec.
- (26) La solution consiste à laisser l'Ontario et le Québec acheter du pétrole aux prix mondiaux, à les frapper d'un impôt et à subventionner par ce moyen les emplois en Alberta.
- (27) Nous devons faire en sorte de pouvoir utiliser les finances publiques.
- (28) Avant d'appliquer des solutions keynésiennes à des problèmes comme le chômage, il faut réduire le déficit.
- (29) Il serait possible de réduire de moitié la dette nationale au moyen d'un prélèvement sur le capital, c'est-à-dire en levant un unique impôt sur la fortune. Une partie de cet impôt (5%) pourrait être affectée à la réduction de la dette publique.
- (30) On pourrait ainsi alléger le fardeau fiscal des contribuables, ce qui se traduirait probablement par un gain net pour les gouvernements.
- (31) L'économie autrichienne est tributaire de l'économie allemande.
- (32) Contrairement au Canada, l'Autriche n'a pas de politique monétaire indépendante, ni de dimension régionale.
- (33) Nous pourrions adapter cette situation au Canada en conservant nos institutions et en offrant divers encouragements.
- (34) L'Autriche, la Suède et l'Allemagne de l'Ouest versent un petit salaire aux apprentis.

- (13) Il faut changer notre saçon de voir:
- Il est faux d'affirmer que l'obtention d'un taux de chômage régional élevé entraîne un déséquilibre du'il faut corriger. Ces déséquilibres sont la conséquence naturelle d'activités économiques antérieures. En réalité, ces déséquilibres sont des peuvent être modifiés par l'adoption de nouvelles mesures ou par l'octroi de crédits supplémentaires. Il existe actuellement une situation d'équilibre: des personnes travaillent à temps partiel et reçoivent en guise de supplément des prestations d'assurance-chômage.
- Il saut distinguer les mesures qui ont pour objet de rendre la vie plus facile et celles qui la rendent moins facile. À cet égard, il faut subventionner non pas les investissements à faible intensité de maindoeuvre, mais l'emploi.
- (14) Les entreprises se rendent compte que compétitivité est synonyme d'élargissement des marchés. Il faut percer sur des marchés plus importants, et si nous n'arrivons pas à conclure un accord de libre-échange, nous en subirons les conséquences.
- (15) Les économies d'échelle n'ont plus la même importance qu'autrefois.
- (16) Lorsque nous optons pour des solutions protectionnistes, nous perdons des emplois de haute technicité. Les travailleurs spécialisés s'en iront aux États-Unis.
- (17) Bien qu'il existe une certaine similitude entre les provinces canadiennes et les États-Unis, ces derniers ont tous un revenu par habitant plus élevé que celui des provinces maritimes.
- (18) Les échanges commerciaux entre le Canada et les États-Unis deviennent de plus en plus libres.
- (19) La conclusion d'un accord de libre-échange favoriserait une planification commerciale à plus long terme et fournirait aux entreprises un ensemble de règles auxquelles elles pourraient se conformer.
- (20) On encourage le secteur privé à trouver une solution politique à un problème économique.
- (21) Nous devons conclure un arrangement sous forme de traité. Il serait plus facile de faire approuver par le Congrès un accord global que les 300 projets de loi protectionnistes.
- (22) Les États-Unis s'intéressent au Canada parce qu'ils veulent que la prochaine série de négociations

- (2) L'actuel régime d'assurance-chômage et de bien-être social n'aide pas les chômeurs à trouver du travail ou à se perfectionner.
- (3) La proportion des prestataires d'assurance-chômage qui deviennent des assistés sociaux lorsque prend fin leur période d'admissibilité varie de 9% à 20%.
- (4) Il y aurait lieu de convertir le régime de soutien du revenu qu'est le régime d'assurance-chômage en un véritable programme d'assurance.
- (5) En vertu de ce programme, les employeurs qui offriraient aux travailleurs des emplois saisonniers seraient tenus de verser une prime calculée d'après le nombre d'heures de travail perdues durant l'hiver. Il s'agirait en quelque sorte d'un régime d'épargne obligatoire sur les revenus gagnés durant l'été.
- (6) On pourrait ainsi réduire le nombre d'emplois saisonniers dans l'industrie, de même que le nombre de saisonniers sans emploi, parce que les employeurs trouveraient ce programme plus onéreux et seraient moins disposés à embaucher des travailleurs sur une base saisonnière.
- (7) Il n'est pas dans l'esprit du régime d'assurancechômage en vigueur d'envoyer les gens là où il y a des emplois.
- (8) Il faut assouplir tous les régimes trop rigides et s'orienter vers une perception plus classique de l'économie.
- (9) L'impôt frappant les sociétés a chuté au cours des dix dernières années. Ont également diminué les investissements de capitaux, les dépenses gouvernementales au titre des biens et des services, ainsi que la rénumération des capitaux. Par contre, les revenus de placements ont augmenté.
- (10) L'octroi de subventions afin d'encourager les investissements est une mesure qui a tendance à aggraver le problème du chômage parce qu'il incite les investisseurs à utiliser des équipements à faible intensité de main-d'oeuvre.
- (11) Ce genre de subventions nuit à la compétitivité. Il faut au contraire utiliser toute la maind'oeuvre excédentaire.
- (12) L'octroi de subventions aux secteurs d'activité industrielle crée un problème de surcapitalisation.

individus ou de la faillite du système. der s'il découle des différences inévitables entre les époque; il convient peut-être, en outre, de se demanpeut-être aussi le problème plus apparent qu'à cette «élite» avait accès à l'éducation; le chômage rend

Suzanne Leduc des Syndicats nationaux Entrevue avec la Confédération

Le 5 novembre 1986 Michel Paquette, Montréal

- de formation dont on a besoin. aura des emplois, on ne peut pas préconiser la sorte (1) Tant qu'on n'a pas identifié les secteurs où il y
- créés par le marché, il faut former pour l'adaptabilité (2) Parce qu'il est impossible de prévoir les emplois
- au système scolaire. (3) La formation professionnelle doit être plus liée
- du secteur privé. ont un rôle à jouer en ce qui concerne la participation on ne forme pas notre population. Les gouvernements la formation et l'apprentissage, et des coûts sociaux si (4) Il faut convaincre les entreprises de l'utilité de
- d'une vie, retraite, préretraite, années sabbatiques). ment du temps de travail (par semaine, sur la durée (5) Il faut réexaminer la question de l'aménage-
- plein-emploi adaptée aux besoins régionaux et locaux. trop centralisé. On devrait adopter une stratégie de (6) Le développement économique est maintenant
- niveau local. gramme de «travaux d'utilité collective» planifié au (7) Il est possible de mettre en marche un pro-

Université Western Ontario Département d'économie professeurs Entrevue avec MM. Courchene et Laidler,

Le 8 avril 1986

arrangements commerciaux avec les Etats-Unis. mum, des mécanismes de contrôle des loyers et des d'assurance-chômage, des lois sur le salaire mininu examen régime actuel np entreprenions impôts, et sans affaiblir notre compétitivité, si nous plein-emploi sans augmenter le déficit ni hausser les (1) Nous pourrions atteindre l'objectif qu'est le

> avaient abandonné l'école. déterminer les raisons pour lesquelles les jeunes sociaux défavorisés. Aucune étude n'a été saite pour

- res à l'obtention d'un emploi. pants ont réussi à acquérir les qualifications nécessaition du programme, seulement 5 p. 100 des partici-(9) Au cours des deux premières années d'applica-
- évident. emplois, et non des cours de formation. Cela est (10) Par dessus tout, les jeunes veulent des
- mal à percevoir dans leur rôle les dimensions éducatià la formation et que les chefs d'entreprise avaient du escomptés parce que les jeunes voyaient peu d'utilité (11) Le programme n'a pas eu les résultats
- tion publique, dans les hôpitaux et ainsi de suite). les jeunes stagiaires (par exemple dans l'administra-(12) Dans certains secteurs, il a été facile de placer
- jeunes malades et ainsi de suite. liers, comme des handicapés, des immigrants, des tains services qui ont accueilli des groupes particuavait eu beaucoup de succès, notamment dans cer-(13) En région, on a constaté que le programme
- formation, quelle que soit leur forme. prositeront pas immédiatement des sessions de leurs antécédents ou de leur condition sociale, ne parle des jeunes. Il en est certains qui, à cause de (14) Conclusion, on ne peut généraliser lorsqu'on

### Apprentis et mentors

- leurs besoins, un ou deux apprentis. entreprise et chez les artisans qui embauchent, selon tionne bien; on le retrouve surtout dans la petite (15) En France, le système d'apprentissage sonc-
- formation. nationale qui dispense la partie théorique de leur (16) A l'heure actuelle, c'est surtout l'Education
- réalisée. et que leur intégration dans l'entreprise s'est mal ont été soumis à une période de formation trop courte beaucoup de temps à démarrer parce que les mentors (17) Le système de mentors en France a mis
- plus d'étudiants qu'autrefois quand seulement une attribuable au fait que le système scolaire accueille d'analphabétisme. Cette situation est peut-être (18) La France sait sace à un problème croissant

tent le cours secondaire. cation que ceux qui complèle même niveau de qualifiprématurément leurs études ceux qui avaient abandonné

n'habitaient pas chez leurs parents. pas suffisante pour assurer la subsistance de ceux qui tions familiales. La prime mensuelle n'était toutefois foyer et leur famille continuait de recevoir les alloca-Un grand nombre d'entre eux demeuraient encore au jeunes recevaient une prime de 83 \$ à 100 \$ par mois. (2) Au cours des deuxième et troisième phases, ces

différentes de la France. pendant deux ans et parallèlement dans 15 régions (3) Le programme a été évalué périodiquement

qui offrent peu de chances d'avancement. les filles étaient dirigées vers des métiers traditionnels surtout à cause de l'abus des stéréotypes sexistes, où déroulée; le stage d'orientation a été moins heureux laquelle le programme a été introduit, s'est bien (4) La phase initiale d'initiation, au cours de

.nu110qqo plus de difficulté à répondre aux exigences en temps organismes sociaux et culturels qui ont éprouvé le entre les choix d'orientation offerts. Ce sont les vaient pas; il y avait donc beaucoup de différence organismes d'envergure plus restreinte ne le pourecevoir les stagiaires immédiatement, certains déjà des programmes analogues, étaient prêtes à loppement de l'éducation permanente, qui offraient que l'Éducation nationale et l'Agence pour le dévedevaient accueillir les stagiaires. Par exemple, tandis entre les intervenants, notamment avec ceux qui difficile en raison de la piètre coordination assurée (5) Le passage d'un niveau à l'autre s'est révélé

celui de l'école qu'ils venaient juste de quitter. sont retrouvés dans un environnement similaire à niveau scolaire plus élevé) ont été déçus, car ils se places disponibles dont on a déjà parlé ou de leur deux stages précédents (en raison du manque de vers les ateliers de qualification sans passer par les (6) Les jeunes qui ont été dirigés immédiatement

pas de leur ressort. ils estimaient que la formation et l'éducation n'étaient premier abord réticents à accueillir des stagiaires, car (7) Certains chefs d'entreprise se sont montrés au

jeunes de 16 à 18 ans, venait surtout de milieux (8) La clientèle visée par le programme, soit les

(63) Une combinaison de cours pratiques et

théoriques serait la solution idéale.

à fond leur sujet plutôt que les techniques pédagogi-(64) Il est essentiel que les enseignants connaissent

des enseignants. (65) Il y a lieu d'examiner le système de formation

Le 5 septembre 1986 Paris, France Représentante de l'OCDE Entrevue avec Danielle Colardyn

turément. des 16-18 ans qui quittent leurs études prématitre, elle a été chargée d'étudier le problème tère de la Formation professionnelle et, à ce gouvernement français sous l'égide du minis-16-18 ans formée en 1982 par le précédent l'Equipe nationale d'évaluation du Dispositif Note: Mme Colardyn était recherchiste adjointe à

Ces derniers se sont vu offrir: proposé trois solutions au problème des décrocheurs. (1) A l'issue de ses travaux, la Commission a

travail; liariser avec le milieu du leur permettre de se famites sessions de travail pour «d'orientation», un stage g) constitué de quelques cour-

fessionnels. socio-culturels et non prode cours de «rattrapage» ques était constituée surtout La période d'études théoriun établissement scolaire. entreprise et le reste, dans une formation pratique en temps était passé à recevoir duquel 30 à 50 p. 100 du milieu de travail: cours un stage de 12 mois en

avait pour but de donner à

Cette période CEGEP. achevé l'équivalent de notre l'école un peu avant d'avoir à ceux qui avaient quitté «qualification», remise d'un diplôme officiel (၁ qui se couronnait par la un stage de

«d'insertion»,

une période

(9

- (51) L'ingérence gouvernementale est maintenant jugée détestable, bien que la crise nous ait prouvé qu'en laissant les choses aller au gré du marché, on court à la catastrophe. Les politiques monétaires rigoureuses ont toujours conduit à une baisse de l'activité économique.
- (52) Ce sont les Canadiens qui sont créanciers de la dette nationale. Les critiques de la dette oublient de tenir compte de l'augmentation de la production générale qui découle de la dette ainsi que des immobilisations que la dette permet de payer.
- (53) Les paiements d'intérêts sur la dette entraînent des coûts supérieurs.
- (54) La véritable planification consiste à baisser les taux d'intérêt pour favoriser l'investissement. C'est là peut-être un des aspects positifs du libre-échange.
- (55) Dans la situation actuelle, il est impossible de prédire quels secteurs absorberont des travailleurs.
- (56) Le problème ne peut être réglé en quatre ans, période normale de planification politique.
- (57) La Planification de l'emploi ne présente qu'une solution de rechange désastreuse aux anciennes politiques.
- (58) Dans le cadre de ce programme, la formation est confiée à ceux qui n'ont aucun intérêt à assurer une formation de qualité. Le profit devient l'objectif prioritaire; autrefois les organismes communautaires s'intéressaient à la formation véritable.
- (59) Les femmes doivent être au chômage pendant trois ans pour devenir admissibles au programme de réintégration du marché prévu dans la planification, ce qui ne profite qu'à un très petit pourcentage de celles pour qui des programmes de recyclage sont nécessaires.
- (60) Il faut coordonner la formation avec une économie planifiée. Cela est impossible sans planification, comme l'a prouvé l'expérience.
- (61) Nous devons choisir entre la formation en cours d'emploi, la formation en classe, et une combinaison des deux systèmes, comme en Suède.
- (62) Les femmes sont plus sujettes à la discrimination au niveau du recrutement qu'au niveau de la formation.

- en matière de capitaux signifie que les sociétés étrangères seront traitées comme elles le sont dans le pays de domicile.
- (41) Il est impossible de subventionner les services si l'on entrave, par ce moyen la concurrence étrangère.
- (42) Les subventions municipales aux services de garderie, par exemple, pourraient être considérées comme entravant l'aptitude à concurrencer. Les «mini-écoles» privées des États-Unis estiment que le Canada est injustement avantagé en raison des subventions qu'il verse aux garderies.
- (43) Par exemple, la société d'assurance A.O. Williams pratique aujourd'hui au Canada l'assurance-vie temporaire. Elle cherche à recruter 5 000 employés à temps partiel, ce qui crée des problèmes, pour les femmes en particulier.
- (44) La seule façon dont l'Ontario peut l'en empêcher serait de déclarer qu'aucun agent d'assurance ne peut être engagé à temps partiel pour ne pas encourager cette tendance vers les emplois faiblement rétribués et offrant peu d'avantages sociaux.
- (45) La distribution proportionnelle des bénéfices devra faire l'objet d'une loi si la tendance au travail à temps partiel se maintient.
- (46) Le travail à temps partiel n'est pas une solution au chômage.
- (47) La plupart des gens préfèrent travailler à plein temps durant une semaine de travail comprimée, dans des conditions souples et en profitant des garderies.
- (48) Le chômage est structurel et non cyclique, étant donné que 30 p. 100 de notre PNB proviennent du commerce extérieur et que notre excédent est attribuable au secteur primaire qui n'emploie qu'une petite partie de la main-d'oeuvre. Les secteurs des services et de la fabrication qui emploient la majeure partie de la main-d'oeuvre, affichent un déficit commercial.
- (49) Le Japon a planifié son économie avec soin de façon que la politique économique concorde avec les objectifs sociaux.
- (50) Au Canada, nous sommes souvent portés à croire que toute solution avantageuse pour le milieu des affaires est avantageuse pour tout le Canada.

- (28) La crise économique a mis fin à la notion d'équilibre éventuel. Le marché ne retrouve pas systématiquement l'équilibre.
- (29) Dans un contexte de libre-échange, les sociétés étrangères jouissant d'une exclusivité mondiale de production seront restreintes. Les sociétés étrangères installées au Canada pour desservir l'économie canadienne ne rivaliseront pas avec leurs sociétés-mères, si nous concluons un accord commercial mettant fin aux barrières tarifaires.
- (30) Un pacte semblable au Pacte de l'automobile ne pourra plus être appliqué.
- (31) Les industries canadiennes dont la maind'oeuvre est plus chère que celle de leurs homologues américaines se trouveront en difficulté si un accord de libre-échange est conclu.
- (32) Une période de transition de quatre ans n'est pas réaliste. De graves problèmes (atructure, chômage) peuvent être réglés grâce à la planification.
- (33) Les économies canadienne et américaine étant différentes, des méthodes d'approche différentes s'imposent.
- (34) Il sera difficile de persuader la population canadienne que si le libre-échange est avantageux pour les États-Unis il ne l'est pas forcément pour le Canada.
- (35) Ce n'est plus l'inflation qui constitue le principal problème, mais le chômage. La population s'en rend compte, mais de nombreux hommes politiques refusent de le reconnaître.
- (36) Le libre-échange a été proposé comme un moyen de restructurer l'économie.
- (37) Le GATT permettrait d'atteindre cet objectif plus sûrement que le libre-échange.
- (38) Un accord de libre-échange entre les Etats-Unis et le Canada permettrait d'élaborer un code qu'utiliseraient les États-Unis à titre de modèle dans les négociations internationales sur la prestation des services.
- (39) Les États-Unis cherchent à exporter un plus grand nombre de services dans le cadre du GATT.
- (40) L'exportation de capitaux est l'élément clé du débat. Les États-Unis s'inquiètent de la sortie des capitaux des sociétés américaines. Le libre-échange

- ments sur les marchés étrangers. Il y a toujours un équilibre à maintenir entre les importations et les exportations.
- (18) La politique commerciale ne peut pas, en 4 ans (durée du mandat moyen d'un parlement), conduire au plein-emploi. La tendance actuelle au libre-échange, à la privatisation et à la dérèglementation semble favoriser davantage la prédominance du marché.
- (19) Il nous faut planifier une meilleure intégration des secteurs suivants:
- (20) La question de l'exportation des produits de base et de l'importation de produits finis devrait être réctudiée, plus particulièrement sous l'angle de la technologie de pointe.
- (21) Il nous faut planifier davantage pour accéder aux secteurs technologiques de pointe. Nous pourrons alors commencer à fabriquer notre propre équipement.
- (22) Les États-Unis exercent un énorme pouvoir même dans le cadre du GATT.
- (23) L'industrie du textile et du vêtement mérite une étude approfondie. Nous pourrons difficilement accéder au marché américain en nous concentrant sur la haute mode et en négligeant les autres secteurs de l'industrie.
- (24) Un régime d'octroi de permis dans le cadre d'un accord de libre-échange pourrait menacer les producteurs canadiens.
- (25) Une augmentation de 5 p. 100 de la production textile aux États-Unis comblerait les besoins de tout le marché canadien. Les stylistes canadiens semblent de plus en plus attirés par les États-Unis.
- (26) Il saudra stabiliser le taux de change pour accroître le libre-échange avec les États-Unis. Notre dollar devra remonter avant que les États-Unis n'y trouvent leur compte. Nous misons sur la faible valeur du dollar sur les marchés internationaux. Un accord de libre-échange pourrait miner notre position concurrentielle internationale.
- (27) L'Autriche se débrouille bien parce que son économie est planifiée et que ses politiques économique et sociale sont jumelées de façon à accorder la priorité au plein-emploi, ce qui donne aux Autrichiens un sentiment de confiance et de sécurité.

- (8) Au lieu d'essayer de réduire le taux de chômage, la Commission d'assurance-chômage cherche les moyens de supprimer progressivement le programme pour réduire ses dépenses, consiste à réduire le façon de diminuer ces dépenses, consiste à réduire le chômage et non à supprimer le programme d'assurance-chômage.
- (9) Lorsque le gouvernement cherche à réaliser des économies, les résultats (sous forme de programmes) sont souvent indésirables; cependant, c'est lorsqu'il cherche à créer plus d'emplois qu'il va au fond des choses. La population commence alors à faire configance au gouvernement.
- (10) Notre main-d'oeuvre est très qualifiée et instruite et nous disposons de nombreuses ressources; pourtant, notre taux de chômage est élevé par rapport à celui des autres pays industrialisés.
- (11) Il faut analyser les structures de notre économie et tâcher de réduire l'importance des secteurs qui ont causé des problèmes par le passé. Il nous faut examiner notre commerce d'importation et d'exportation et notre structure économique.
- (12) L'industrie canadienne du tronçonnage importe son équipement de la Suède, alors qu'elle aurait avantage à l'acheter au Canada même. Au lieu d'investir dans la fabrication d'équipement hautement technologique, nous avons continué à importer.
- (13) La filature Dionne de Drummondville est tout à fait automatisée et la forte augmentation de sa productivité est due à la technologie suisse.
- (14) L'équipement informatisé des industries textile, agricole et minière vient des États-Unis et d'ailleurs. Vu la baisse de notre dollar, ces achats sont très coûteux et nuisent à notre position sur les marchés. Nous devrions mettre sur pied de meilleures installations de production.
- (15) Les allégements fiscaux consentis aux entreprises ne favorisent pas forcément l'investissement. L'augmentation des profits n'entraîne pas toujours un surcroît d'investissements (voir Bellemare).
- (16) Même si les échanges commerciaux avec les États-Unis se sont multipliés, notre taux de chômage n'a pas proportionnellement diminué.
- (17) L'exportation n'accroît pas le taux d'emploi puisque chaque emploi créé par les exportations est perdu en raison des importations ou des investisse-

- (16) L'expérience acquise en cours de travail et la formation en vue d'acquérir des aptitudes transférables sont toutes deux nécessaires. Il importe en effet d'avoir le pied à l'étrier.
- (17) La nature de la formation change: autrefois, elle visait la formation pour des emplois précis, aujourd'hui la formation sert à acquérir de nouvelles aptitudes qui sont transférables et adaptables.
- (18) À l'atelier, on s'attache de plus en plus à inculquer la «confiance en soi».
- (19) Le nombre d'emplois destinés aux travailleurs «non adaptables» diminue de plus en plus.
- (20) Il importe de recycler les travailleurs en améliorant leurs aptitudes pour qu'ils puissent ainsi exploiter tout leur potentiel au travail. On doit attacher plus d'importance aux aptitudes et aux qualités innées.

Entrevue avec Marjorie Cohen Université York Toronto Le 9 avril 1986

- (1) Le plein-emploi serait possible si le Canada élaborait un véritable plan pour atteindre cet objectif.
- (2) Plutôt que de planifier, nous semblons nous en remettre aux forces du marché.
- (3) Le plein-emploi pourrait être atteint du jour au lendemain, mais les entreprises préfèrent le chômage qui freine la montée des salaires.
- (4) Comme notre économie est très ouverte et que nous avons plutôt tendance à importer et à exporter des produits de base, les entreprises ne considèrent pas que le chômage nuit à la consommation.
- (5) Les secteurs déficitaires sont ceux où travaillent la plupart des Canadiens.
- (6) L'augmentation des échanges commerciaux ne résoudra pas le problème du chômage vu le déséquilibre fondamental de notre économie.
- (7) Le gouvernement estime qu'il y a lieu de supprimer les éléments rigides du système et de rendre la main-d'oeuvre plus adaptable. C'est ce que en fait que les salaires diminueront. C'est ce que préconisent de façon déguisée les partisans du libre-échange de façon à contrer les progrès sociaux que échange de façon à contrer les progrès sociaux que nous avons réalisés au cours du dernier siècle.

- (5) On convient en général que la Grande-Bretagne devrait augmenter ses exportations, en améliorant sa compétitivité sur les marchés internationaux.
- (6) Les comités tripartites régionaux et sectoriels assurent une plus grande harmonie entre les travailleurs, la direction et le gouvernement parce qu'ils s'en tiennent à des questions pratiques.
- (7) L'éducation et la formation sont considérées comme des facteurs importants pour l'amélioration de la santé économique.
- (8) Les préoccupations portent sur la façon dont l'éducation peut améliorer la compétitivité.
- (9) En théorie, la responsabilité de la formation est partagée entre le gouvernement central, les organismes publics et privés, les employeurs et les particuliers. La responsabilité première incombe aux employeurs.

#### Travaux en cours

- (10) On insiste actuellement sur la formation, l'enseignement et le perfectionnement des gestionnaireres. Une étude des techniques de formation et de gestion appliquées aux États-Unis, au Japon, en France et en Allemagne est en cours et un rapport devra être publié à ce sujet en avril. L'essentiel est que les principales sociétés doivent assigner un but positif dans le perfectionnement aux gestionnaires.
- (11) On s'efforce actuellement de persuader les sociétés de prendre la formation plus au sérieux; les attitudes doivent changer sous ce rapport.
- (12) De meilleures communications s'imposent pour expliquer pourquoi il est nécessaire d'investir dans la recherche et le développement.

### Attitude envers la formation

- (13) On s'accorde en général pour dire que les mesures relatives à la création d'emplois sont coûteuses. L'attention ne se porte pas sur les pertes financières qu'entraîne le chômage.
- (14) L'industrie sait que les mesures relatives à la création d'emplois sont payées par les contribuables et qu'à une augmentation des taxes.
- (15) Certains recommandent de subventionner la formation pour donner aux employeurs une raison d'embaucher et de former des chômeurs.

- (49) Un régime de stimulants fiscaux pourrait accélérer la mise en place d'une approche locale à la formation pour des emplois en demande.
- (50) Le système privé supervisé et licencié s'adapterait plus facilement aux demandes du marché, s'il dispensait une large formation publique de base. Les systèmes publics sont réglementés et ne peuvent donc s'adapter rapidement à la demande et aux changements.
- (51) Les grandes entreprises ont été portées à minimiser l'importance de certains domaines et à sous-traiter certains services qu'elles auraient pu autrement assurer.
- (52) On remarque une tendance à embaucher des travailleurs pour des contrats temporaires ou à temps partiel. Cela coûte beaucoup moins cher pour l'employeur.
- (53) Pareillement, on constate chez les employeurs une tendance à licencier des employés à temps plein pour qu'ils forment de petites entreprises dont ils louent ensuite les services en tant que consultants.
- (54) La technologie nous permet de réduire la taille de beaucoup d'opérations importantes.

Directeur général Office national du développement économique Londres, Angleterre Le 15 janvier 1987

Entrevue avec John Cassels

Office national du développement économique (ONDE)

- (1) L'ONDE est au service du Conseil du développement économique, un organisme tripartite, constitué il y a 25 ans, pour discuter des mesures propres à améliorer l'économie.
- (2) Le Conseil se compose de six membres représentant le gouvernement, le milieu des affaires et les syndicats, y compris le chancelier de l'Échiquier.
- (3) L'ONDE compte 190 employés qui desservent 35 secteurs industriels.

Collaboration tripartite

(4) Bien qu'un accord total sur les objectifs soit irréaliste, il est à la fois utile et important de discuter de l'amélioration de l'économie.

- (41) Si un régime de crédits/subventions pouvait encourager les établissements d'enseignement privés à se développer dans les domaines où le secteur privé est à la pointe du savoir, on formerait un plus grand nombre de travailleurs qui peuvent être embauchés.
- (42) Les instituts de formation privés régis par le marché devraient être placés sous les auspices des gouvernements provinciaux, qui assureraient le contrôle de la qualité.
- (43) Le droit à l'égalité des chances pour les jeunes: les gouvernements auraient à soutenir ceux qui n'ont pas les moyens de s'inscrire dans une école privée en leur accordant des prêts/bourses.
- (44) Les fonds affectés à l'assistance sociale pourraient être injectés dans des instituts de formation privés.
- (45) Les Canadiens ont deux attentes fondamentales face à la formation et au marché du travail:
- a) Ils tiennent pour acquis que tout le monde doit avoir accès à une formation.
- b) Ils nourrissent des attentes irréalistes à l'égard du marché du travail, en ce qui concerne notamment le besoin de déménager pour trouver de l'emploi. Toute stratégie nationale devra nécessairement se pencher sur les différences régionales. Il est difficile pour les entreprises privés de s'attaquer au problème de la disparité des régions.
- (46) Un programme temporaire d'assistance en recyclage, comme celui proposé par la Commission Macdonald, qui fournirait des subventions salariales, etc. serait peut-être la meilleure façon de reconnaître l'importance des problèmes régionaux.
- (47) En matière de mobilité et de déménagement du travailleur vers les emplois, il faut examiner le problème des familles qui ont deux sources de revenu. Pour que ces familles continuent à toucher deux revenus, certains emplois doivent leur être offerts.
- (48) On pourrait mettre au point un programme de formation par satellite à l'intention des autochtones, pour qu'ils puissent travailler en milieu autochtone dans les domaines où il y a une demande sur le marché. Si cette demande change, un petit institut pourrait facilement s'adapter aux besoins locaux particuliers.

- quelles il n'est guère facile de faire des prévisions, mais auxquelles il nous faut répondre au Canada.
- (30) La demande de produits, d'emplois et de compétences évolue si rapidement au Canada qu'après avoir terminé leur formation générale, les travailleurs doivent continuer à se spécialiser dans les entreprises ou les organismes capables de s'adapter à l'environnement.
- (31) Le gouvernement devrait soutenir les organismes indépendants du secteur privé en matière de formation.
- (32) Le programme de formation pour les métiers manquant de main-d'oeuvre a préparé des travailleurs pour des emplois qui avaient disparu une fois la formation terminée.
- (33) Les petits établissements d'enseignement privé sont beaucoup plus aptes à réagir et à s'adapter aux demandes courantes du marché en matière de formation et de placement.
- (34) Pour aider les employés à se recycler, il a été suggéré de réduire le temps de travail c'est-à-dire d'avoir une semaine de travail plus courte comportant du temps libre, dont le coût serait partagé entre l'entreprise et le gouvernement. Le nombre total d'heures travaillées pendant une année diminuerait.
- (35) Il y a moins d'emplois de 45 heures/semaine aujourd'hui qu'en 1926.
- (36) Plus un travailleur est compétent et plus son salaire est élevé, plus il a de temps pour des loisirs dans une semaine de travail plus courte.
- (37) Les employeurs ne voient souvent pas quels avantages ils peuvent tirer, sur les plans de la productivité et de la réduction des salaires, de semaines de travail plus courtes et de périodes de formation.
- (38) L'évolution vers une semaine de travail plus courte se fera graduellement plutôt que par voie législative. Le gouvernement devra stimuler cette tendance, et pourrait, par exemple, encourager la prise d'une année sabbatique jusqu'à ce qu'elle devienne une pratique normale pour les employés.
- (39) En se privatisant, le système de formation serait de plus en plus régi par les besoins du marché.
- (40) Le système d'enseignement donne de la formation; le système privé donne des emplois.

- (19) Pour éviter qu'un tel abus ne se produise et pour empêcher qu'on prenne l'habitude de remplacer des travailleurs expérimentés par des apprentis sans expérience et qui coûtent moins cher par souci de réduire les coûts de production, cette subvention pourrait n'être accordée que pour des périodes de mise en train ou d'expansion.
- (20) La formation de base devrait être assez générale dans tous les cas pour que l'apprenti puisse continuer à se former et viser ensuite des objectifs plus spécialisés.
- (21) Comme l'enseignement dispensé par les établissements publics est incapable de réagir rapidement à tous les besoins du marché, beaucoup d'entrepreneurs ne sont pas satisfaits. Des cours plus brefs visant à répondre à des besoins très précis du marché seraient peut-être une meilleure formule.
- (22) Si la formation était donnée dans des cours de spécialisation de six semaines/six mois, elle pourrait réagir plus rapidement et précisément aux besoins courants et changeants du marché.
- (23) Nous ne pouvons prédire que pour 12 mois les compétences nécessaires dans tel ou tel emploi.
- (24) Dans le domaine de la technologie de pointe, une bonne formation générale en électronique favorise le taux de persévérance.
- (25) Des cours de formation générale associés à une formation spécialisée permettraient d'acquérir un ensemble de connaissances de base facilement adaptables.
- (26) Une bonne initiation aux notions commerciales de base est indispensable pour réussir sur le marché.
- (27) Les méthodes de prévision en matière de professions et de compétences sont vouées à l'échec dans notre économie, puisqu'elles sont fondées sur des projections régulières de certaines tendances du présent.
- (28) Ceci est déterminé par les renseignements sur les pénuries actuelles.
- (29) Or, l'observation des cinq dernières années révèle que de profonds changements ont marqué le domaine de la croissance économique. Les fluctuations démographiques et professionnelles sont à la merci des forces du marché mondial, au sujet des-merci des forces du marché mondial, au sujet des-

- mêmes difficultés que celles qui sont sans travail de façon chronique. C'est ce groupe que nous devrions
- (9) Le gouvernement doit avant tout s'employer à maintenir la croissance de l'économie à 3 p. 100 par an, de manière à abaisser le taux de chômage à 7 p. 100.
- (10) Un taux moins élevé permettrait d'affecter plus de ressources des programmes de formation et de création d'emplois.
- (11) Ces emplois, créés dans le cadre de programmes de travaux publics aussi bien que de subventions salariales, seraient financés par le gouvernement fédéral sans nécessairement être gérés par lui.
- (12) Le régime d'assurance-chômage pourrait être réorganisé de manière à coûter moins au gouvernement et au secteur privé.
- (13) Chaque fois que le chômage ou l'assurance-chômage augmente, les PME souffrent du fardeau de l'augmentation des primes. Elles versent des salaires en plus des primes et ne peuvent se permettre d'autres travailleurs.
- (14) Le temps des travailleurs pourrait être mieux utilisé en période de chômage, en pourrait utiliser les primes d'assurance-chômage, on pourrait utiliser les recettes générales s'il est question de réduire les coûts du chômage.
- (15) La prime d'assurance-chômage est une taxe perçue à la source qui s'ajoute aux salaires. Une subvention salariale de 15 p. 100 améliorerait, en période de chômage élevé, la situation de l'emploi et gonflerait les revenus du gouvernement.
- (16) Les PME sont les principaux employeurs dans le secteur de la technologie de pointe. Or, il n'existe aucun réseau d'appui à la formation dans ces entreprises. Une subvention des apprentis aux stades initiaux et intéresserait les employeurs.
- (17) Les petites entreprises veulent profiter des subventions à la formation mais n'ont pas les moyens de faire de la formation.
- (18) On risque d'abuser de la subvention salariale au titre de la formation en obtenant à plusieurs reprises une subvention maximale et en créant un roulement des apprentis inexpérimentés au bout de deux ans de formation.

# (13) L'accompagnement social

Ceci comprend les mesures qui jouent sur le marché du travail pour favoriser la retraite, la préretraite, les mesures de reclassement; pour aider les immigrés qui veulent rentrer chez eux; pour indemniser les chômeurs et pour les aider à trouver un emploi.

Entrevue avec Edward Carmichael (Institute of C.D. Howe) et Paul Matthews (Devry Institute of Technology)

Toronto Le 10 avril 1986

Y aura-t-il des emplois?

- (1) A la fin de 1982, le chômage a atteint le chiffre record de 13,9 p. 100. Il y a plus de cinq ans que nous avons au-delà d'un million de chômeurs.
- d'emplois ont été créés. À la mi-1981, il y avait 11 d'emplois ont été créés. À la mi-1981, il y avait 11 millions d'employés et un taux de chômage de 7,5 p. 100. Au cours des 18 mois suivants, 500 000 emplois disparurent. À cette base de 10,5 millions d'emplois nous en avons ajouté 1,2 million, ce qui donne une différence nette de 700 000 emplois, qui ne sont pas répartis également entre les différentes régions du pays. Il existe, par exemple, moins d'emplois aujourd'hui dans l'Ouest du Canada qu'en 1981.
- (3) Depuis 1970, aucun pays industrialisé n'a créé autant d'emplois que le Canada.
- (4) La croissance rapide de notre population active cause du chômage.
- (5) Si nous pouvons créer de 300 000 à 400 000 emplois par an, le taux de chômage diminuera à au moins 7,5 p. 100.
- (6) Nous devons, dans nos objectifs de formation, tenir compte des chômeurs et de ceux qui entrent sur le marché du travail. Une partie des 1,2 million de chômeurs sont des chômeurs chroniques.
- (7) Parmi les assistés sociaux, 450 000 peuvent obtenir un emploi. Les chômeurs chroniques représentent une part importante des statistiques sur le chômage.
- (8) Il existe une autre catégorie de chômeurs à court terme. Le régime d'assurance-chômage amortit la perte temporaire d'emploi pour ceux-là. Les personnes qui font partie de ce groupe n'ont pas les

des frais d'hébergement et de transport ainsi que la protection sociale; le jeune reçoit la même cotisation cité ci-dessus.

protection sociale est assurée par l'Etat. verser une indemnité à 105 \$ par mois; la 263 \$ par mois; l'organisme d'accueil peut ment, etc; le jeune est rémunéré par l'Etat à à l'individu, de l'amélioration de l'environneemplois sont dans le domaine du service social emploi et pas en cours de formation; les établissements publics; pour ceux qui sont sans associations sans but lucratif, fondations et locaux au sein des collectivités territoriales, une activité répondant à des besoins collectifs vie professionnelle; ils permettent d'effectuer formule pour l'insertion et la préparation à la heures par mois): ceux-ci représentent une à mi-temps pour 20 heures par semaine et 80 Travaux d'utilité collective (trois mois à un an

## (11) Financement par les entreprises

- En plus du 1,1 % de la masse salariale que les entreprises payent en taxe d'apprentissage, elles doivent payer 0,1 % du montant des salaires pour développer l'accueil des jeunes en comme financement de la formation professionnelle; alternativement, l'entreprise peut verser ce montant à un organisme agréé; l'entreprise peut décompter 10,50 \$ l'heure-l'entreprise de ses profits imposables pour les stagiaire de ses profits imposables pour les contrats de qualification et d'adaptation à un contrats de qualification et d'adaptation à un emploi.
- (12) Promotion de l'emploi
- (i) aide aux chômeurs créateurs d'entreprises: une prime est accordée par l'État au chômeur indemnisé qui décide de créer une entreprise. Cette prime est égale à l'allocation de chômage. En 85-86, 70 000 personnes ont été aidées.
- (ii) emplois d'initiative locale, dans les secteurs socio-culturels, 3 000 à 5 000 emplois sont primés par an.
- (iii) Recherche de nouveaux gisements d'emplois: sur le plan local, on fait des recherches sur la possibilité d'augmenter l'emploi surtout dans le secteur tertiaire (aide à domicile, par exemple).

- Contrat d'apprentissage (deux ans): formation générale, théorique, et pratique menant à un examen pour le CAP (Certificat d'apprinde professionnelle); l'employeur paie l'apprenti entre 15% et 70% du salaire minimum.
- Contrat de qualifications (six mois à deux ans): formation en alternance avec 25% de la durée totale du contrat en salle de classe et 75% en entreprise.
- Contrat d'adaptation à l'emploi (au moins six mois avec au moins 200 heures de formation complémentaire): facilite l'embauche des jeunes qui ont déjà une formation; dans ces deux derniers cas, l'employeur finance les contrats avec la possibilité d'avantages sociaux.
- (9) Plan d'urgence (1986)
- Les entreprises peuvent bénéficier d'exonérations des cotisations patronales de sécurité sociale pour l'embauche des jeunes de 16 à 25 ans. Les exonérations sont de 25% à 100% selon le type de contrat.
- (10) Stages (20 heures)
- Première orientation: side aux jeunes à la sortie scolaire pour qu'ils puissent préciser leur orientation professionnelle; financée par l'État à 4 \$ l'heure-stagiaire.
- Préparation à l'emploi (six mois); pour ceux qui ont des difficultés à trouver un emploi (chômeurs de longue durée, ceux avec une faible performance scolaire); la période de formation totale; financée par l'État à 4 \$

  l'heure-stagiaire avec prise en charge par l'État des frais du transport et d'hébergement et de la protection sociale; le jeune entre 16 et l8 ans reçoit 122 \$ par mois au début et 168 \$

  on reçoit 267 \$ par mois; plus de 21 ans, on reçoit 265 \$ par mois.
- Initiation à la vie professionnelle (SIVP) (trois à six mois); permet aux jeunes de découvrir la vie d'entreprise et de développer leur aptitude au travail afin de les aider à choisir une orientation professionnelle; financée par l'État (4 \$ l'heure-stagiaire) et l'entreprise (17% à 27% du salaire minimum) avec prise en charge

- (5) L'approche du gouvernement comprend 4 volets:
- a) libéralisation de la politique économique générale;
- b) adaptation de l'offre à la demande de maind'oeuvre par le placement;
- c) promotion de l'emploi;
- d) l'accompagnement social (voir le dernier paragraphe de cette entrevue).
- (6) Libéralisation de la politique économique générale depuis mars 1986
- Celle-ci souligne une plus grande liberté de gestion pour les entreprises en ce qui concerne les prix industriels, par exemple.
- De plus, il y a un mouvement vers la suppression de la nécessité d'obtenir une autorisation administrative pour licencier des personnes; vers l'assouplissement des heures de travail et des contrats.
- On a eu des difficultés à introduire des nouvelles mesures pour encourager le développement du travail à temps partiel; il y a des primes à l'entreprise pour l'inciter à embaucher plus de personnes. Il y a les mêmes incohérences quant à la nécessité de distinguer entre les mesures qui augmentent l'emploi et celles qui le diminuent.
- (7) Adaptation de l'offre et de la demande
- Celle-ci comprend des services pour organiser le placement et la formation de façon décentralisée, plus les actions suivantes pour les jeunes
- (i) formation en alternance
- (ii) plan d'urgence
- ogsts əlumrol (iii)
- (8) Formation en alternance (depuis 1985) (c.f. Debeine)
- D'après un accord patronal/syndical, celle-ci permet une transition entre la formation initiale à l'école et le travail.
- Contrats de travail particuliers favorisant
   l'embauche et la formation:

que les primes versées par l'employeur sont fondées sur une évaluation de son succès à prévenir l'accident; plus il y a d'accidents, plus les primes sont élevées. Il s'agit là d'une nette incitation à la sécurité.

- (8) L'assurance-chômage ne fonctionne pas de la même manière.
- (9) En 1975, 1976 et 1977, le Congrès du travail du Canada a appuyé un système de concertation (gouvernement patronat syndicat) plutôt que les contrôles des salaires. (En témoignent la convention du CTC de 1976 et l'exposé de juillet 1976 au cabinet).
- (10) Le mouvement des syndicats ouvriers est fondé sur une politique de main-d'oeuvre: tout repose sur les emplois.
- (11) Les syndicats aimeraient:
- a) que la main-d'oeuvre soit reconnue comme un partenaire social légitime;
- b) que le ministère de l'Emploi et de l'Immigration devienne une société de la Couronne afin qu'il puisse rajuster son tir et collaborer au lieu de se borner à réagir.

Entrevue avec IM. Carcenac et des membres de la Délégation à l'emploi Paris, France Le 26 janvier 1987

Politique de l'emploi

- (1) La France a eu une croissance économique faible ou nulle, accompagnée de chômage et d'une démographie problématique.
- (2) Le chômage reste à un niveau supérieur à 5,5 % depuis 1985. Actuellement, le niveau est à 10,7 % ce qui comprend 2,5 millions de chômeurs, dont I million de jeunes.
- (3) La durée du chômage à longue durée ininterrompu continue à monter; elle est maintenant à 350 jours en moyenne.
- (4) Il y a de faibles perspectives de croissance économique et de fortes possibilités que la situation actuelle se prolonge.

(15) Le financement de la formation et du recyclage, ainsi que de l'assurance-chômage, provient de cotisations perçues des employeurs et des employés par l'Institut fédéral de l'emploi.

Congrès du travail du Canada Mme Shirley Carr et M. Ron Lang Le 29 juillet 1986

(1) Il faudrait absolument que la consommation reprenne si l'on veut que l'économie canadienne se redresse.

(2) La création d'emplois est nécessaire:

### I DANS LE SECTEUR INDUSTRIEL

- s) La construction de logements à loyer modique
- b) Le reboisement

a) Les garderies

- c) Le réseau de transport ferroviaire
- d) La construction de navires

# II DANS LE SECTEUR DES SERVICES

- b) Les soins pour personnes âgées
- c) Les services de protection (travailleurs de tribunaux, etc.)
- (3) En ce qui a trait aux politiques d'emploi, les travailleurs mis à pied devraient avoir la priorité sur les nouveaux arrivants dans tout régime de création d'emplois.
- (4) Il n'y a aucune façon de «forcer» ceux qui sont aptes au travail et qui ne veulent pas travailler, à accepter des emplois.
- (5) Il y a des problèmes sociaux liés à la recherche d'emplois rémunérateurs pour les assistés sociaux quand ceux qui ne vivent pas du bien-être ne peuvent même pas réunir les qualités requises pour les obtenir ou y avoir accès.
- (6) Le gouvernement (fédéral) et l'entreprise doivent investir pour créer une demande.
- (7) La compensation pour les accidents de travail est un impôt prélevé à la source qui doit demeurer distinct d'un régime de revenu annuel garanti. Il s'agit d'un véritable régime d'assurance en ce sens

que 38% de la main-d'oeuvre. Cela est un problème politique de moindre importance en Allemagne qu'au Canada parce que les droits des femmes y sont moins bien protégés.

(5) Les employeurs ont à supporter des frais généraux énormes au titre du régime de sécurité sociale. Leur contribution au régime de sécurité sociale représente de 50 à 60% de leur masse salatisle.

(6) Cela incite les employeurs à recruter des travailleurs du marché noir.

Démographie

(7) L'Allemagne de l'Ouest sait sace à la dénatalité et au vieillissement de la population. Cela exerce des pressions financières sur le régime social.

(8) On tente de susciter une augmentation de la natalité par la majoration des prestations familiales, des allocations pour la garde d'enfants, et ainsi de suite.

(9) Les personnes, hommes ou femmes, qui demeurent à la maison durant une année après la naissance d'un enfant sont considérées comme exerçant un emploi rémunérateur et peuvent contribuer aux régimes de pensions.

(10) L'immigration n'est pas vue comme une solution au problème et l'obtention de la nationalité, processus long et ardu, n'est pas favorisée.

Formation

(11) Les employeurs appuient fortement la formation. L'action des sociétés témoigne d'un intérêt éclairé, ces dernières connaissant les avantages sociaux et économiques futurs de la formation. La formation de jeunes gens fait gagner beaucoup de prestige.

(12) Il y a un haut niveau de collaboration pragmatique entre le capital et la main-d'oeuvre, les syndicats, les employeurs et les travailleurs.

Investissement

(13) L'investissement dans les nouvelles technologies s'est aceru au cours de la dernière décennie.

(14) Les sociétés consacrent plus de fonds à la recherche et au développement.

Financement de la formation et de l'assurance-chômage

tation au sujet d'une politique macroéconomique appropriée pour la population. (Les comités de l'action concertée).

(55) En 1977, ces comités ont cessé de fonctionner. Les syndicats se sont retirés du système et la politique a changé d'orientation. Le gouvernement fédéral a mis la priorité sur la lutte contre l'inflation et sur la réduction du déficit au lieu de sur l'emploi. C'était, peut-être, à cause des nouvelles forces politiques au pays.

(56) En Allemagne, le consensus pour le pleinemploi a été rompu à l'échelle nationale mais à l'échelle régionale et locale, les syndicats et le patronat continuent à diriger la politique du marché du travail de façon autonome.

(57) En Allemagne, d'après les dernières statistiques, le chômage continue à augmenter (8,8%) tandis qu'en Suède, en Norvège et en Autriche, il diminue avec le déficit.

(58) Ces autres pays se sont rendus compte qu'une politique du plein-emploi est à la fois valable au niveau social et en termes d'efficacité économique. La poursuite du plein-emploi peut même contenir l'inflation et stimuler la productivité parce que les personnes se sentent partie prenante. Autrement, il est difficile de mobiliser les individus pour combattre le déficit, appuyer un virage technologique ou le libre-échange, par exemple.

Entretien avec des fonctionnaires de l'Ambassade du Canada Bonn, Allemagne de l'Ouest Le 19 janvier 1987

Chômage

(1) Même si le taux de chômage chez les jeunes Allemands est bas (6,5% contre 8,9% pour l'ensemble de la population), beaucoup de jeunes fréquentent un établissement de formation ou sont dans les forces armées.

(2) Les chômeurs ne sont pas organisés et n'ont aucune représentation cohésive pour défendre leurs intérêts.

(3) La majorité de la population se débrouille très bien.

des femmes malgré le fait qu'elles ne représentent

(4) Les prestations d'assurance-chômage sont élevées; la majorité (plus de 50%) des chômeurs sont

- (44) Les comités du Sénat pourraient peut-être permettre une étude du système d'assurance-emploi qui vise à protéger la sécurité économique de tout le monde, tout en stimulant la création d'emplois.
- (45) L'emploi est une valeur fondamentale pour chaque Canadien. Le problème, c'est que les gouvernements ne s'en rendent pas compte.
- (46) Le gouvernement fédéral aurait pu être expansionniste en 1980, mais les provinces voulsient réduire leurs déficits, ce qui a annulé l'effet des programmes fédéraux. Sans collaboration, ces démarches ne peuvent pas être efficaces.
- (47) On pourrait utiliser le centre de l'emploi et de la productivité qui a été créé dans le dernier budget Lalonde de 1984. Cet institut pourrait être chargé de négocier la politique économique avec les provinces. On pourrait réaliser une entente avec le patronat, les syndicats et les provinces, comme on le fait dans d'autres pays.
- (48) Ce centre pourrait s'occuper de la productivité, du libre échange, de la politique commerciale.
- (49) Au Canada, on pourrait commencer par s'entendre sur une politique budgétaire et fiscale.
- (50) Par contre la politique du marché du travail et du développement régional doit être largement décentralisée. On pourrait avoir des politiques provinciales ou une politique fédérale régionalisée région est responsable de l'administration des fonds, tégion est responsable de l'administration des fonds, des programmes et de la participation des localités de façon tripartite.
- (51) Il faut des tables de négociations de l'emploi régionalisées.
- (52) Dans une politique axée sur le développement régional, les dépenses d'investissement centrales ont des effets multiplicateurs moins importants que les dépenses endogènes réalisées par les PME à cause d'une masse salariale élevée. La seule façon d'avoir l'assurance que les multiplicateurs d'emploi fonctionnent est d'adopter une approche locale.
- (53) Seule la région peut savoir où sont ses forces, ses ressources et ainsi de suite sans se soucier des querelles idéologiques qu'on trouve à l'échelle nationale.
- (54) En Allemagne on a utilisé un système de concertation semblable pour faire plutôt de la consul-

- les années 70, au point où 30 % des emplois en Suède sont dans la Fonction publique.
- (33) Beaucoup de ces emplois sont occupés par les femmes, mais ils sont de bons emplois, de haute qualitée avec beaucoup de sécurité et peuvent être qualifiés d'emplois à part entière même si le temps de travail est réduit.
- (34) Ces pays (l'Autriche, la Suède, la Norvège) réussissent parce qu'ils font du plein-emploi leur objectif premier. Pour la plupart des pays, il faut que le plein-emploi soit une priorité politique pour le réaliser.
- (35) L'Autriche, la Suède et la Norvège ont une démocratie économique: les syndicats et le patronat participent à la définition d'une stratégie économique nationale pour que cette stratégie soit plus orientée vers les besoins de la société.
- (36) Au Canada, la politique économique est le fruit du lobbying, ce qui ne représente pas une approche très démocratique.
- (37) En Autriche, les syndicats et les patrons s'entendent et le gouvernement n'a même pas le droit de vote.
- (38) L'Allemagne ressemble beaucoup au Canada au niveau de sa politique économique. Les syndicats ne participent plus avec le patronat à la définition de la politique.
- (39) En Norvège et en Suède il y a un système de négociations semblable à celui de l'Autriche.
- (40) En Suède, les fonctionnaires ne dictent pas le niveau d'augmentation des salaires, ils dictent le moment des négociations.
- (41) Le parallèle entre l'Autriche et le Canada est intèressant parce que la politique monétaire autrichienne est liée à celle de l'Allemagne.
- (42) Au Canada, on aurait une politique de pleinemploi basée sur d'autres modèles dans laquelle les provinces auraient un rôle plus fort à jouer. Les besoins régionaux sont très importants au Canada.
- (43) Aux Etats-Unis, le système politique est tel qu'il est impossible de s'adresser au niveau local en termes de stratégies économiques. Notre système au Canada pourrait se servir d'approches microéconomiques. Au Canada, on a tendance à importer les techniques sociales ainsi que les pensées américaines.

ouvrant droit aux prestations d'aide sociale. Les personnes n'accumulent pas, donc, de droits aux prestations d'assurance-chômage quand ils sont en formation. Cette approche est inhumaine et finit par déprimer les travailleurs.

(25) La Suède a adopté une politique keynésienne après la Seconde Guerre mondiale.

(26) Elle a atteint des niveaux d'emploi élevés en mettant en place des politiques de sécurité du revenu, de dépenses gouvernementales et d'investissements. En Suède, çela a créé des pressions inflationnistes.

pression des syndicats, a décidé d'adopter une stratégie macro moins expansionniste et a accepté d'encourir des déficits en période de récession pour financer une politique du marché du travail. Cette politique visait à préparer les gens à la reprise par la formation. Donc ils ont entrepris un système de formation pour créet une infrastructure sociale dans les travaux pour créet une infrastructure sociale dans les travaux publics et qui employaient les personnes tout en les formant pour les employaient de la reprise espérée. La formant pour les emplois de la reprise espérée. La formant pour les emplois de la reprise espérée. La formant pour les emplois de la reprise espérée. La formant pour les emplois de la reprise espérée. La formant pour les emplois de la politique économique était axée sur l'emploi.

(28) Donc c'était une politique de stimulation directe de l'emploi par des programmes du marché du travail: le multiplicateur d'emplois est beaucoup plus fort que si on stimule la consommation qui pourrait simplement augmenter les importations, sans créer des emplois.

(29) La productivité s'est améliorée aussi parce que l'infrastructure sociale s'est mieux adaptée aux besoins de l'industrie.

La création d'emplois

(30) Dans les années 70, le gouvernement suédois a distribué les gains d'une augmentation de productivité pour créer des emplois.

(31) L'industrie n'investit pas automatiquement ses profits pour créer des emplois. Les gains de productivité ne se traduisent pas toujours par des augmentations de salaire.

(32) En période de haute productivité, la Suède s'assure qu'une partie des gains de productivité sera récupèrée pour créer de nouveaux services. L'emploi dans la Fonction publique a beaucoup augmenté dans

dépenses sociales. Leur politique macroéconomique est maintenant amalgamée avec la politique des revenus. Le gouvernement, les syndicats, et le patronat déterminent par négociation l'orientation de la politique budgétaire et les augmentations de salaires.

(17) Par exemple, s'il faut combattre le chômage, il faut augmenter les dépenses pour stimuler l'emploi et protèger la consommation. Pour rester compétitif, il ne faut pas créer d'inflation. Donc, le patronat accorde des augmentations de salaires très modérées; le gouvernement augmente les pensions de vieillesse ou baisse les impôts.

(18) Le gouvernement a mené une politique expansionniste. Les entreprises n'ont pas eu à absorber de fortes hausses de salaires, tandis que les travailleurs ont profité d'une augmentation de leur revenu réel.

La Formation

(19) L'Autriche et la Norvège ont recours aussi à une politique de marché du travail (de formation, de recyclage) mais de façon moins systématique qu'en Suède.

(20) Au Canada, on a une multitude de programmes, mais la façon dont ils opèrent n'assure pas le succès. Ces programmes sont trop centralisés et basés sur une information incomplète.

(21) Ce n'est pas à travers des instruments économétriques que l'on peut prévoir les emplois, c'est grâce à l'expérience dans le milieu.

(22) Au Québec, dans l'industrie aérospatiale, on a eu recours aux travailleurs étrangers pour répondre à la pénurie d'ingénieurs spécialisés. Ceux qui ont étudié le problème ont découvert qu'aucune université n'offrait de spécialisation en aérospatiale. Un comité a été formé avec des représentants du gouvernement, des syndicats, et des patrons pour prévoir cinq ans à l'avance les besoins de main-d'ocuvre. Maintenant, ce sont des ingénieurs canadiens qui obtiennent les semplois dans l'aérospatiale.

(23) C'est grâce à cette forme de tripartisme que l'on peut fournir les réponses adéquates.

(24) Au Canada, on a créé des programmes de formation pour diminuer le taux de chômage. Si quelqu'un suit un cours de formation, il n'est pas considéré comme chômeur. La même chose se produit au niveau provincial en ce qui concerne la période

- (5) Les 10 dernières années ont été marquées par une lutte contre l'inflation; cette lutte a augmenté le chômage. Le chômage a été utilisé pour diminuer l'inflation.
- (6) Le «plein-emploi» vise à créer une situation où tous les gens qui veulent travailler le font dans leur domaine et dans leur environnement. Nos instruments économiques seraient utilisés pour créer et maintenir l'emploi.
- (7) En Suède et en Norvège, par exemple, la crise internationale a été traversée sans trop augmenter le taux de chômage. Toutes les politiques économiques ont été centrées sur l'emploi. Le déficit du gouvernement fédéral en Suède était de 6% du PNB en '82. Au Canada, il est actuellement 6.7%. En Suède il est masintenant de 3% grâce aux politiques cohérentes de ce pays. On oublie les effets multiplicateurs de l'emploi ici.
- (8) La Suède, la Norvège et l'Autriche ont axé leurs politiques sur le plein-emploi de façon macro-économique.
- (9) En Autriche, au début des années 70s, les instruments étaient orientés vers une protection de l'emploi sans augmenter l'inflation.
- (10) Ils ont adopté une politique basée sur l'augmentation des dépenses pour combattre le chômage (sécurité sociale par exemple); en même temps ils ont combattu l'inflation par une politique de monnaie forte et une politique de revenu très rigoureuse.
- (11) La politique monétaire est restrictive.
- (12) A cause de la déductibilité (de la note d'impôt) des paiements d'intérêt, l'impact négatif des taux d'intérêt élevés sur l'emploi n'est pas aussi grand en Autriche qu'au Canada.
- (13) Ils ont augmenté les dépenses pour réduire le chômage et combattre la récession mondiale; et ils ont augmenté les impôts en même temps pour éponger le déficit.
- (14) L'Autriche a sait ça de manière sélective: les impôts sur le revenu des particuliers n'ont pas été augmentés; mais les péages sur les autoroutes ont augmenté, toutesois.
- (15) Les abris fiscaux ont été réduits afin de réduire l'épargne et augmenter la consommation.
- (16) En Norvège, la politique était semblable. Pour combattre la récession, ils ont beaucoup augmenté les

- (11) L'accent est mis sur une formation initiale dans un large éventail de domaines pour faciliter le recyclage et l'adaptation rapide à d'autres emplois; il est plus facile de former à nouveau quelqu'un qui a reçu une certaine formation initiale.
- (12) De plus en plus, les candidats à la formation ont une treizième année alors qu'auparavant ils n'avaient traditionnellement terminé que les études élémentaires (neuvième année). Cela tient à la demande croissante de travailleurs spécialisés.
- (13) Les syndicats comprennent le changement de la demande de main-d'oeuvre. Ils conviennent que les sociétés devraient former plus de personnes qu'elles n'en ont besoin pour atteindre leurs buts à plus long terme.
- (14) Le nombre de stagiaires chez Bayer a augmenté sans égard à la situation économique; les genres de métiers et le nombre de personnes s'y formant varient avec la demande.
- (15) Les stagiaires reçoivent une formation en cours d'emploi et une formation poussée en atelier où des situations réelles sont simulées. La formation théorique vient plus tard.
- (16) Bayer forme aussi des apprentis dans des métiers non reliés à ses propres besoins, par exemple la menuiserie.
- (17) Bayer a des ateliers et des salles de classe sur place et offre également des logements à ses stagiai-

Entrevue avec le professeur Diane Bellemare Département d'économie Université du Québec à Montréal Le 12 mars 1986

Stratégie de plein-emploi

- (1) C'est possible d'avoir une telle stratégie sans augmenter les impôts.
- (2) Il y aura quand même des changements structurels importants y compris le réaménagement des dépenses.
- (3) L'emploi est pris en jeu de manière systèmatique.
- (4) Au Canada, la réduction de l'inflation et du déficit ont été les priorités.

Visite à la compagnie Bayer Herr Richter, Directeur de la formation professionnelle Leverkusen, Allemagne de l'Ouest Le 21 janvier 1987

(1) Comme toutes les sociétés suivent les mêmes lignes directrices et donnent le même niveau de formation, le risque de perdre des travailleurs formés à d'autres est diminué; il existe un grand bassin de travailleurs bien formés.

(2) Bayer a sa propre école de formation dont la province assure la supervision. Le gouvernement fédéral supervise la formation en cours d'emploi.

(3) Quatre-vingt-quinze pour cent des stagiaires sont embauchés après une période initiale de formation de trois ans; de 5 à 7 % choisissent de poursuivre des études à l'université ou dans un collège technique. La société n'a aucune obligation légale d'embaucher les stagiaires.

(4) Bayer fait la plupart de sa recherche en Allemagne. Toutefois, comme les habitudes des consommateurs au Japon et aux États-Unis sont différentes et que ses filiales y servent de grands marchés, de la recherche sur les produits pharmaceutiques, par exemple, y est faite.

(5) Le nombre d'universités et d'établissements de recherche aux États-Unis fait que la recherche y est plus attrayante.

(6) Bayer consacre 3% de sa masse salariale à la formation chaque année.

(7) Les stagiaires reçoivent une rémunération. Les frais de formation sont des dépenses déductibles du revenu imposable de la société.

(8) Les travailleurs plus âgés dont les compétences sont périmées et qui ont besoin d'être recyclés reçoivent la même formation que les jeunes apprentis chez vent la même formation que les jeunes apprentis chez payer.

(9) Il existe des programmes spéciaux à l'intention des femmes qui, revenant sur le marché du travail, ont besoin d'acquérir de nouvelles compétences.

(10) Bayer a sidé des travailleurs dans des secteurs en décroissance à faire la transition vers des domaines à forte demande; des conseils du travail composés de travailleurs, de représentants syndicaux et de contremaîtres veillent à ce que les travailleurs soient recyclés dans des domaines à forte demande et à revenu élevé.

(4) L'Autriche a des programmes qui subventionnent des projets environnementaux, d'autres pour procurer aux personnes âgées des vivres et autres biens et services.

(5) La population de l'Autriche est de 10% de celle de l'Allemagne de l'Ouest.

(6) L'investissement allemand en Autriche atteint 28% du total. En Autriche et en Allemagne, les climats sociaux dans les entreprises privées se ressemblent. L'investissement étranger ne pose pas les mêmes problèmes qu'on aurait au Canada. Les entreprises étrangères ont peu de difficulté à s'adapter aux coutumes autrichiennes. En outre, l'Autriche a beaucoup de voisins. Seulement 40% de ses importations et 30% de ses exportations se font avec L'Allemagne. D'autres pays sont importants pour l'Autriche.

(7) L'Autriche est plus indépendante de l'Allemagne que le Canada l'est des États-Unis. L'Autriche fixe la valeur de sa monnaie sur le mark allemand afin de stabiliser les attentes en matière de marchés monétaires et d'investissement.

(8) Le taux d'escompte de la banque autrichienne est de 3,5%. Le taux de base est de 8,5%. Le déficit fédéral se situe à 5,4% du PIB. Le déficit total du gouvernement est d'environ 4% du PIB.

(9) Les sociétés appartenant à des intérêts étrangers font une certaine somme de recherche en Autriche parce que les salaires y sont souvent moins élevés et que le capital humain bien formé y est disponible. Des chercheurs allemands hautement spécialisés cherchent souvent du travail aux États-Unis; les cherchent souvent en Allemagne.

(10) L'Autriche donne des encouragements aux sociétés étrangères pour qu'elles s'y installent. L'existence de multinationales est à l'avantage de l'Autriche et permet d'établir des liens avec d'autres pays.

(11) L'Autriche tente à imiter plutôt qu'à innover en matière de programmes de R et D et de développement de nouvelles technologies.

(12) Les fonds consacrés à la recherche représentent 1,3% du PIB.

- (10) Il y a un plus grand nombre de personnes qui savent lire mais qui ne peuvent comprendre ce qu'elles lisent.
- (11) Les écoles allemandes accordent aux élèves leur diplôme après un examen exigeant qu'ils savent lire et écrire.
- (12) Certains employeurs se plaignent de ce que les compétences acquises dans les matières générales à l'école ne sont pas suffisantes.

École secondaire technique

- (13) Ceux qui désirent poursuivre une formation technique précise (hors du système de formation en alternance de fréquentation scolaire et de formation au travail) peuvent s'inscrire à une école secondaire technique (19-20 ans).
- (14) Cette alternative permet d'acquérir une formation professionnelle plus avancée dans des écoles ou une formation universitaire.
- (15) Douze pour cent des stagiaires s'orientent vers une formation scolaire plus poussée afin de pouvoir poursuivre des études universitaires.
- (16) Les employeurs participant au système de formation en alternance incitent les jeunes gens à rester avec eux plutôt que de poursuivre des études.
- (17) Ce système de formation semble offrir la meilleure préparation à un emploi futur.

Entretien avec le docteur Bauer et le Dr Wagenhofer Section économique et politique Chambre fédérale de commerce Vienne, Autriche Le 2 février 1987

- (1) La performance économique de l'Autriche dépend de sa compétitivité face à la Communauté européenne.
- (2) L'Autriche a des arrangements «importationexportation» avec les pays de la CE de même qu'avec certains pays de l'Est.
- (3) Quarante pour cent du PIB de l'Autriche est lié au commerce extérieur de biens et de services. La productivité et l'efficacité sont des préalables de la compétitivité.

Entrevue avec MM. Allert et Braun Ministère fédéral de l'Éducation et des Sciences Bonn, Allemagne de l'Ouest Le 19 janvier 1987

Le système de formation en alternance (dual system)

- (1) La principale responsabilité du ministère est la formation à l'intérieur du système à double volet (dual system), soit la formation en atelier dans les entreprises, ainsi que la politique globale de formation et les affaires universitaires (20% de la population scolaire se rend à l'université).
- (2) Le système tente de produire des personnes adaptables en mettant l'accent sur la formation initiale.
- (3) La formation initiale dure en moyenne trois ans; elle procure une formation dans un domaine précis de même qu'une formation de base suffisante tion complémentaire.
- (4) La formation systématique tient compte de l'évolution du milieu de travail. Les règlements régissant la formation (établis par le gouvernement syndicats) mettent l'accent sur des habiletés de base: responsabilité; travail en équipe; prise de décision; créativité; aptitude à recevoir une formation complécréativité; aptitude à recevoir une formation complémentaire.
- (5) La formation se donne aussi à l'école; elle comprend une formation scolaire de base en mathématiques, langue, lecture et écriture (durant 2 jours).
- (6) La journée à l'école de formation dure souvent huit heures (contre six heures à l'école ordinaire).
- (7) Lorsque l'employeur ne peut donner la formation parce qu'il n'a pas les installations nécessaires, des centres de formation complémentaires sont financés par l'Institut fédéral de la formation professionnelle.
- (8) Le principe fondamental est que l'employeur est responsable de la formation; les frais de formation sont déductibles des profits.

Analphabétisme

(9) Un pour cent de la population totale ne sait ni lire ni écrire.

### EN EKVNCE ET EN ALLEMAGNE CONSULTÉS PAR LE SOUS-COMITÉ CONSULTÉS PAR LE SOUS-COMITÉ AL EN ERANCE ET EN ALLEMAGNE

576	Wilkinson, Bruce	161	Institut de recherche en pédagogie
228	Weldon, Jack	681	Holland, Geoffrey
526	Walker, Michael	881	Himmelreich, Dr
724	Valli, Paul-Pierre	L81	Helliwell, John
223	Syndicats, Vienne	581	Hayes et Fonda
177	Stewart, Ian	184	Ginden, Bob
770	Schwartz, Bertrand	183	Gillespie, Irwin
218	Schmidt, Hermann	182	Geyer, Dr
717	Scarfe, Brian	180	Gerard, Chriss (R. Lucas)
213	Rosenmöller, Dr	941	Fortin, Pierre
717	Rehn, Gösta	£71	Dobell, Rod
717	Ramoff, Dr	£71	de Larminat, M.
211	Québec — Michèle Jean	ILI	Debeine, Pierre
210	Puethmann, Dr	071	D'Aquino, Tom (Todd Rutley)
807	Pribich, M.	891	Coûts sociaux du chômage
907	Piskaty, Georg, Dr	991	Courchene, Tom (David Laidler)
907	Peters, Doug	991	Confédération des syndicats nationaux
203	Peitchinis, Steven	591	Colardyn, Danielle
707	Parizeau, Jacques	791	Cohen, Marjorie
707	Paquet, Gilles	191	Cassels, John
661	OCDE	8S I	Carmichael, Edward (Paul Matthews)
961	Meltz, Noah (Morley Gunderson)	9\$1	Carcenac, Yves
961	McCracken, Mike	951	Congrès du Travail du Canada
\$61	Lutz, B., Dr	SSI	Bonn, Ambassade
761	Lübke, Oliver	751	Bellemare, Diane
193	Kümmerlein, Sigrid	ISI	Bayer (Herr Richter)
761	John, (Dr Aigner)	120	Bauer et Wagenhofer
761	Jeunesse, ministère de la	120	Allert et Braun

Textes condensés, vérifiés auprès des auteurs et rédigés par Christine Dearing, coordinatrice de la recherche



### **4 UA3J8AT**

### PNB RÉEL ET TAUX DE CHÔMAGE

. xusT èxebnl	Taux de chômage	ub əsibni ləə <b>я av</b> q	PNB/DNB en dollars de 1971	əşuuy
0,001	<b>b</b> 'E	0,001	78797	9761
<b>L'</b> 79	7'7	104,3	29498	7461
9'49	2,3	6'901	30231	8 <b>1</b> 61
p,28	8'7	6'011	31388	6 <b>1</b> 61
6'901	9'8	٤٬6۱۱	33762	0961
9'04	7,4	125,3	32420	LS6L
£'\$8	5'6	S'9E1	<b>L198E</b>	1952
2,88	0,5	2'E7L	\$090b	1953
E'SEI	9't	8,141	90104	<b>7</b> 961
4,921	b,p	เรรเ	19854	SS61
0,001	ν <b>΄</b> ε	2,831	66574	9561
£,251	9't	2,271	81784	<b>LS61</b>
5 921	0'L	2,371	<b>p</b> p86p	8561
S'941	0'9	6,281	<b>75712</b>	6961
8 802	0,7	1,881	23731	0961
8,802	l'L	2,861	14742	1961
2,871	6'S	<b>L'90Z</b>	26462	7961
8,131	S'S	8,712	78419	E961
2,881	<b>L'</b> 7	6'182	01959	7961
2'b11	6'E	4,742	18669	S961
6'901	9,5	264,5 264,5	44847	9961
9'071	ľ, p	4,872	77344	۷96۱
Z'lbl	8,4	⊅,e8 <u>c</u>	49818	8961
2,881	<i>L'</i> ν	8,408	86225	6961
2,871 2,881	6'S	3,218	088390	0761
2,881	<b>b</b> '9	8,858	024450	1761
E,281 5,481	£'9	324,3	100248	2791
8'851	9'S	1,185	218701	£791
702,9	6'9 <b>b</b> 'S	ν οσε <i>L'</i> ν6Ε	8/9111	7261 7261
8'807	l'L	8 CCV	113002	5261 S261
738'7	l'8	8,22p	219611 886121	9461
לעל'ן	ε'8	9'977	126347	LL61
9'217	<b>b</b> 'L	8'091	130362	8761
550,6	S' <i>L</i>	L'S9t	131765	0461
550,6	S' <i>L</i>	1,184	136108	0861
373,5	0'11	L'6St	130065	1861
320'0	6'11	6'474	134361	1982 1983
332,4	٤٬١١	L'86v	760141	1984
8,80£	2'01	.10.51	100111	+oc.

Source: Statistique Canada

Tableau 3

# EXPORTATIONS CANADIENNES ET MONDIALES (Valeurs en milliards de dollars US)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	19//	19/8	6/61	OSEL	1861	7961	1903	1904
Valeur des exportations mondiales	\$523,4	\$773,6	\$805,5	\$916,1	\$1041,1	\$1204,6	\$1525,2	\$1875,7	\$1842,8	\$1709,9	\$1674,8	\$1776,6
Valeur des exportations canadiennes	\$26,4	\$34,5	\$34,1	\$40,6	\$43,6	\$48,4	\$58,3	\$67,7	\$72,7	\$71,2	\$76,7	\$90,4
Part du Canada dans les exportations mondiales	5,0%	<b>4</b> ,5%	4,2%	4,4%	4,2%	4,0%	3,8%		3,9%	4,2%	4,6%	5,1%
Indice du volume des exportations canadiennes (1971 = 100)	121,0	115,5	107,2	119,8	131,2	144,4	147,4	145,3	149,4	149,9	163,2	199,3
Pourcentage de variation de l'indice des exportations canadiennes		4,5%	-7,2%	11 88 %	9,5%	10,1%	2,1%	-1,4%	2,8%	0,3%	8,9%	22,1%

Sources:

Fonds monétaire international, Direction du Trade Statistics Yearbook, différents fascicules. Statistique Canada, Sommaire du commerce extérieur, Cat. # 65-001 - différents fascicules.

**ANNEXE D** 

Tableau Z TAUX DE PARTICIPATION DES HOMMES ET DES FEMMES DANS CERTAINS PAYS DE L'OCDE (2) (1) (2)

in	ıU-∍mueγ	оЯ	France				9npsm9ll <b>A</b>			
letoT	Femmes	Hommes	lstoT	Femmes	səmmoH	lstoT	Femmes	səmmoH		
1,27	2,12	l'E6	S'L9	٤٬6٢	b'S8	8'89	6'87	6'68	1972	
6'74	l'8S	0'86	8'49	0'05	£'\$8	8'89	9'67	l'68	£791	
0,87	<b>セ</b> ′₺S	8'16	6'49	9'05	l'S8	S'89	8'67	0,88	<b>b</b> 761	
S'EL	l'SS	l'Z6	6'49	2,12	84,3	6'49	9'6t	0,78	S/61	
6'84	<b>S'SS</b>	2,29	l'89	25,0	6'£8	٤'٤9	S'6 <b>t</b>	6'58	9261	
6'84	2'9\$	9'16	S'89	0'89	8,58	6'99	£'6t	2,28	<b>LL61</b>	
6'84	۷'92	l'16	S'89	23,5	<b>b</b> , E8	8'99	<b>b</b> '6 <b>b</b>	6'48	8761	
74,2	6'49	S'06	<b>S</b> '89	l'bS	87,8	8'99	9'67	S'78	6761	
۲۵,3	٤'85	<b>t</b> '06	l'89	<b>b</b> ' <b>b</b> S	8,18	9'99	0'05	p,E8	1980	
9'84	l'ZS	l'06	9'49	דל'ל	8'08	l'99	l'05	82,2	1861	
٤'٤٤	<b>4</b> '45	٤'68	٤'49	9'75	0'08	<b>b</b> '\$9	8'67	2,18	1982	
72,8	8,72	6'48	t'99	24,3	<b>4,87</b>	<b>L'</b> 79	S'67	١,08	1983	

	nogel		sinU-statà			ebeneO			
lstoT	Femmes	Hommes	lstoT	Femmes	Hommes	letoT	Femmes	Hommes	
p,17	<b>b</b> 'ES	6'68	6'49	0'05	₺'98	<b>b</b> '\$9	<b>b</b> 'Sb	<b>b</b> '\$8	1972
L'11	0'75	l'06	<b>1</b> 7′89	l'ls	<b>Z</b> ′98	<b>L</b> '99	2,74	l'98	1973
8'04	25'3	6'68	0'69	25'3	<b>Z</b> '98	S'L9	2,84	9'98	<b>b</b> 761
<b>b</b> '07	۲,۱2	<b>L'68</b>	l'69	2,52	<b>b</b> '\$8	l'89	0'09	7'98	2/61
S'0Z	6'15	۷'68	S'69	לל'ל	l'S8	l'89	6'09	2,28	9/61
0'14	23,2	<b>Z</b> ′68	<b>b</b> '07	l'SS	<b>b</b> 'S8	9'89	6'19	£'\$8	7761
S'IL	24,2	<b>Z</b> '68	7,17	L'LS	9'\$8	6'69	1'ts	<b>L</b> 'S8	8761
8,17	<b>L'</b> \$	<b>7</b> ′68	1,27	6'85	<b>L</b> 'S8	8,07	5'55	2,68	6261
8'14	6'75	0'68	72,3	۷'65	£'\$8	8,17	2,72	٤'98	1980
1,27	22'5	٤'68	L'7L	9'09	0'\$8	9'77	8,82	<b>b</b> '98	1861
277	6'\$\$	l'68	6'74	<b>b</b> '19	۲ <b>,</b> 48	6'12	6'89	6'48	7861
0'84	2,72	l'68	1,57	6'19	۲٬48	72,4	l'09	7,48	1983

Les taux de participation indiqués dans ce tableau représentent le rapport entre la population active et la population âgée de 15 à 64 ans (en termes de pourcentage).

Source: OCDE, Statistiques sur la population active, (1963-1983), 1985.

<sup>(2)</sup> Malheureusement, les plus récentes données datent de 1983. Il a été impossible d'obtenir une répartition selon l'âge.

### Tableau 1

### Quelques-uns des principaux changements technologiques survenus entre 1910 et aujourd'hui

Ces changements représentent sans doute une révolution aussi importante que les récentes

cartes de crédit. Finances Systèmes de communication des données; systèmes électroniques de transfert de fonds; commerciales. Supermarchés; emballage; moyens technologiques mis au service des entreprises Commerce satellites; films. Réseaux téléphoniques; systèmes de transmission d'image, de son et de données; Communications Transports Avion; camions; locomotives diesel; trains-blocs; expédition par conteneurs; turbines à oféoducs gazoducs. Centrales nucléaires; transmission du courant électrique sur de longues distances; SELVICES Construction Béton armé. Polymères et plastiques; composés pharmaceutiques; antiobiotiques; contraceptifs oraux. Produits chimiques ordinateurs; systèmes de signalisation. audios à haute fidélité; radars; transmission par mico-rondes; microélectronique; Téléviseurs, transistors, machines à écrire électriques; disques à longue durée; chaînes Produits électriques climatisation; appareils ménagers. mécaniques à contrôle numérique; chariots; élévateurs; matériel de réfrigération et de Outils électriques; machinerie de construction; moteurs de bateaux hors-bord; outils Machines Véhicules à moteur Mise au point d'un moteur à combustion interne; chaînes de fabrication; pneus. d'autres métaux de première fusion et métaux à haute vitesse. Fabrication de métaux Aciers alliés; métaux non ferreux; processus de coulée continue; outils de coupe de Papier et impression Pâte de bois chmique; photocomposition; xérographie. Fibres synthétiques; matières colorantes. Textiles des aliments Transformation du lait; aliments congelés; aliments byophilisés Transformation Forage du roc et techniques de dynamitage; processus d'enrichissement du roc. Mines **Forêts** Scies à chaînes; débusqueurs; techniques de gestion des forêts. tracteur-outil. Agriculture Engrais chimiques; herbicides; élevage sélectif; moissonneuses-batteuses; systèmes de oeuvrant dans le secteur primaire est passée de 39 p. 100, en 1911, à 7 p. 100, en 1981. innovations dans le domaine de la microélectronique; par exemple, la proportion de la population

l'emploi et la nouvelle technologie, p. 38. Employment and New Technology, Rapport final du groupe de travail ontarien sur

Moyens technologiques mis au service de la construction des autoroutes; techniques de

anesthésiques; télévision mise au service de l'enseignement; ordinateurs mis au service de

Immunisation; moyens technologiques au service des diagnostics médicaux;

traitement de l'eau résiduaire; contrôle du trafic aérien.

L'enseignement.

:eource:

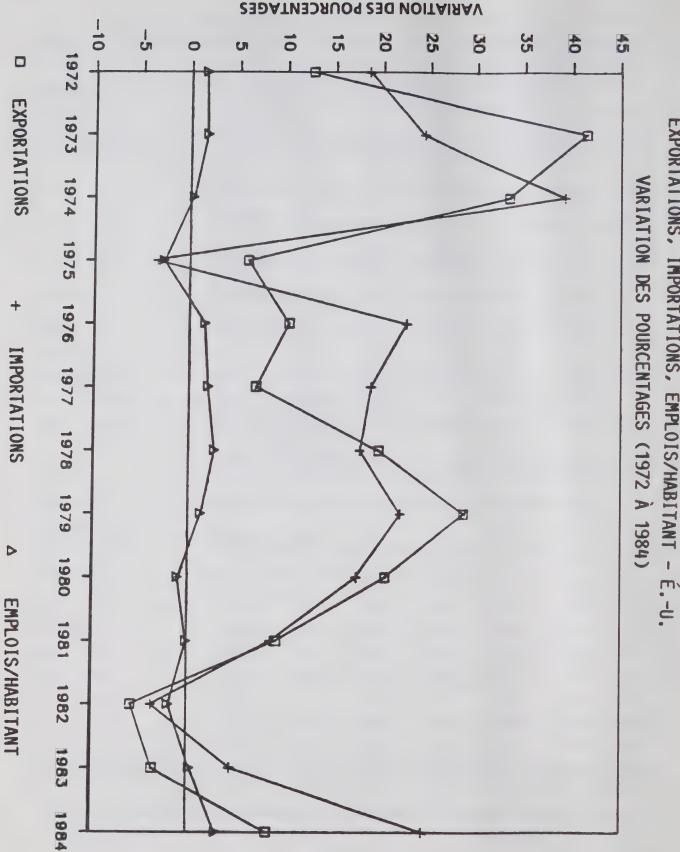
**eupilduq** 

population

noitstration

milieu des affaires et à la Services à la collectivité, au

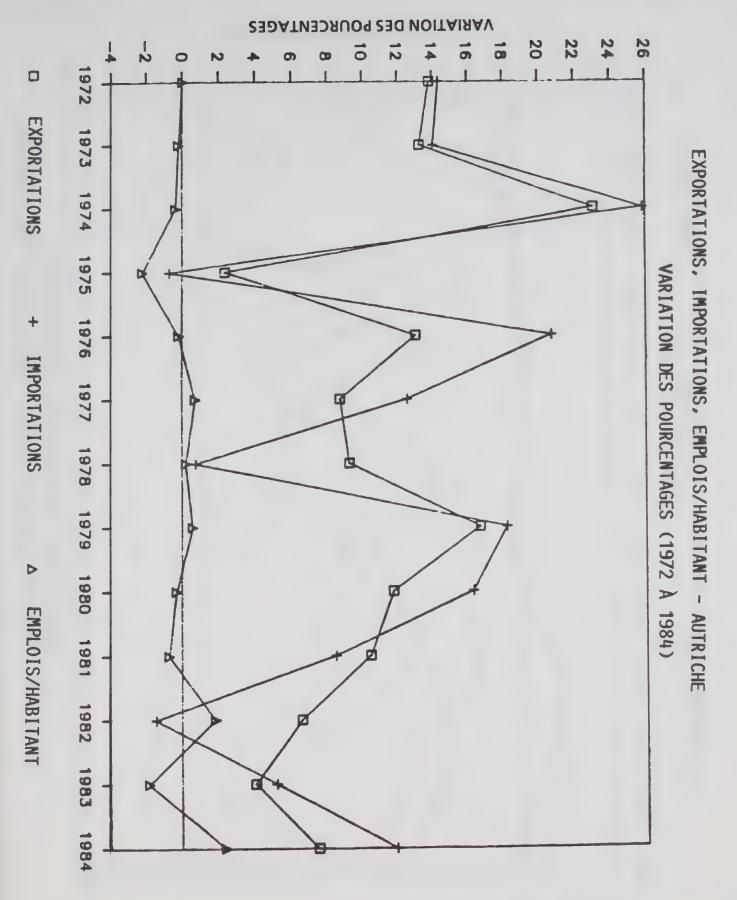
Les exportations et les importations ont augmenté. Ces variations ne semblent pas avoir eu d'incidence sur l'évolution du nombre d'emplois par habitant.



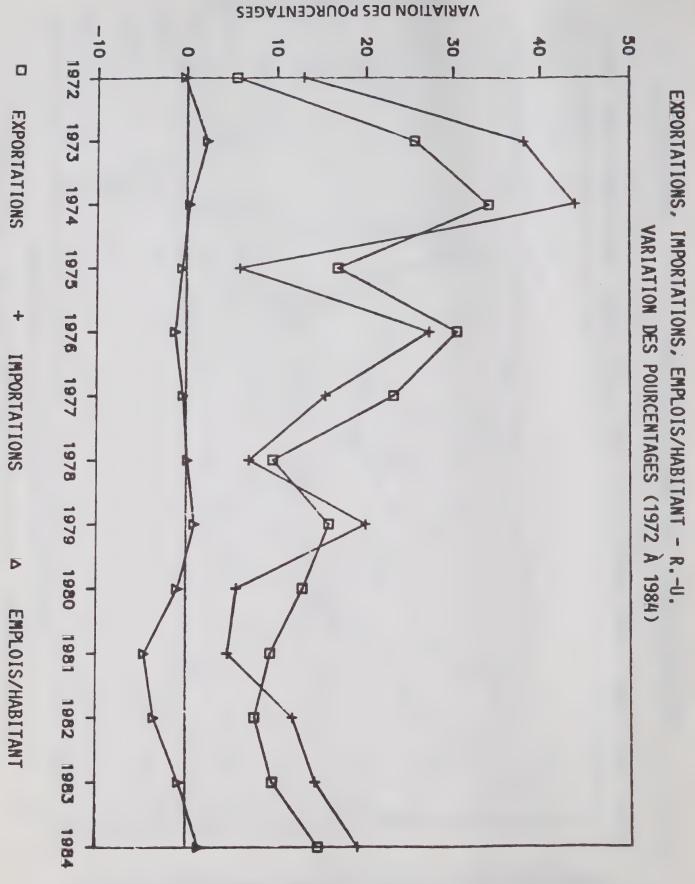
EXPORTATIONS, IMPORTATIONS, EMPLOIS/HABITANT -

143

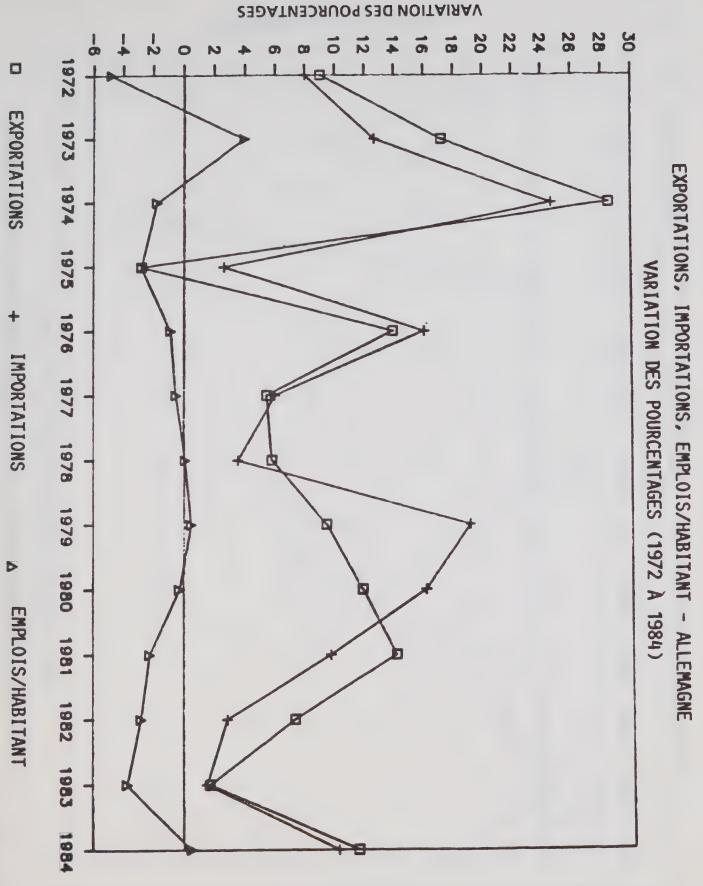
Les exportations et les importations ont augmenté. Ces variations ne semblent pas avoir eu d'incidence sur l'évolution du nombre d'emplois par habitant.



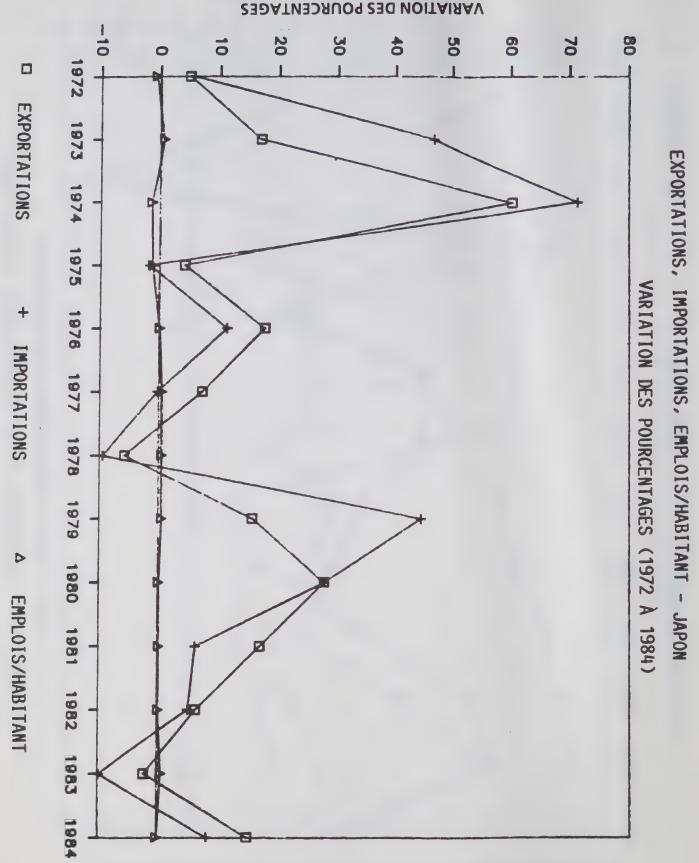
Les exportations et les importations ont augmenté. Ces variations ne semblent pas avoir eu d'incidence sur l'évolution du nombre d'emplois par habitant.



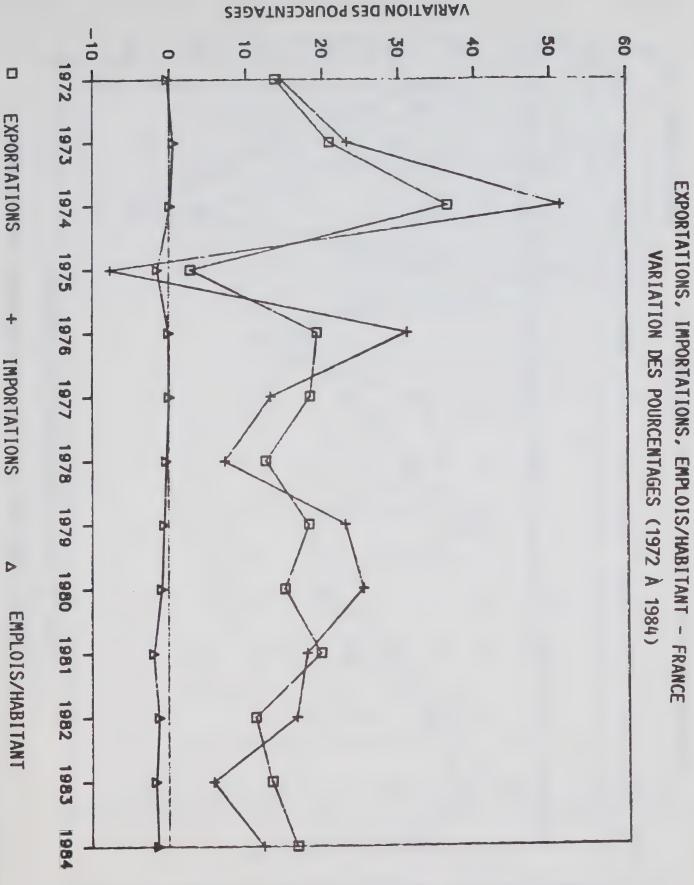
Les exportations et les importations ont augmenté. Ces variations ne semblent pas avoir eu d'incidence sur l'évolution du nombre d'emplois par habitant.



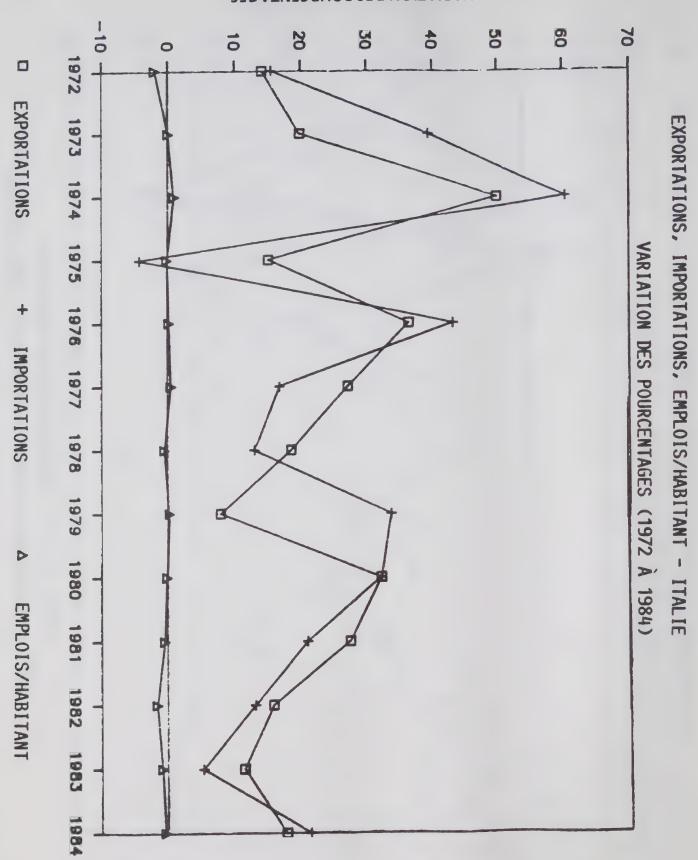
Les exportations et les importations ont augmenté. Ces variations ne semblent pas avoir eu d'incidence sur l'évolution du nombre d'emplois par habitant.



Les exportations et les importations ont augmenté. Ces variations ne semblent pas avoir eu d'incidence sur l'évolution du nombre d'emplois par habitant.



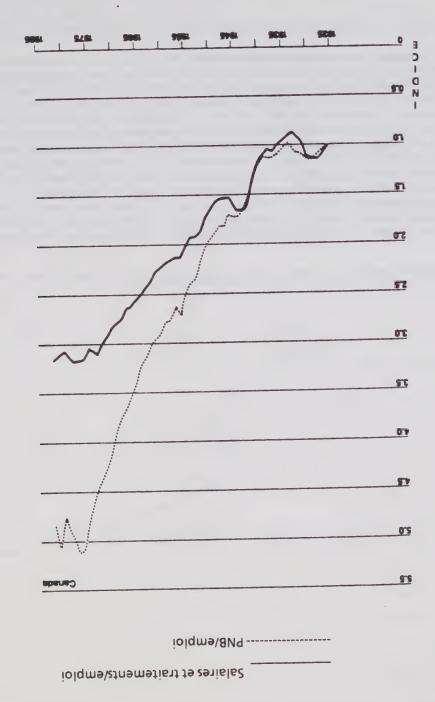
Les exportations et les importations ont augmenté. Ces variations ne semblent pas avoir eu d'incidence sur l'évolution du nombre d'emplois par habitant.



### **GRAPHIQUE B**

### Productivité et revenu (1926-1982)

Le ligne pointillée montre que la productivité par habitant a été cinq fois plus élevée en 1985 (compte tenu de l'inflation) qu'en 1926. La ligne continue indique que le salaire des travailleurs canadiens a triplé. La productivité a donc augmenté plus rapidement que la rémunération.



Employment and New Technology, Rapport final du groupe de travail ontarien sur l'emploi et la nouvelle technologie, p.40.

:eource:

#### A 3UOIH9ARD

### Réduction de la semaine de travail (1860-1980)



La durée de la semaine de travail dans l'industrie manufacturière américaine est passée d'à peu près 67 heures en 1960 heures en 1660 à environ 42, en 1950. Elle est demeurée à peu près stable depuis. Cette réduction du nombre moyen d'heures de travail hebdomadaire équivalait à priver de travail plus du tiers de la main-d'œuvre dans l'industrie manufacturière. En fait, la durée de la semaine de travail est passée sous la barrière des 40 heures pendant la période d'étforts de guerre dans les années 40. La réduction de la semaine de travail et les politiques adoptées pour maintenir et augmenter le revenu net des travailleurs, en autant que le permettait la croissance de la productivité, s'inscrivent dans une stratégie visant à atténuer les effets de la technologie sur productivité, s'inscrivent dans une stratégie visant à atténuer les effets de la technologie sur le chômage. La discontinuité de la courbe, entre 1910 et 1925, est attribuable au fait que les statisticiens américains ont modifié leurs méthodes de calcul du temps, en particulier en ce qui a trait à la comptabilisation des heures de travail des employées à temps partiel et saisonniers.

Source: Leontief, Wassily, W., "The Distribution of Work and Income", Scientific American, (septembre 1982), p.192.



### VNNEXED

ω Nous supposons que les intrants du programme seront maintenus aux niveaux de 1990 pour le reste de la période visée.

Hypothèses: -Nous supposons que 21 000 emplois sont liés à des industries de capital, ce qui fait que 16 p. 100 des coûts devraient être imputés à l'aide en capital à l'industrie.

	Financement fédéral direct du Programme de création d'emplois	ent fédéral direct du Pi de création d'emplois	u Programme lois		Répartitio financ	Répartition fédérale-provinciale du financement du programme	vinciale du Jramme	
	Subventions: emplois	Aide en capital: emplois	Transferts au titre de la formation	Subventions	Aide en capital	Impôt fédéral	Épargne du fédérale:AC	Impôt provinciale
1987	2004,304	383,9	35,0	1239,4	383,9	0,0	764,9	0,0
1988	4008,708	767,7	25,0	2348,3	767,7	0,0	1660,4	0,0
1989	6013,012	1151,6	B	3602,4	1151,6	0,0	2410,6	0,0
1990	8017,316	1535,5	ı	4722,1	1535,5	119,8	3095,4	79,9
1991	8017,316	1535,5	ı	4839,6	1535,5	48,1	3097,6	32,0
1992	8017,316	1535,5	•	4961,7	1535,5	163,4	2783,3	108,9
1993	8017,316	1535,5	•	5088,8	1535,5	345,4	2352,9	230,2
1994	8017,316	1535,5	,	5220,9	1535,5	501,1	1961,3	334,0
1995	8017,316	1535,5	٠	5358,3	1535,5	601,0	1654,3	400,7
1996	8017,316	1535,5		5535,0	1535,5	589,4	1500,0	392,9

Tableau: Financement du Programme de création d'emploi Gigantès

135

### Conseil économique du Canada

A sirie Auc le de création d'emplois-Répartition des emplois Programme de création de la programme de la p

				965'775	391,947	862,162	130,649	(ctitelumus)	Totaux
									S'S
									þ'S
									٤'۶
									<b>Z</b> 'S
994'701+	997,401+	997,401+	997,401+	8E8'E9 +	8E8'E9 +	8£8'£9 +	8E8'E9 +	Services Salaire moyen 11,73 hre.	l'S
811,05 +	811,05+	811,05 +	811,05 +	₽SZ'91 +	₽SL'91 +	<b>₽</b> \$7,81 +	<b>\$</b> 57,81 +	Transports Salaire moyen 17,09 hre.	L
0pl'8 +	0pl'8 +	0pl'8 +	0 <b>1</b> 1'8 +	<b>Φ</b> ΕΕ' <b>Φ</b> +	DEE'D +	<b>Þ</b> EE' <b>Þ</b> +	<b>Þ</b> EE' <b>Þ</b> +	Industrie forestière Salaire moyen 12,21 hre.	l.
									<b>b</b> ' <b>b</b>
									٤'٧
									Z'\$
S97'78 +	\$97'78 +	\$97'78 +	+ 85,265	£27,24 +	£27,24 +	£27,24 +	+ 45,723	Construction Salaire moyen 13,25 hre.	l'v
1990	1989	8861	7861	0661	1989	8861	7891	eintsubnl	Projet
(snoillin	n) zaátuoje	ersonnes a	Heures-pe	(saeillie	m) seėro s	iolqmə'b	Nombre		, -, -, -,

### Tableau:Partie B

	siolq	lw3			
066l	1989	1988	7861	stajo19	təjo19
13,808	13,808	13,808	13,808	Logement à prix modique (,30199)	L't
698' <b>b</b> l	698'71	698'71	698'tl	(SZSS,) stnamagol eab noiterustea?	۵,4
871,2	871,5	871,5	871,5	Restauration de l'infrastructure (,04764)	٤'٢
698'tl	698'71	698'71	698'71	(SZSE,) seupitzinuot znoitzilatzini'b noitzurtzno2	<b>v'v</b>
<b>788'</b>	<b>788'</b>	<b>788'7</b>	<b>788'7</b>	(0,1) Insmessioda8	l.
₱\$ <b>८</b> ′9₺	<b>1</b> 87.754	16,754	16,754	Réparation et doublage des voies ferrées, (1,0)	l.
941'7	9/1 <b>'t</b>	9/1,4	941'7	Soins aux personnes âgées et aux malades mentaux (,06542)	l'S
<b>24</b> 7,8	8,742	8,742	SA7,8	Éradication de l'analphabétisme (,13694)	2,2
742,88	33,247	33,247	33,247	(£80SZ,) əmsinuoT	٤'ع
278,8	278,8	278,8	278,8	Garderies (,10764)	tr'S
286'01	10,985	10,985	286'01	(TOSTF,) Inamennotivna'l ab InamassinisseA	2'2
523,334	392,502	799,192	130,834	(stifelumus)	xusto

### Tableau Y TABLEAU SOMMAIRE TABLEAU SOMMAIRE

0661	6861	8861	<b>L861</b>		REIDE	OLITIQUE R
		% əənəbiənl				
£L'9	07 /	20 /	• • •		*** saturd salionales	** Dépenses na
00,0	69't 97'7-	70,4 95,5-	\$6'I		Valeur	COMPC
٤٤,6	21,7	21,7	96'9		Prix Volume	ÓGNEXK ÓBGNE
<b>₽1'</b> \$	24,2	91'\$	95,5		##	** Volumes
<b>7</b> £'8	61,9	<i>L</i> 6'8	LL'S		Dépenses de consommation	SCSK
74,42	LS'\$	4,26	2,70		Biens durables	SCDURK
89,62	74,74	24,73	15,52		Salistratravion sasteradd	ООТНЕК
10,36	91'01	95'6	74,6		Dépenses gouvernementales	GOVEK
٤٤,06	<b>†9</b> '66	16,401	153,56		Courant	беспвк
14,02	14,50	65'71	L9°L		Capital Pleasments commerciaux	бенск
11'97	56,49	25,83	23,95		Placements commerciaux	ÓBNINN
69'6	\$1,01	10,42	84,1		Résidentiel	ОІВ
658-	-259	1185	1923	(8)	Non résidentiel	ОСІИЬ
T422-	SL\$5-	5645-	4234	(a)	Changement des stocks	ОТУРСК
82,0-	24,0-	67'0-	£4,0-	(n)	Exportations nettes	QNTXPK
10,63	11,34	72,11	97,8		Exportations	ОХРТХК
		,	0.150		Importations	бімьмк
<b>7</b> 6'0	1,22	1,38	86,0			*** Marché du
11,8	98°L	12,7	26,7		Population active	ОГВЬОК
60'99-	SL'09-	55,95-	62,03-		Emploi	QTEET
14'9-	£6'S-	52,23	69'5-	(8)	Chômage Taux de chômage (%)	тир Этаяир
000	03.0				*** saires	*** Prix et sal
0£'7	65'0	10,0	<b>₽</b> Z'Z-		Traitements et salaires des employes	отемет
t6'I 9t'0-	70,0- 82,0-	28,0	82,0-		(dollars canadiens) Production par employé (71 \$)	QTEYET
6.	07'0-	L6'I-	61,6-		Coûts unitaires des laboratoires privés	ОРRULC
£4, [	62,2-	47,4-	8£,2-		non agricoles Déflation implicite des importations	QIMPMP
7E,0	76°I-	82,E-	85,4-		Déflation implicite de la production	бтер
8 <i>L</i> '0	91'I-	97'7-	££,2-		Indice des prix à la consommation	бсы
L7 L	000				***	*** Recettes
EZ't-	8£,8	18,8	16'9		Revenu disponible par habitant	барьоь
744	St'L-	04'9-	£ <b>†'</b> 9I-		Profit des entreprises soldes gouverne- mentaux	бсь
88611-	LSOVI	Loret	20001		(en millions de dollars Canadiens)	
3005	72041-	784£1-	70521-	(a)	Tous les paliers de gouvernement	<b>GCOBAL</b>
06051-	71C	58261	7552-	(a)	Fédérales	<b>OGBALF</b>
-20808	-20113	287£1- 24381-	-12835 -12835	(a)	Non fédérales	<b>GGBALJ</b>
		71.00I	CC071-	(a)	Solde du compte courant	<b>OCKBAL</b>
1,0-	2,55	72,4	4,28	(8)	inancier ***	*** Secteur f
2,0	2,00	2,00	2,00	(a)	Taux de change (É-U — Can) Taux préférentiel des obligations com-	OKEXNC
0,1	00'I	88'0		4.3	merciales	бсиьсь

<sup>(</sup>a) Impact sur le niveau

0661

1989

8861

**L861** 

### Tableau Y TABLEAU SOMMAIRE TABLEAU SOMMAIRE

POLITIQUE RIGIDE

90'1	00,1	88,0	£9 <b>'</b> 0	merciales Taux des obligations industrielles	бинрв
7,00	2,00	2,00	00,2	Taux préférentiel des obligations com-	бсиьсь
61'0-	2,55	72,4	4,28	Taux de change (É-U — Can)	<b>Ó</b> BEXNC
0.0				nancier ***	il 1u51552 ***
80802-	-20113	74981-	-12835	Solde du compte courant	ОСКВАГ
06051-	47541-	28751-	12764	Non fédérales	<b>GGBALJ</b>
7605.	715	293	-2537	Fédérales	<b>GGBALF</b>
68611-	72041-	13487	10551-	Tous les paliers de gouvernement	<b>GGOBAL</b>
				mentaux (en millions de dollars Canadiens)	
	0011	0555	COLL	Profit des entreprises soldes gouverne-	бсь
72397	9014-	8626-	E91 <i>L</i> -	Revenu disponible par habitant  Profit des entreprises soldes acuyerne-	ÓKDbOb
375	355	878	567		*** Recettes *
coʻo	<del>7</del> 0'0-	۷0,0-	۷0,0-	Indice des prix à la consommation	бсы
10,0	70,0-	11,0-	21,0-	Déflation implicite de la production	ОТЕР
50'0	80,0-	71,0-	61,0-	Déflation implicite des importations	PAMPMP
1010	1010	2012	0.150	Coûts unitaires des laboratoires privés non agricoles	брвисс
70,0	10,0-	90,0-	01,0-	Production par employe (71 \$)	QTEYET
55-	6-	101	33	(dollars canadiens)	THATTO
623	123	ξ	045-	Traitements et salaires des employés	отемет
()	CJI	C	073		*** Prix et sal
[+'9-	£6,2-	52,2-	69'5-	Таих de сhômage (%)	ЭТАЯПО
698-	06 <i>L</i> -	889-	[ <i>†L</i> -	Сһо̂таge	TUQ
866	<b>†</b> \$6	178	048	Emploi	ОТЕЕТ
159	163	183	179	Population active	<b>OLBFOR</b>
				*** libybt) u	*** Marché di
2104	L975	2523	4028	Importations	бімьмк
-143	-208	747-	-202	Exportations	ОХРТХК
L\$75-	5175-	5675-	4234	Exportations nettes	ONTXPK
658-	-259	1182	1923	Changement des stocks	ф1 у р б
2090	2136	2139	767	Non résidentiel	ОСІИЬ
2014	2020	1791	8871	Résidentiel	QIR
4104	5514	4110	5079	Placements commerciaux	OBUINN
7084	1015	9515	2883	Capital	ÓŒŁICK
4972	7672	7484	2418	Courant	Ó G C L K
ILSL	9LLL	6E9L	8002	Dépenses gouvernementales	Ó GAEXK
3645	6698	3385	2101	Biens durables Autres	ООТНЕВ
1540	1891	1/91	1085	Dépenses de consommation	ÓCDNKK ÓCSK
\$81\$	5380	9\$0\$	9818		*** Volumes
+C711	11611	06-71	00601	Volume	беиехк
11254	LLS11	11,0-	9\$601	Prix	OBORE
00°0	80°0-	11'0-	\$1,0-	Valeur D::v	OCHE
40239	76364	81612	1066	nationales brutes ***	

### TABLEAU SOMMAIRE TABLEAU SOMMAIRE TABLEAU SOMMAIRE

		% əənəbiənI				POLITIQUE S
97.9	16'⊅	<del>30 3</del>	0.0		ationales brutes ***	*** Dépenses n
54.I-	76,2-	₽2,ε-	91,£		Valeur	беиьс
28.7	L0'8	LS'8	8£,7		Prix Volume	беиехк бьеие
\$2.₽	07,4	67,4	2,38			OCZK *** Volumes *'
TE.T	\$6'L	05,7	<b>†</b> I' <b>†</b>		Dépenses de consommation Biens dutables	OCDNKK ÓCSK
19.5	96'8	42,5	26'1		Autres	QOTHER QOTHER
23.93	74,90	24,75	76,40		Dépenses gouvernementales	ÓGAEKK
24.01	L1'01	67'6	87,6		Courant	беспвк
48.19	100,54	102,45	153,59		Capital	бенск
21.81	<b>⊅</b> S'∠I	16,20	\$0'8		Placements commerciaux	OBUINN
70.92	44,62	22,22	23,83		Résidentiel	ОІВ
18.81	14,32	12,65	2,06		Non résidentiel	бсіиь
981-	torr	6171	7607	(a)	Changement des stocks	ОТУРСК
7824-	1044-	1724-	1167-	(a)	Exportations nettes	QNTXPK
\$£.0	91,0	\$0,0	00,0		Exportations	бхртхк
67.6	<b>\$9</b> '6	17'6	££,8		Importations	бімьмк
					*** [fava]]	*** Marché du
11.1	25,1	Lt'I	86'0		Population active	ОГВЕОК
22.8	12,8	L\$'L	8£'L		Emploi	QTEET
42.88-	59,29-	96,72-	<b>78</b> '09-		Chômage	TUQ
29.9-	11'9-	<i>L</i> £'\$-	<i>ħL</i> '\$-		Taux de chômage (%)	QURATE
95.1	<b>*</b> ***********************************	14,0	<i>ħL</i> 'I-		aires *** Traitements et salaires des employés	*** Prix et sal
60.0-	97'0	1,25	000		(dollars canadiens)	
28.0	87,0-	10,2-	00'0 90'ε-		Production par employé (71 \$)	QTEYET
2.40	LS'0-				Coûts unitaires des laboratoires privés non agricoles	ОРВИТС
60.I-	65,5-	81,2- 01,5-	62,2- 93,59		Déflation implicite des importations	ОІМРМР
¿¿.0-	£7,1-	90,2-	55,1-		Déflation implicite de la production Indice des prix à la consommation	QTEP QTEP
EI,T	69°L	<b>≯</b> 8' <i>L</i>	85,2		Revenu disponible par habitant	*** Recettes *
7L'L-	86'6-	91'9-	Z£,8-		Profit des entreprises soldes gouverne- mentaux	ОСР
0949-	0798-	7000	0,001	. ,	(en millions de dollars Canadiens)	
9886	7669 0798-	\$208- \$208-	09001-	(a)	Tous les paliers de gouvernement	<b>GGOBAL</b>
-16602	LLSSI-	48441-	1908	(a)	Fédérales	<b>GGBALF</b>
-18632	90771-	95651-	1696-	(a) (a)	Non fédérales Solde du compte courant	OCKBYL OCBYL1
16,0-	1,22	86.6	00 1	· /	nancier ***	il 1usisse ***
00'0	00,0	82,2 10,0	06,1 80,0	(a) (a)	Taux de change (É-U — Can)  Toux $\frac{1}{2}$	ÓBEXNC
11'0-	01,0-	80,0-	70,0-	(a)	Taux préférentiel des obligations commerciales Taux des obligations industrielles	бсиьсь

# Tableau X cas a — politique monétaire souple transferous monétaire souple transferous monétaire souple transferous monétaire transfe

066I	6861	8861	<b>L861</b>	POLITIQUE SOUPLE	
Incidence				単年第	.,,,,
7778	98572	27208	<i>LL</i> 191	nationales brutes *** Valeur	OCMbC
0,0-	01,0-	11,0-	£1,0-	xirq	)PGNE
1308	11111	13869	11622	Volume	<b>Зе</b> ИЕХК
				**	* səmuloV **
854	0194	4210	2293	Dépenses de consommation	CZK
981	1464	1398	8 <i>LL</i>	Biens dutables	CDURK
322	3206	2812	5151	Autres	уотнек
S9L	7826	8497	996L	Dépenses gouvernementales	<b>GAEXK</b>
278	9197	2465	7381	Courant	<b>GEOURK</b>
987	0515	2182	\$88\$	Capital	<b>GEICK</b>
188	2057	4563	2183	Placements commerciaux	) BUINN
701	2015	\$961	6441	Résidentiel Résidentiel	ыв
330	3011	2598	<b>†</b> 0 <b>†</b>	Non résidentiel	CINP
81-	<b>7</b> -	6171	7607	Changement des stocks	<b>STVPCK</b>
87 <del>*</del> -	1044-	1724-	1167-	Exportations nettes	<b>DATAPK</b>
81	18	23	0	Exportations	<b>XPTXK</b>
977	4482	<b>4554</b>	1167	Importations	SIWBWK
				***   isvert	** Marché du
SI	181	961	176	Population active	OLBFOR
104	966	806	LL8	Emploi	)TEET
68-	\$18-	807-	6 <del>*</del> L-	Chômage	TUÇ
9'9-	11,6-	۲٤,٤-	₽L'S-	Taux de chômage (%)	TOS
				*** 297is	se te sal
74	114	103	614-	Traitements et salaires des employés	OLEMET
				(dollars canadiens)	
I-	31	LÞĪ	0	Production par employé (71 \$)	<b>TEYET</b>
0,0	£0,0-	۲0٬0-	01,0-	Coûts unitaires des laboratoires privés	DPRULC
				non agricoles	
0'0	20,0-	80,0-	80,0-	Déflation implicite des importations	ZIMPMP
0'0-	60'0-	11,0-	21,0-	Déflation implicite de la production	ОТЕР
0'0-	90'0-	۷0,0-	ç0'0-	Indice des prix à la consommation	ЭСЫ
				***	*** Recettes
30	326	332	736	Revenu disponible par habitant	OXDPOP
7£4-	6675-	-3250	0£9£-	Profit des entreprises soldes gouverne-	ДСР
				mentaux (en millions de dollars Cana-	_
				diens)	
949-	0498-	-8024	09001-	Tous les paliers de gouvernement	<b>GROBAL</b>
883	<b>7</b> 869	8579	1908	Fédérales	<b>JGBALF</b>
0991-	LLSSI-	4841-	91161-	Non fédérales	CGBALJ
-1893	90 <i>LL</i> I-	95651-	1696-	Solde du compte courant	<b>SCRBAL</b>
				*** ***	() = 110 + 10 × 10 × 10 × 10 × 10 × 10 × 10
6,0-	1,22	2,28	06,1		*** Secteur fi
0'0	00'0	10'0	80,0	Taux de change (È-U — Can) Taux préférentiel des obligations	ÓCNÞCÞ ÓKEXNC
4-				commerciales	*** *****

tance. D'après nos résultats, cela est en partie dû à la valeur des devises canadiennes qui croît par rapport à celle du dollar américain. Ce résultat est toutefois lié à la courbe Phillips implicite du modèle, de l'importance de l'effet direct sur l'emploi, du chômage tel qu'exposé dans le cas de base et de la façon dont le double arreblème du marché du travail est ahordé.

centrale du Canada réaliserait des gains plus intérieur, l'on pourrait en déduire que la région des secteurs qui se consacrent au marché d'emploi en seraient davantage concentrés dans importations. Comme la production et les gains niste serait accrue par le biais des prix des alors plus importante, et l'incidence déflationles taux d'intérêt, la hausse de valeur serait politique monétaire a pour effet d'augmenter valeur d'un compte courant fléchissant. Si la lesquelles neutralisent ensemble la chute de découlant des gains cycliques de productivité, de la réduction des coûts de main-d'oeuvre forte croissance que l'on connaîtrait, ainsi que prévue dans nos résultats provient aussi de la La hausse de la valeur de la devise canadienne problème du marché du travail est abordé.

au fil du temps. résultats que cela n'aurait qu'un faible impact retirer l'économie réelle. Il ressort de nos ront peu à peu les effets positifs qu'aurait pu en tations du déficit du compte courant atténueétrangers qui financent les premières augmen-A long terme, les paiements accrus versés aux suffiraient à provoquer des retombées positives. d'investissements non productifs d'intérêt taille du marché et la réduction des coûts résultats indiquent que l'augmentation de la bien que, même dans ces circonstances, nos réduiraient par ailleurs l'investissement privé milliards en 1990. Les coûts d'intérêt accrus milliards de dollars en 1987 à plus de 13 gouvernement croîtraient également de 6,5 saient, les coûts d'intérêt de tous les paliers de de dollars en 1990. Si les taux d'intérêt croisdemi milliard de dollars en 1987 à 2,8 milliards taux d'intérêt augmenteraient de moins de un l'on adoptait une politique monétaire souple, les devraient subir les soldes du gouvernement. Si suffiraient pas à éliminer les effets négatifs que économie d'une plus grande envergure ne plus les gains de revenu découlant d'une Le financement direct que nous avons supposé

sociaux ou autres limitent la mobilité de la population active, la courbe Phillips implicite qui décrit l'état de l'économie nationale pourrait ou bien exagérer ou bien minimiser l'incidence inflationniste d'un taux de chômage réduit. Par conséquent, si les gains d'emploi sont trop concentrés dans le centre du Canada, où le taux de chômage est déjà «faible», et que les habitants des autres régions ne vont pas s'y installer, l'inflation salariale serait plus forte que si les gains étaient répartis équitablement d'un bout à l'autre du pays.

### 2 RÉSULTATS

Les tableaux X et Y exposent en détail l'incidence de chacune des deux politiques monétaires hypothéti-

dues et font ressortir les points suivants:
 \* Une augmentation massive des dépenses publiques du genre envisagé aurait certainement pour effet d'accroître les dépenses réelles totales, la production et l'emploi, que la politique monétaire le permette ou non. En outre, les augmentations seraient généralisées dans chacun des secteurs des dépenses nationales, de chacun des secteurs des dépenses nationales, de

la production et de l'emploi.

Comme ce sont les dépenses nationales qui seraient directement touchées (même si l'on retenait l'idée d'un régime de «revenu annuel garanti»), il faudrait s'attendre à une diminution considérable du compte courant. Même si secteurs vers lesquels les importations sont relativement faibles, les gains d'emploi qui en découleraient se traduiraient par une consomdécouleraient se traduiraient par une consomdécouleraient se traduiraient par une consomdécouleraient en fin de compte une hausse considécenteient en fin de compte une hausse considéceraient en fin de compte une hausse considécereisent en fin de compte une hausse considé-

rable des importations.

Il est probable que, même après acquittement des cotisations d'assurance-chômage plus élevées que nécessaire, les salaires réels de l'ensemble de la main-d'oeuvre seront au moins égaux à ceux qui ont été obtenus dans notre cas de base, et peut-être même plus élevés. Des gains cycliques de productivité à l'échelle globale de l'économie en seront la principale cause. Par conséquent, les gains de ceux qui bénéficieront directement de la situation ne semblent pas sortir des poches de ceux qui semblent pas sortir des poches de ceux qui

travaillent. L'incidence sur le coût des salaires ou les niveaux des prix semble être de peu d'impor-

nement exposé dans les tableaux. «déficit» au grand total de tous les paliers de gouvermiques, et nous proposons de limiter l'étude du auraient très peu influé sur nos résultats macroéconoarbitraire. Quoi qu'il en soit, ces modifications ajouté une autre étape au processus décisionnel déjà pas sait étant donné que cela aurait simplement transfert intergouvernementaux, mais nous ne l'avons résultats à cet égard en changeant les paiements de autant arbitraire. Il serait possible de modifier nos autorité (fédérale, provinciale, municipale) est tout Par conséquent, l'incidence sur le déficit de chaque sation aux écoles, les garderies aux municipalités, etc. au gouvernement fédéral, les campagnes d'alphabétil'emploi dans le domaine du tourisme sont imputées dépenses. Par exemple, les dépenses relatives à des effets particuliers par rapport à l'imputation des arbitraire. Dans notre modèle, la répartition utilisée a

### 1.2 Autres questions clés

Même s'il aurait été possible de présenter d'autres hypothèses clés, elles n'ont pas été retenues vu l'insuffisance des preuves empiriques ou du temps de recherche pour choisir des indices raisonnables.

L'on croit généralement que les «pauvres» ont une plus grande propension à consommer que les Canadiens «moyens». Comme environ les deux tiers de notre programme des dépenses visent ce groupe, il faudrait donc que les effets provoqués soient plus considérables que ceux que n'a engendrés le modèle.

Certains prétendront qu'un programme de ce genre réduirait la motivation des Canadiens à «travailleurs dur». Toutefois, comme 700 000 travailleurs verraient leur revenu imposable passer de 9 000 \$\frac{3}{2}\$ \$\frac{14}{4}\$ 000 \$\frac{5}{6}\$, cela semble plutôt douteux.

Les taux «accrus» des cotisations à l'assurance-chômage qu'acquittent les employeurs et les travailleurs constituent une imputation du revenu du travaillatre constituent une imputation du revenu du travail rapport n'est pas établi et, en conséquence, nos résultats minimisent les effets inflationnistes du système de financement que nous avons envisagé, tout en exagérant les effets ainsi provoqués. Vu l'incidence neutralisante et notre premier avertissement, on ne peut s'attendre que les résultats qui avaient été rajustés pour tenir compte de ces incertitudes soient considérablement différents de ceux qui ont été rapportés.

Dans la mesure où les gains d'emploi sont concentrés par région et que certains obstacles «structurels»

les catégories de la construction et de l'emploi direct devait changer nos résultats macroéconomiques, la redistribution des fonds entre les très peu sur les résultats, mis à part que la source des dépenses passerait à un autre palier de gouvernement et que l'incidence sur les déficits des différentes compétences serait autre.

- L1.2 Financement L'on a laissé entendre que des subventions versées aux sociétés peuvent représenter une source principale de financement dans le cadre d'un programme de dépenses accrues. Mais, comme le PESP est en phase terminale et que la plupart des autres subventions visent la société Radio-Canada, le système ferroviaire, le secteur agricole, et ainsi de suite, les fonds qui restent de cette source sont plutôt limités. Et, pour les raison invoduées plus tôt, au moins une partie du financement devra probablement provenir des ménament devra probablement des ménament devra probablement des ménament devra provenir des ménament devra provenir des ménament des ménaments de devra provenir devra provenir devra provenir des ménaments de devra provenir devra provenir des ménaments de devra provenir d
- Par conséquent, nous avons supposé que malgré les très importantes réductions du nombre de chômeurs, le taux de contribution requis pour équilibrer le fonds de l'assurance-chômage demeurerait le même. Cela équivaut à sarrimposer» les revenus de tous les travailleurs afin d'aider les concitoyens moins nantis, mais aptes à occuper un emploi. En prix de 1985, cela injecterait quelque 5,5 milliards de dollars par année aux comptes gouvernementaux. Une solution de rechange ou une façon d'augmenter cette source de financement serait de «surimpocette source de financement serait de «surimpocette source de financement serait de «surimpocette source de financement serait de «surimpo-
- ser» le revenu des propriétés.

  trente p. 100 de ceux qui seraient directement
  avantagés sur le plan de l'emploi sont des
  assistés sociaux, réduisant ainsi les dépenses
  dans ce secteur. Cela aurait pour effet d'injecter aux comptes gouvernementaux (en valeur de
  1985 toujours) quelque 2,5 milliards de dollars
  par année; et
- par annee, et des «subventions» accordées sous forme de dépenses fiscales équivalant à 5 milliards de dollars (en valeur de 1985) sont retirées aux sociétés chaque année. L'incidence directe et après impôts de cette hypothèse serait négative pour l'investissement.

Comme on l'a expliqué plus haut, la répartition des dépenses utilisée dans notre étude est essentiellement

#### ANNEXE C

réaffectation des fonds vers un autre domaine

public. le financement provienne des secteurs privé ou s'applique à tous les programmes suggérés, que des employés de garderies, cette question noter que, bien que nous ayons choisi l'exemple grandement segmentés, mais c'est discutable. A avons tenu pour acquis que les marchés sont dans le reste du système de garderie? Nous tion, qui sont en moyenne beaucoup plus élevés 14 040 \$, qu'arrive-t-il aux taux de rémunéraexemple, si les employés de garderies reçoivent segmentés pour les apports de capitaux. Par est celle de savoir si l'on peut créer des marchés Une autre question particulièrement complexe Mais n'y a-t-il pas un «problème» du logement? catégories nécessitant plus de main-d'oeuvre. pourrait transférer certains sonds dans des d'emplois sont crées par dollar dépensé. On moins que la moitié des coûts d'intrants, moins dans ce dernier groupe de postes représentent 14 040 \$. Comme les fonds affectés à l'emploi 50 000) soient également engagés au salaire de employés directement en cause (environ effectuées aux prix du marché, bien que les achats dans le secteur de la «construction», sont che, le reste des dépenses, en grande partie des 14 040 \$ par année (prix de 1985). En revanment engagés (environ 350 00) reçoivent du secteur public et que les employés directegarderies» sont tous des programmes d'emploi maison, la campagne d'alphabétisation et les du tourisme, le reboisement, les soins à la tenu pour acquis que «l'emploi dans les secteurs l'emploi est-il une fin en lui-même? Nous avons et public? Dans le premier cas, pourquoi on à répondre à des «besoins» des secteurs privè Le programme vise-t-il à accroître les emplois plus rentable socialement.

construction et 70 p. 100 à celui de l'emploi p. 100 des dépenses affectées au secteur de la considérablement réduite. En fait, il y aurait 30 au prix du marché, leur proportion serait comme les catégories de construction sont payés emplois directs. Toutefois, en termes «réels», mes de construction et l'autre moitié aux environ la moitié sont affectées aux programci-dessus de dépenses non indexées, dont A noter également qu'il s'agit dans le tableau

tion au niveau de la distinction qui existe entre Enfin, il faut remarquer que, si une modifica-

> du mois d'août: ses, conformément aux postes figurant dans la note Nous supposons la répartition suivante des dépen-

(Pourcentage) Répartition des dépenses non indexées

Garderies 9 Luttre contre l'analphabétisation 8 et handicapés mentaux t Soins à domicile pour personnes âgées Reboisement Þ Emplois dans le secteur touristique 28 Assainissement de l'environnement 6 Réparation des chemins de ser ÞΙ touristiques 13 Construction d'installations Remise en état des infrastructures 7 Rénovation domiciliaire 9 Habitations à loyers modiques 9

en lumière un certain nombre de points. Cette répartition est foncièrement arbitraire et met

son à accroître à long terme le revenu réel des courbe de possibilités de production privée de aurait l'avantage d'incliner vers la droite la blablement le Conseil des sciences du Canada, du développement, ce qui, soutiendrait vraisemconsidérablement le budget de la recherche et nécessités publiques? Pourquoi ne pas accroître quoi ne pas inclure la «défense» dans la liste des tions «non économiques». Par exemple, pourmalgré tout, être prise en fonction de considéraune incidence «économique», mais devrait, dans chaque cas. Cette mesure aurait bien sûr d'accroître ses dépenses, déterminer leur utilité d'intérêt publics le gouvernement devrait, avant S'il décidait d'affecter ces fonds pour des motifs

loyer modique pourrait ouvrir la voie à une provenant de la construction de logements à aussi vraisemblablement, la baisse des bénéfices moment donné, été satisfaits. Ou bien, tout tion de logements. Tous les besoins auront, à un ses concernant le logement social ou la rénovapar exemple, accroître indéfiniment les dépenfaudrait pour le combler. On ne pourrait pas, temps, à un niveau donné de dépenses, il quelle est la largeur de l'écart et combien de chemins de fer, installations touristiques...), sent les capitaux publics ou privés (logement, plus évident dans le cas de dépenses qui accrois-Il faut également se demander, et cela est le Canadiens?

### Impacts macroéconomiques d'un important programme de dépenses sociales:

d'assistance sociale. réduction des prestations d'assurance-chômage et dien «moyen», d'une augmentation de la dette, d'une drait, selon notre modèle, des entreprises, du Canadépenses. Le financement du programme proviengénérations futures) aurait à couvrir une partie des Canadien «moyen» (de la génération actuelle et des programme. Ce qui laisse donc supposer que le couvriraient toujours qu'une partie des coûts du sition) les sommes provenant de cette source ne pays de l'OCDE abaissent leur taux marginal d'impohausse de leur impôt au même moment où les autres ceux-ci demeureraient au Canada s'ils subissaient une de savoir qui déciderait quels sont les «riches» (et si «riches». Même en saisant abstraction de la question pourrait se faire par une hausse du fardeau fiscal des provenir du secteur de l'impôt des particuliers. Ce qui

Enfin, dans la mesure où une hausse des dépenses ne serait pas assortie de politiques prévoyant une hausse de revenus ou de bénéfices induits par suite d'un accroissement de l'activité économique, les taux d'intérêt et les taux de change seraient susceptibles d'augmenter. On ne sait donc pas exactement ce qu'il en résulterait. Les deux modèles suivants concrétisent

Politique monétaire souple: peu d'esseur les taux d'intérêt canadiens, et

CAS B:
Politique monétaire rigide:
écart à court terme (taux sur
les effets financiers de 90
jours) entre les taux canadiens
et américains est accru de 200
points de base.

#### 1.1 Hypothèses de l'étude

CV2 V:

ces phbotpeses:

1.1.1 Dépenses — Voici la hausse prévue de toutes les dépenses du gouvernement (excluant la hausse des frais d'intérêt) pour chacun des

deux cas envisagés:
Hausse des dépenses gouvernementales (milliards de dollars non indexés)

CV2 B	CVS V	
18,4	6,91	<u> </u>
77,4	23,0	8861
52,9	7°57	6861
₹'08	8,82	0661

### 1 DONNÉES ET HYPOTHÈSES

La présente étude est une première ébauche d'un aperçu général de développement de la proposition faite par le sénateur Philippe D. Gigantès dans une note en date du 11 août 1986. Sans reprendre cette note en détail, notre étude tient compte de l'ordre de grandeur des dépenses directes et des domaines de dépenses proposés par le sénateur.

Une question cruciale se pose dès le départ: la hausse des dépenses doit-elle être axée sur les mênages, où les décisions sur l'affectation des fonds sont prises en privé (comme dans le cas de la mise en application d'un programme de revenu garanti), ou y a-t-il des raisons contraignantes d'affecter ces fonds avons pour notre étude supposé que certains fonds avons pour notre étude supposé que certains fonds mais que le gros des dépenses sont effectuées directement pour accroître les emplois publics dans les garderies, les écoles et les parcs publics. Cette hypoment pour accroître les emplois publics cans les pares dont nous discutons dans les pares dont nous discutons dans les pares dont nous discutons dans les paragraphes nexes dont nous discutons dans les paragraphes suivants.

à réduire ou à abolir certains programmes). recommandations du Groupe de travail Neilsen visant que (à preuve la réaction d'une foule de gens aux ces mesures seraient indéfendables sur le plan politinégligeable des revenus ou des emplois. Par ailleurs, de rémunération, ne provoqueront qu'une hausse l'autre» et, hormis certaines différences entre les taux ment à «prendre d'une main ce que l'on donne de la rémunération des employés), reviendrait simplenotamment l'achat de biens et de services (y compris affectés à d'autres programmes du secteur public, 1985). Financer ces dépenses en réduisant les crédits (de l'ordre de 20 milliards de dollars, aux prix de 750 000 le nombre de chômeurs sont considérables dépenses directes nécessaires pour réduire d'au moins celle de savoir comment financer ce programme. Les La deuxième question d'importance à régler est

Certains fonds pourraient provenir du secteur privé. Et pour le volet axé sur le marché canadien une hausse significative de la demande pourrait se traduire par des «bénéfices» d'échelle qui pourraient être programme, comme les moins bien nantis, à peu de frais pour le secteur privé. Mais ce programme a beaucoup trop d'envergure pour être entièrement financé de cette façon, d'autres revenus devant

### INEORMETRICA

Impacts macroéconomiques d'un important programme de dépenses sociales: Questions et première évaluation

Préparé pour le Sous-comité de la formation et de l'emploi du Comité sénatorial permanent des affaires sociales, des sciences et de la technologie.

C.A. Sonnen Le 19 novembre 1986

#### **ANNEXE C**

à bien meilleur compte; ces programmes ont donné de bons résultats en ce qui concerne les anciens combattants et il en a été ainsi au Manitoba également.

(25) Je sais bien que nous ne pouvons employer tous les chômeurs. Supposons donc un taux de chômage de 4 p. 100. On prédit un taux de chômage de 8,25 p. 100 pour 1990. Par conséquent, nous devrions pouvoir employer 570 000 personnes d'ici 1990 si l'option que nous proposons était adoptée.

(26) Si cette option était adoptée, qu'adviendrait-il

- a) des dépenses effectuées par les consommateurs pour l'achat de produits canadiens
- b) de la création d'autres emplois découlant de cette option
- c) de l'inflation
- d) des taux d'intérêt
- e) des recettes fiscales des gouvernements
- f) du taux de change
- g) du déficit

(27) En outre, supposons que pour enrayer le déficit, nous soustrayions des subventions gouvernementales au profit des entreprises, les coûts supplémentaire occasionnés au gouvernement par l'adoption de cette option. Serait-il possible que l'accroissement compensent ce que les entreprises auraient perdu en raison des réductions des subventions qu'elles reçoivent maintenant. Comment cette option influera-t-vent maintenant. Comment cette option influera-t-vent maintenant.

(28) Si cette option était réalisable, combien de temps faudra-t-il pour l'appliquer?

(29) Il doit sûrement y avoir une foule d'autres considérations auxquelles je n'ai pas pensé; je vous prie donc de ne pas hésiter à en tenir compte.

'augis

Philippe D. Gigantès Président du Sous-comité de la formation et de l'emploi

(20) L'option, suppose aussi que les trois paliers de gouvernement auraient payé 3,87 milliards de dollars de plus pour assumer les coûts du programme autres que les salaires versés aux 1,8 million de chômeurs.

(21) Elle prévoit en outre, un multiplicateur de 1,7.

(22) Voici les domaines où ces 1,8 million de personnes employables seraient embauchées (veuillez en proposer d'autres ou bien remplacer ou retrancher des secteurs, si bon vous semble).

- (i) habitations à loyers modiques
- (ii) rénovation domiciliaire
- (iii) remise en état des infrastructures (aqueduc, égouts, etc.)
- (iv) Programmes de soins à domicile pour les personnes âgées et les handicapés mentaux vu que ces deux catégories auraient intérêt à ne
- (v) Reboisement et entretien

pas vivre en institution

- (vi) Recrutement des chômeurs assez instruits pour participer à un programme national de lutte contre l'analphabétisme
- (vii) Réparation des chemins de ser et construction de voies doubles
- omrisme (viii)
- (ix) Construction ou rénovation d'installations touristiques
- (x) Garderie
- (xi) Assainissement de l'environnement
- (23) Pour répartir les emplois entre ces diverses catégories, on peut les diviser proportionnellement à l'emploi total actuel dans chacune des catégories. Toutefois, le reboisement ou l'entretien des forêts pourrait employer plus de travailleurs que la coupe des arbres.
- (24) Les soins à domicile pour les personnes âgées et les handicapés mentaux qui auraient avantage à vivre chez eux pourraient créer beaucoup d'emplois et

#### **ANNEXE C**

# DOUR DES TRAVAUX PUBLICS COMMENT REMPLACER LES COMMENT REMPLACER LES COMMENT REMPLOIS: COMMENT REMPLACER LES TRAVAUX PUBLICS

(18) Pour l'année 1985 nous calculons comme suit le coût de fournir des emplois aux chômeurs à un salaire annuel de 14 040 \$:

\$ \$69 tI	Done, pour donner un emploi de travaux publics à 14 040 \$, il en coûte aux gouvernements un total de (f) + (g), 8 210 \$ + 6 485 \$	(ų)
\$ 017 8	moyen travaillait dans le secteur privé à un salaire annuel de 14 040 \$, il générait des revenus pour les gouvernements (voir (c), ci-dessus)	(2)
	Quand le sans-emploi	(8)
\$ 587 9-	Coût net pour les gouver- nements (d) + (e)	(1)
\$ 959 -	Coût de l'intérêt pour emprunter (d) à 11,25 p. 100	(9)
\$ 628 5-	taux moins dépenses gouvernementales pour les salaires, (c) moins (a)	
	Revenus gouvernemen-	(p)
8 111 8	Revenus gouvernemen- taux, 34,4% de (b)	(၁)
\$ 898 £7	Produit national brut, (a multiplié par 1,7)	(q)
\$ 000 1	le gouvernement	,
9 010 11	Salaire annuel payé par	(a)

(19) C'est une option de travaux publics. Elle suppose que les trois paliers de gouvernement auraient consenti en 1985 à (i) payer à chacun des 1,8 million de chômeurs une moyenne de 14 040 \$ par dans les secteurs énumérés ci-dessous: (ii) à utiliser les paiements normalement effectués en 1985 au titre de l'assurance-chômage et du bien-être social pour défrayer partiellement les salaires de 14 040 \$.

détériorerait quelque peu parce que les nouveaux travailleurs achèteraient eux aussi des produits importés.

(11) Un dernier mot. Selon M. Jacques Parizeau (Parizeau par. 11), le taux de chômage pourrait s'avérer plus bas que les chiffres l'indiquent. Si tel était le cas, le coût de l'option «création d'emplois» serait alors inférieur.

(12) De toute façon, si les conditions sont telles qu'elles atténuent le problème, les coûts diminueront et avec eux, certains aspects de la stratégie proposée.

Texte de la demande présentée au Conseil économique du Canada et à Informetrica en vue de faire l'essai de notre option à l'aide de ses modèles économétriques:

(13) En 1985, le chômage nous a coûté 1 238 000

(14) Au cours de la même année, 559 000 de nos assistés sociaux classés «employables» étaient sans emploi.

(15) Selon Emploi et Immigration Canada, le salaire hebdomadaire moyen que touchaient ces chômeurs avant de perdre leur emploi était de 270 \$ par semaine soit 14 040 \$ par an, alors que le Canadien moyen gagne 23 000 \$ par an.

(16) En 1985, ce 1 797 000 années-personnes non employées mais employables ont coûté aux trois paliers de gouvernement 26,28 milliards de dollars en fiscal et c) en intérêts sur l'emprunt a) + b). La façon dont ce chiffre de 26,28 milliards de dollars a été calculé est exposée en détails à l'annexe A, aux par. Il à 24.

(17) L'option dont je vous demande de faire l'essai part de l'hypothèse qu'en 1985, il n'aurait pas coûté aux trois paliers de gouvernement plus d'argent pour donner des emplois aux chômeurs que pour les garder à ne rien faire pendant qu'ils touchent des allocations d'assurance-chômage ou de bien-être social.

### **VUNEXE** C

Mise à l'épreuve au moyen de la simulation économétrique, d'une politique de réduction du chômage à 4%

du sait que le niveau de vie augmenterait plus rapidement. Toutesois, la simulation essectuée par le Conseil laisse entrevoir des dangers d'inflation.

(6) En effet, le modèle utilisé par le Conseil économique prévoit que toute pression inflationniste serait aggravée par la crainte même d'une hausse de l'inflation. Ainsi on a pu constater à la fin des années 70 et au début des années 80, que les gens avaient tendance à hausser leurs prix et leurs exigences salariales non seulement pour parer à l'inflation qui les touchait directement au cours d'une année donnée, mais en prévision de celle de l'année suivante.

(7) Cette hypothèse sur laquelle se fonde le Conseil économique n'est peut-être pas justifiée. Le public s'est rendu compte des conséquences que pouvaient avoir un gonflement excessif des prix: les gouvernements étouffent alors l'économie en élevant exagérément les taux d'intérêt. Ayant vécu cela, le public ment les taux d'intérêt. Ayant vécu cela, le public fera plus facilement preuve de modération.

(8) Le rapport du Conseil économique apparaît à la fin de cette annexe.

(9) Dans la simulation effectuée par Informetrica, le taux de chômage a été ramené à moins de 2 p. 100 en quatre ans. Donc, le coût du programme, selon le plan proposé par Informetrica, serait supérieur à celui que nous coûterait notre option.

(10) Ces réserves saites, voici ce qu'Informetrica a découvert: avec notre option, l'économie croîtrait plus vite; le niveau de vie s'élèverait, mais moins rapidement; les prosits augmenteraient; le taux de chômage baisserait au dessous de 2 p. 100; la productivité hausserait; notre balance des comptes courants se

(1) Cette option a été soumise au Conseil économique du Canada et aux experts-conseils d'Informetrica. Le conseil en a fait l'essai à l'aide de CANDIDE I conçu par M. Mike McCracken le président d'Informetrica, qui se sert lui-même d'une version provenant de CANDIDE I.

(2) Ces modèles tentent de décrire les interrelations qui existent entre les divers aspects d'une économie en appliquant un grand nombre d'équations mathématiques interconnectées. On peut donc demander au modèle économétrique de nous dire ce qui se produirait pour un aspect de l'économie advenant qu'un autre aspect soit modifié d'une quelconque façon.

(3) Il ne s'agit pas là de pronostics garantis. Le résultat peut être erroné. Une économie est beaucoup plus mouvante que n'importe quel modèle économétrique. Soumettre une proposition au banc d'essai du modèle économétrique ne neus dira, à tout le mieux, que si la proposition est réaliste ou non; et également peut-être dans quelle mesure.

(4) Ces modèles sont ceux qu'on utilise le plus pour mettre à l'essai une politique donnée. Ils sont notamment utilisés par le ministère des Finances et la Banque du Canada.

(5) Le Conseil économique, après avoir sondé notre option, a conclu que le taux de chômage baisserait à 4 p. 100 en quatre ans; que cela pourrait être financé sans besoin d'augmenter le déficit, c'est-à-dire en réaffectant les fonds que les gouvernements canadiens consacrent maintenant à d'autres activités. Aux dires consacrent maintenant à d'autres activités. Aux dires du Conseil, la croissance économique s'accélérerait du Conseil, la croissance économique s'accélérerait

Nota: Dans le rapport d'Informetrica, le signe moins placé devant un chiffre signifie que le résultat indiqué par le chiffre est inférieur à ce qu'il aurait été si l'option «emplois garantis» n'avait pas été utilisée: par exemple, un chômage de — 6,6 p. 100 signifie un chômage inférieur de 6,6 p. 100 à celui qui résulterait en l'absence de notre option.



# VNNEXE C

Tableau 2 (fin)

Mesures fiscales sélectives: impôt sur les bénéfices des sociétés

										XIII.			
62.	61.	60.			59.	58.	57.	56.	55.	<u> </u>			
Crédit d'impôt pour contributions à des partis politiques  Dons à la Couronne	Exonération de certaines sociétés d'Etat fédérales	Exonération d'impôt direct pour les sociétés provinciales et municipales	lucratif fournissant un logement à prix modique aux personnes âgées	a) Exonération des sociétés de recherche scientifique sans but lucratif	Exonération des organismes de charité enregistrés	Exonération de retenue fiscale sur les intérêts relatifs aux titres du gouvernement du Canada	Exonération de retenue fiscale sur l'intérêt relatif aux titres émis ou garantis par les municipalités	Exonération de retenue fiscale sur l'intérêt relatif aux titres émis ou garantis par les provinces	Transfert de domaines fiscaux aux provinces au titre des programmes à frais partagés	Autres mesures fiscales			
n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.		n.d.	95	41	220	240			Limite Limite(1) inférieure supérieure	1979
n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.		n.d.	130	44	255	275		(millions de dollars)	Limite Limite inférieure supérieure	1980
n. n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.		n.d.	160	48	315	270		lars)	Limite Limite inférieure supérieure	1861
n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.		n.d.	185	60	415	240			Limite supérieure	1982

Tableau 2 (suite)

Mesures fiscales sélectives: impôt sur les bénéfices des sociétés

54.	53.	52.	51.	50.	49.	48.		45.	स्म	37.	C.			
Recettes – prélèvement à l'exportation du pétrole	Recettes – prélèvement spécial de canadianisation	Recettes – taxe sur le gaz naturel et les liquides du gaz	TRPS – déduction relative aux puits a faible productivité	Recettes nettes – taxe sur les recettes pétrolières supplémentaires (TRPS)	Crédit imputable à la TRPG pour les petits producteurs	Recettes nettes – Impôt sur les revenus pétroliers (TRPG)	TAXES SPÉCIALES SUR L'ÉNERGIE	Remboursement de l'impôt de la Partie I sur le revenu de placement de sociétés privées	Postes pour mémoire	Crédit d'impôt à l'investissement	Crédits			
								n.d.		n.d.			Limite Limite(1) inférieure supérieure	1979
720	1	1	I	1	ŧ	1		Ξ		105			Limite(1) upérieure	
850	i	ı	1	i	1	ı		n.d.		n.d.		(1	Limite inférieure	-
								9		110		(millions de dollars)	Limite Limite inférieure supérieure	1980
n.d.	630	845	I	ı	ı	950		n.d.		n.d.		lars)	Limite inférieure	11
								9		155			Limite Limite inférieure supérieure	1981
n.d.	910	1240	n.d.	240	30	1650		Secol		105			Limite supérieure	1982

Tableau 2 (suite)

Mesures fiscales sélectives: impôt sur les bénéfices des sociétés

34	В	22.		16.	5	į		13.	11.			
	Réductions du taux d'imposition	Déduction des ristournes – caisses de crédit, etc.	pétrole lourd et la récuperation tertiaire (épuisement supplémentaire)	d'exploration des puits de pétrole et de gaz dans les régions pionnières Épuisement gagné supplémentaire pour le		remplacement de la déductibilité des redevances provinciales	a) Report des frais d'exploration au  Canada – nouvelle définition	Amortissement accéléré des frais	Amortissement accéléré des frais d'amé- nagement au Canada Déduction de 33 1/3 pour cent pour			
24		4	65	44	I	n.d.	ı		655		Limite Limite(1) inférieure supérieure	1979
7.		4	70	55	1	<b>-445</b>	ı		765		Limite <sup>(1)</sup> supérieure	79
66		υ	43	30	n.d.	n.d.	1		945	m)	Limite inférieure	19
70		, Os	60	34	30	-540	ı		1095	(millions de dollars)	Limite Limite inférieure supérieure	1980
3 2.		n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.		n.d.	llars)	Limite inférieure	_
60		15	_	p.	40	-570	75		1035		Limite Limite inférieure supérieure	1981
22		n.d.	00	p.	45	-565	6		660		Limite supérieure	1982

Mesures fiscales sélectives: impôt sur les bénéfices des sociétés

Tableau 2 (suite)

					XII.								
ņ	,	ίπ	; :	.>	Péti	45.	D.	37.	C.	36.			
che et de développement	b) Exemption des gains en capital antérieurs à 1971	Gains en capital:  a) Exemption de la moitié des gains en capital postérieurs à 1971	Excédent de l'amortissement fiscal sur l'amortissement comptable Déduction relative aux stocks	Reports d'impôt, exemptions et autres déduc- tions	Pétrole et gaz	Remboursement de l'impôt de la Partie I sur le revenu de placement de sociétés privées	Postes pour mémoire	Crédit d'impôt à l'investissement	Crédits	Exemption de l'impôt de succursale mines de fer			
w	285	7	155			n.d.		n.d.		n.d.		Limite inférieure	1979
S	325	24	300 26			-		55		n.d.		Limite <sup>(1)</sup> supérieure	79
7	19	00	300 25			n.d.		n.d.		n.d.	(m	Limite inférieure	19
10	36	37	335 31			2		55		n.d.	(millions de dollars)	Limite Limite inférieure supérieure	1980
guessin Consulti	48	32	255 45			n.d.		n.d.		n.d.	llars)	Limite inférieure	19
16	55	49	315			4		34		n.d.		Limite Limite inférieure supérieure	1981
9	n.d.	28	n.d. 60			7		35		n.d.		Limite supérieure	1982

Tableau 2 (suite)

Mesures fiscales sélectives: impôt sur les bénéfices des sociétés -34. 15. 14. 13. 12. in in 5. 8 a) Exemption de la moitié des gains en Gains en capital: c) Exemption totale b) Exemption des gains en capital Déduction relative aux stocks Déduction supplémentaire pour la recher-Amortissement accéléré des frais d'amé-Épuisement gagné supplémentaire - coûts Déduction relative aux ressources en Amortissement accéléré des frais Déduction de 33 1/3 pour cent pour Réductions du taux d'imposition Déduction - fabrication et transformation Déduction - petite entreprise che et le développement d'exploration au Canada épuisement gagné nagement au Canada gaz dans les régions pionnières d'exploration de puits de pétrole et de redevances provinciales remplacement de la déductibilité des capital postérieurs à 1971 antérieurs à 1971 inférieure supérieure Limite n.d. 140 45 10 10 0 U 00 1979 Limite(1) 215 165 70 10 15 12 700 inférieure supérieure n.d. 95 <u>۔۔۔</u> 95 55 ∞ <del>-</del>5 (millions de dollars) 1980 Limite 165 170 180 65 <u>~</u> 29 ∞ <del>\_\_</del> inférieure supérieure 215 225 Limite n.d. n.d. n.d. n.d. 00 w 1981 Limite 265 320 n.d. 55 37 85 12 supérieure Limite 1982 n.d. n.d. n.d. n.d. n.d. 14 S

Tableau 2 (suite)

Mesures fiscales sélectives: impôt sur les bénéfices des sociétés

		XI.												
	Þ	Opé	45.	in	37.	C.	31. 34.	œ	je.	3 5	'n			
Excédent de l'amortissement fiscal sur l'amortissement comptable	Reports d'impôt, exemptions et autres déduc- tions	Opérations minières	Remboursement de l'impôt de la Partie I sur le revenu de placement de sociétés privées	Postes pour mémoire	Crédit d'impôt à l'investissement	Crédits	Déduction – petite entreprise Déduction – fabrication et transformation	Réductions du taux d'imposition	facturation des professions libérales	che et le développement	b) Exemption des gains en capital antérieurs à 1971			
125			n.d.		n.d.		190		n.d.	n.	90		Limite inférieure	1979
230			22		00		190		n.d.	1	110		Limite Limite(1) inférieure supérieure	79
220			n.d.		n.d.		240 12		n.d.	-	105	п)	Limite inférieure	19
275			17		14		250 13		n.d.	w	170	(millions de dol	Limite Limite inférieure supérieure	1980
85			n.d.		n.d.		n.d.		n.d.	pand pand	115	dollars)	Limite inférieure	1981
260			22		20		230 17		n.d.	14	165		Limite Limite inférieure supérieure	81
n.d.			30		22		285		n.d.	Ξ	n.d.		Limite supérieure	1982

Tableau 2 (suite)

Mesures fiscales sélectives: impôt sur les bénéfices des sociétés

			×										
ېد	2.	.>	Services	47.	46.		44.	ΪĦ	40.	D.			
a) Exemption de la moitié des gains en capital postérieurs à 1971	Excédent de l'amortissement fiscal sur l'amortissement comptable Déduction relative aux stocks	Reports d'impôt, exemptions et autres déduc- tions	ices	Remboursement – sociétés de placement appartenant à des non-résidents	Gains en capital remboursables des sociétés de placement spéciales	sur le revenu de placement de sociétés privées	Déduction – sociétés de placement Remboursement de l'impôt de la Partie I	Postes pour mémoire	Exonération de la retenue fiscale – intérêt sur dépôts en devises étrangères	Autres postes (sociétés)			
20	32 7			n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.		n.d.			Limite Limite(1) inférieure supérieure	1979
27	50 8			17	31	65	ω		570			Limite(1) supérieure	
21	50 3			n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.		n.d.		(m	Limite inférieure	1980
34	80 4			ü	35	95	4		790		(millions de dol	Limite Limite inférieure supérieure	80
34	10			n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.		n.d.		dollars)	Limite Limite inférieure supérieure	1981
. 42	75 11			42	34	135	4		1675			Limite supérieure	1
<b>5</b>	n.d. 10			16	29	190	10		1490			Limite supérieure	1982

Tableau 2 (suite)

Mesures fiscales sélectives: impôt sur les bénéfices des sociétés

37.	o !	36.	<u>~</u> .p	,	20	28	22.	17.	14.		<u>.</u>	12.	11.			
Crédit d'impôt à l'investissement	banques	a) Admissibilité des caisses de crédit  Exonération de l'impôt de succursale –	Réductions du taux d'imposition	pagnies d'assurance-vie	rentes admissibles  Frontes admissibles	crédit, coopératives Réserve sunniémentaire à l'égard des	des banques à charte  Déduction des ristournes – caisses de	Déduction excédentaire pour mauvaises	remplacement de la déductibilité des redevances provinciales	d'exploration au Canada	épuisement gagné  Amortissement accéléré des frais	nagement au Canada  Déduction de 33 1/3 pour cent pour	Amortissement accéléré des frais d'amé-			
n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	126	n.d.	n.d.	60	n.d.		<b>3</b> .		13				Limite I inférieure su	1979
<b>∞</b>	n.d.	n.d.	1	n.d.	n.d.	65	80		,,		24				Limite <sup>(1)</sup> supérieure	
n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	160	n.d.	n.d.	95	n.d.	į	д 3		22				Limite inférieure	
4	n.d.	n.d.	150	n.d.	n.d.	100	110		0		32			(millions de doll	Limite e supérieure	1980
n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	<u>.</u>	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.		3 D.		n.d.			dollars)	Limite inférieure	1981
10	n.d.	n.d.		n.d.	n.d.	100	200	(	۸		27				Limite Limite inférieure supérieure	81
00	n.d.	n.a	120	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	-115				n.d.				Limite supérieure	1982

Tableau 2 (suite)

Mesures fiscales sélectives: impôt sur les bénéfices des sociétés

							×				
			C.	37. 38.	in	45.	Fin	>		Ų	
			Crédits	Crédit d'impôt à l'investissement Crédit d'impôt à l'emploi	Postes pour mémoire	Remboursement de l'impôt de la Partie I sur le revenu de placement de sociétés privées	Finances	Reports d'impôt, exemption et autres déduc- tions	Excédent de l'amortissement fiscal sur l'amortissement comptable Déduction relative aux stocks	a) Exemption de la moitié des gains en capital postérieurs à 1971	b) Exemption des gains en capital antérieurs à 1971
1979	Limite Limite(1) inférieure supérieure			n.d.		n.d.			170 40	160	555
9	Limite(1) supérieure			22		Ξ			295 42	195	595
1980	Limite inférieure	(m		n.d.		n.d.			145	195	370
80	Limite Limite inférieure supérieure	(millions de dollars)		24		15			265	250	420
19	Limite inférieure	lars)		n.d.		n.d.			180	340	1875
1981	Limite Limite inférieure supérieure			22		12			310 3	445	1985
1982	Limite supérieure			<b>ــ ن</b> ى		13			n.d. 2	370	n.d.

Tableau 2 (suite)

Mesures fiscales sélectives: impôt sur les bénéfices des sociétés

						VIII.		
31. 34.	22. B.	12.	I.	'n'n	- >	Con		
Déduction – petite entreprise Déduction – fabrication et transformation	Déduction des ristournes – caisses de crédit, coopératives  Réductions du taux d'imposition	nagement au Canada Déduction de 33 1/3 pour cent pour épuisement gagné Amortissement accéléré des frais d'exploration au Canada	b) Exemption des gains en capital antérieurs à 1971 Amortissement accéléré des frais d'amé-	Déduction relative aux stocks Gains en capital:  a) Exemption de la moitié des gains en capital postérieurs à 1971	Reports d'impôt, exemptions et autres déduc- tions  Excédent de l'amortissement fiscal sur l'amortissement comptable	Commerce de détail		
160	12	-	ب ع ا	» 55 !	24		Limite Limite(1) inférieure supérieure	1979
165	13	2	42	70	26		Limite <sup>(1)</sup> upérieure	
230	4	ω	ယ ။ တ (	60	21	(î	Limite inférieure	-
235	15	w	45	75	3	(millions de doll	Limite Limite inférieure supérieure	1980
n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	4	<i>.</i> 5;	ō	dollars)	Limite Limite inférieure supérieure	1981
235	, Bend Bend	2	47	75	õ		Limite supérieure	
235	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	80			Limite supérieure	1982

Tableau 2 (suite)

Mesures fiscales sélectives: impôt sur les bénéfices des sociétés

		4.8.4.8		tal tal		2 -		punk			
45.	in	37. 38.	C.	31.	œ	22.		5. I			
Remboursement de l'impôt de la Partie I sur le revenu de placement de sociétés privées	Postes pour mémoire	Crédit d'impôt à l'investissement Crédit d'impôt à l'emploi	Crédits	Déduction – petite entreprise Déduction – fabrication et transformation	Réductions du taux d'imposition	nagement au Canada  Déduction des ristournes – caisses de crédits, coopératives	Déduction de 33 1/3 pour cent pour épuisement gagné  Amortissement accéléré des frais d'amé-	Déduction supplémentaire pour la recherche scientifique Amortissement accéléré des frais			
n.d.		n.d.		160 21		10	2	 P		Limite inférieure	1979
<del>μ</del>		U1		160 21		=	4	<b>1</b>		Limite Limite(1) inférieure supérieure	79
n.d.		n.d.		205 18		40	-	Þ	m)	Limite inférieure	19
10		17		205		4-	-	·	(millions de dollars)	Limite Limite inférieure supérieure	1980
n.d.		n.d.		n.d.		n.d.	n.d.	2	llars)	Limite inférièure	19
13		2		155		Ξ	2	2		Limite Limite inférièure supérieure	1981
17				10		n.d.	n.d.	2		Limite	1982

Tableau 2 (suite)

Mesures fiscales sélectives: impôt sur les bénéfices des sociétés

				¥I.								
			è	Com	37.	C.	31.	<b>B</b>	11. 12.			
antérieurs à 1971		Excédent de l'amortissement fiscal sur l'amortissement comptable Déduction relative aux stocks	Reports d'impôt, exemptions et autres déduc- tions	Commerce de gros	Crédit d'impôt à l'investissement	Crédits	Déduction - petite entreprise	Réductions du taux d'imposition	Amortissement accéléré des frais d'amé- nagement au Canada Déduction de 33 1/3 pour cent pour épuisement gagné Amortissement accéléré des frais d'exploration au Canada			
60	15	60			n.		<b></b>		15		Limite inférieure	
70	15	95			4		point		16		Limite(1) supérieure	1979
25	9	90			p.		2		7	(m	Limite inférieure	15
44	13	95					2		10	(millions de dollars)	Limite Limite inférieure supérieure	1980
47	23	50 80					n.d.		n.d.	lars)	Limite Limite inférieure supérieure	1981
60	32	65			2		_		<del>~</del>		Limite supérieure	32
n.d.	13	n.d. 105			tomat .		w		n.d.		Limite supérieure	1982

Tableau 2 (suite)

Mesures fiscales sélectives: impôt sur les bénéfices des sociétés

									YI.				
			î,	В.	32.	36.	C.	37.	Uti	P	2. 1.	ņ	
			Déduction supplémentaire pour la recher- che et le développement	Réductions du taux d'imposition	Déduction – petite entreprise	Exemption de l'impôt de succursale – sociétés de communications	Crédits	Crédit d'impôt à l'investissement	Utilités publiques	Reports d'impôt, exemptions et autres déduc- tions	Excédent de l'amortissement fiscal sur l'amortissement comptable Déduction relative aux stocks	a) Exemption de la moitié des gains en capital postérieurs à 1971	b) Exemption des gains en capital antérieurs à 1971
_	Limite		p.		7	n.d.		n.d.			19	n.	n.
1979	Limite Limite(1) inférieure supérieure		P.		7	n.d.		4			13	ņ.	passed.
-	Limite	(1	w		<b>2</b> W	n.d.		n.d.			n.	p.	n.
1980	Limite Limite inférieure supérieure	(millions de dollars)	w		N W	n.d.		ch		•	65	p.	-
_	1	llars)	S		n.d.	n.d.		n.d.			70	, pared	
1981	Limite Limite inférieure supérieure		S		ເມ ເມ	n.d.		9			30		-
1982	Limite supérieure		9		2	n.d.		9			n.d. 2	2	n.d.

Tableau 2 (suite)

Mesures fiscales sélectives: impôt sur les bénéfices des sociétés

				.<										
		3 F	>	Com	43.	D.	37.	C.	Jo.	31.	œ			
antérieurs à 1971	a) Exemption de la moitié des gains en capital postérieurs à 1971	Excédent de l'amortissement fiscal sur l'amortissement comptable Gains en capital:	Reports d'impôt, exemptions et déductions	Communications	Exonération de l'impôt canadien sur le revenu pour les sociétés étrangères de transport maritime et aérien	Autres postes (sociétés)	Crédit d'impôt à l'investissement	Crédits	sociétés de transport	Déduction – petite entreprise	Réductions du taux d'imposition	:		
00	4	-10			n.d.		n.d.		n.d.	29			Limite inférieure	19
œ	4	-10			n.d.		34		n.d.	32			Limite Limite(1) inférieure supérieure	1979
7	-	-15			n.d.		n.d.		n.d.	48		(i)	Limite inférieure	19
7		ů			n.d.		37		n.d.	50		(millions de dollars)	Limite Limite inférieure supérieure	1980
9	4	-11			n.d.		n.d.		n.d.	n.d.		llars)	Limite inférieure	19
=	4	<u>.</u>			n.d.		42		n.d.	47			Limite Limite inférieure supérieure	1981
n.d.	2	n.d.			n.d.		u u		n.d.	50			Limite	1982

Tableau 2 (suite)

Mesures fiscales sélectives: impôt sur les bénéfices des sociétés

				IV.						
		ĺπ	45.	Trar		φ ;		-	12.	22.
		Postes pour mémoire	Remboursement de l'impôt de la Partie I sur le revenu de placement de sociétés privées	Transports et entreposage	Reports d'impôt, exemptions et déductions	Excédent de l'amortissement fiscal sur l'amortissement comptable Déduction relative aux stocks Gains en capital:	a) Exemption de la moitié des gains en capital postérieurs à 1971	b) Exemption des gains en capital antérieurs à 1971 Amortissement accéléré des frais d'amé-	nagement au Canada  Déduction de 33 1/3 pour cent pour épuisement gagné  Amortissement accéléré des frais	d'exploration au Canada Déduction des ristournes – caisses de
Limite Limite(1) inférieure supérieure			n.d.			65	6	28	55	25
Limite <sup>(1)</sup> supérieure			9			100	10	39	55	27
Limite inférieure	(n		n.d.			00 00 4	6	23	40	<u>u</u>
1980 Limite Limite inférieure supérieure	(millions de dollars)		12			135	13	(J.)	40	ω —
Limite	llars)	•	n.d.			140	9	36	n.d.	n. O.
1981 Limite Limite inférieure supérieure			GLIANS Breed			205 8	15	47	20	رب س
Limite supérieure			17			n.d. 8	7	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.

Tableau 2 (suite)

Mesures fiscales sélectives: impôt sur les bénéfices des sociétés

						Ħ.			
37. 38.	31. 34. C.	æ	27.	٠	a 2	Con:			
Crédit d'impôt à l'investissement Crédit d'impôt à l'emploi	Déduction – petite entreprise Déduction – fabrication et transformation Crédits	entrepreneurs  Réductions du taux d'imposition	<ul> <li>b) Exemption des gains en capital antérieurs à 1971</li> <li>Retenue sur paiements échelonnés des</li> </ul>	a) Exemption de la moitié des gains en capital postérieurs à 1971	Excédent de l'amortissement fiscal sur l'amortissement comptable Déduction relative aux stocks	Construction  A. Reports d'impôt, exemptions et déductions			
n.d.	120 2	n.d.	42	6	31			Limite Limite(1) inférieure supérieure	1979
2 n.	125	n.d.	50	00	37			Limite <sup>(1)</sup> upérieure	
n.d.	160 3	n.d.	22	7	<b>4</b> 0		<u> </u>	Limite inférieur	
1 6	165	n.d.	30	=	65		(millions de dollars)	Limite Limite inférieure supérieure	1980
n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	23	19	13		lars)	Limite Limite inférieure supérieure	1981
<b></b> ∞	165	n.d.	31	27	16 4			Limite upérieure	
n. 4	165 3	n.d.	n.d.	6	n.d. 2			Limite supérieure	1982

Tableau 2 (suite)

Mesures fiscales sélectives: impôt sur les bénéfices des sociétés

45.	'n	37. 38. 39.	C.	31. 34.	В.	22.	<del>-</del> 4			
Remboursement de l'impôt de la partie I sur le revenu de placement de sociétés privées	Postes pour mémoire	Crédit d'impôt à l'investissement Crédit d'impôt à l'emploi Crédit d'impôt à l'industrie forestière	Crédits	Déduction – petite entreprise Déduction – fabrication et transformation	Réductions du taux d'imposition	Déduction des ristournes – caisses de crédit, coopératives	Déduction relative aux ressources en remplacement de la déductibilité des redevances provinciales			
n.d.		n.d. n.d.		130 370		31	n.d.		Limite Limite(1) inférieure supérieure	1979
25		255 6 55		145 395		37	10		Limite(1) supérieure	9
n.d.		n.d.		135 325		50	n.d.	(1	Limite inférieure	1
23		310 8 25		155 355		65	21	(millions de dollars)	Limite Limite inférieure supérieure	1980
n.d.		n.d. n.d. n.d.		n.d.		n.d.	n.d.	llars)	Limite	_
48		235 8 10		165 320		85	28		Limite Limite inférieure supérieure	1981
25		155		180 240		n.d.	n.d.		Limite supérieure	1982

Tableau 2 (suite)

Mesures fiscales sélectives: impôt sur les bénéfices des sociétés

l'impôt de la Partie I acement de sociétés  ptions et déductions  ssement fiscal sur smptable ux stocks moitié des gains en s à 1971 ains en capital ntaire pour la recherement léré des frais d'amé- ada pour cent pour				1979  Limite Limite(1)	=	19 Limite	1980	1980 Limite
Postes pour mémoire  Remboursement de l'impôt de la Partie I sur le revenu de placement de sociétés privées  Reports d'impôt, exemptions et déductions  Excédent de l'amortissement fiscal sur l'amortissement comptable  Déduction relative aux stocks  Gains en capital:  a) Exemption de la moitié des gains en capital postérieurs à 1971  b) Exemption des gains en capital antérieurs à 1971  Déduction supplémentaire pour la recherche et le développement  Amortissement au Canada  Déduction de 33 1/3 pour cent pour  48				G S	5 .	férieure	e su	<b>5</b> .
Postes pour mémoire  Remboursement de l'impôt de la Partie I sur le revenu de placement de sociétés privées n.d.  Prication  Reports d'impôt, exemptions et déductions  Excédent de l'amortissement fiscal sur l'amortissement comptable  Déduction relative aux stocks  Gains en capital:  a) Exemption de la moitié des gains en capital postérieurs à 1971  b) Exemption des gains en capital antérieurs à 1971  Déduction supplémentaire pour la recherche et le développement  Amortissement accéléré des frais d'aménagement au Canada  Déduction de 33 1/3 pour cent pour						(m	(millions de dolla	(millions de dollars)
Remboursement de l'impôt de la Partie I sur le revenu de placement de sociétés privées n.d.  Reports d'impôt, exemptions et déductions  Excédent de l'amortissement fiscal sur l'amortissement comptable Déduction relative aux stocks Gains en capital: a) Exemption de la moitié des gains en capital postérieurs à 1971 b) Exemption des gains en capital antérieurs à 1971 Déduction supplémentaire pour la recher- che et le développement Amortissement accéléré des frais d'amé- nagement au Canada Déduction de 3 1/3 pour cent pour		in	Postes pour mémoire					
ent de l'amortissement fiscal sur tortissement comptable tion relative aux stocks en capital: emption de la moitié des gains en pital postérieurs à 1971 emption des gains en capital térieurs à 1971 térieurs à 1971 térieurs à 1971 tissement au Canada ction de 33 1/3 pour cent pour la rechercement au Canada ction de 33 1/3 pour cent pour		45.	Remboursement de l'impôt de la Partie I sur le revenu de placement de sociétés privées			n.d.	n.d. 15	
Reports d'impôt, exemptions et déductions  Excédent de l'amortissement fiscal sur l'amortissement comptable Déduction relative aux stocks Gains en capital:  a) Exemption de la moitié des gains en capital postérieurs à 1971 b) Exemption des gains en capital antérieurs à 1971 Déduction supplémentaire pour la recherche et le développement Amortissement accéléré des frais d'aménagement au Canada Déduction de 33 1/3 pour cent pour	II.	Fab	rication					
Excédent de l'amortissement fiscal sur l'amortissement comptable Déduction relative aux stocks Gains en capital:  a) Exemption de la moitié des gains en capital postérieurs à 1971 b) Exemption des gains en capital antérieurs à 1971 Déduction supplémentaire pour la recherche et le développement Amortissement accéléré des frais d'aménagement au Canada Déduction de 33 1/3 pour cent pour		>	Reports d'impôt, exemptions et déductions					
a) Exemption de la moitié des gains en capital postérieurs à 1971 b) Exemption des gains en capital antérieurs à 1971 Déduction supplémentaire pour la recherche et le développement Amortissement accéléré des frais d'aménagement au Canada Déduction de 33 1/3 pour cent pour		m io :-	Excédent de l'amortissement fiscal sur l'amortissement comptable Déduction relative aux stocks Gains en capital:			1006 174	1006 932 174 249	
antérieurs à 1971  Déduction supplémentaire pour la recherche et le développement  Amortissement accéléré des frais d'aménagement au Canada  Déduction de 33 1/3 pour cent pour			<ul> <li>a) Exemption de la moitié des gains en capital postérieurs à 1971</li> <li>b) Exemption des gains en capital</li> </ul>			23	23 41	
Amortissement accelere des Irais d'ame- nagement au Canada Déduction de 33 1/3 pour cent pour 48		, iv	antérieurs à 1971 Déduction supplémentaire pour la recherche et le développement	) 9		33	37 95 33 45	
		12.	nagement au Canada  Déduction de 33 1/3 pour cent pour			25	25 70	

Tableau 2 (suite)

Mesures fiscales sélectives: impôt sur les bénéfices des sociétés

1979

1980

1981

1982

37. 39.	C.	31.	В.	26.	24. 25.	22.		ښ		
Crédit d'impôt à l'investissement <sup>(5)</sup> Crédit d'impôt à l'industrie forestière	Crédits	Déduction - petite entreprise	Réductions du taux d'imposition	Report du revenu sur les ventes de céréales et à la suite de la destruction de bétail	Comptabilité de caisse Souplesse dans la comptabilisation des stocks	Déduction des ristournes – caisses de crédit, etc.	b) Exemption des gains en capital antérieurs à 1971	Gains en capital  a) Exemption de la moitié des gains en capital postérieurs à 1971		
n.d.		1.3			n.d.	ر	ديا			Limite
<u>a</u> a		30			<u>.</u>	-	30	7		le l
12		43			n.d.	-	35	=		Limite Limite(1) inférieure supérieure
n.d.		49			n.d.	13	75	32	<u>-</u>	Limite
22		60			n.d.	13	85	36	(millions de dollars)	Limite Limite inférieure supérieure
n.d.		n.d.			n.d.	n.d.	30	18	llars)	Limite
n.		65			n.d.	p.	34	25		Limite Limite inférieure supérieure
25 n.		75			n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	s		Limite supérieure

(5) Comprend la valeur du CII applicable aux dépenses de recherche scientifique.

Mesures fiscales sélectives: impôt sur les bénéfices des sociétés

Tableau 2 (suite)

		Ī.										
2 .	>	Agr	47.	46.		44. 45.	in		41.			
Excédent de l'amortissement fiscal sur l'amortissement comptable <sup>(4)</sup> Déduction relative aux stocks	Reports d'impôt, exemptions et déductions	Agriculture, exploitation forestière et pêche	Remboursement – societes de placement appartenant à des non-résidents	Sociétés de placement spéciales	sur le revenu de placement de sociétés privées	Déduction – sociétés de placement Remboursement de l'impôt de la Partie I	Postes pour mémoire	dividendes versés aux non-résidents par des sociétés ayant un pourcentage de participation canadienne	Exonération de retenue fiscale – intérêt sur titres à long terme des sociétés Réduction de la retenue fiscale sur les			
3 2 2			17	31	165	w		70	105		Limite Limite(1) inférieure supérieure	1979
-3 1 -2 2			12	35	210	4		75	145	(millions de dollars)	Limite Limite inférieure supérieure	1980
1 3 5			42	34	270	4			250	ollars)	Limite Limite inférieure supérieure	1981
n.d. 2			16	29	315	10		1	335		Limite supérieure	1982

<sup>(4)</sup> Une valeur négative est inscrite dans le cas d'une mesure fiscale sélective lorsque l'amortissement comptable est plus élevé que l'amortissement fiscal.

Tableau 2 (suite)

Mesures fiscales sélectives: impôt sur les bénéfices des sociétés

40.	D.	39 %	37.	C.	36.	35.	34.	32.	31.				
Exonération de retenue fiscale pour l'intérêt sur dépôts en devises étrangères	Autres postes (sociétés)	a) Crédit d'impot à l'investissement appli- cable aux dépenses de recherche scien- tifique Crédit d'impôt à l'emploi Crédit d'impôt à l'industrie forestière	Crédit d'impôt à l'investissement (moins (a) ci-dessous)	Crédits	Exemption de l'impôt de succursale – transports, communications, banques, et mines de fer	Exonération de la surtaxe des sociétes – petites entreprises	Deduction – revenu non admissible des petites entreprises  Déduction – fabrication et transformation	Taux réduit d'imposition des caisses de crédit et coopératives	Déduction - petites entreprises	Réductions du taux d'imposition			
Ø		n.d. 11	n.d.		n.d.	1	n. 455	n.d.	1020			Limite inférieure	19
570		75	. 430		n.d.	1	n. 485	n.d.	1065			Limite Limite(1) inférieure supérieure	1979
		n.d. 18	n.d.		n.d.	1	n. 440	n.d.	1255		(mi	Limite Limite inférieure supérieure	1980
790		90 18 29	. 490		n.d.	1	13	n.d.	1310		(millions de dollars)	Limite supérieure	0
		n.d.	n.d.		n.d.	1	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.		ars)	Limite Limite inférieure supérieure	1981
1675		110	445		n.d.	1	n.d. 425	n.d.	1250			Limite	
1490		3 & 95	390		n.d.	50	n.d. 330	n.d.	1370			Limite supérieure	1982

Mesures fiscales sélectives: impôt sur les bénéfices des sociétés

Tableau 2

			1979		1980		19	1981	1982
		s:	Limite Limite(1) inférieure supérieure	te(1)	Limite Limite inférieure supérieure	Limite périeure	Limite inférieure	Limite Limite inférieure supérieure	Limite
- 1					(millio	(millions de dollars)	lars)		
	a) Allocation relative aux ressources et déductibilité des redevances provin-								
15.	ciales pour le projet Syncrude Épuisement gagné supplémentaire – frais	1	1	n.d.	30	n.d.	40		45
	d'exploration des puits de pétrole et de	3	<b>.</b>	3	ì	L			
5	gaz dans les régions pionnières Émissement gagné supplémentaire pour le	33	S	32	60	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	į.
	pétrole lourd et la récupération tertiaire					•			
17	(épuisement supplémentaire)  Déduction excédentaire pour mauvaises	65	70	43	60	n.d.	n.d.	. n.d.	ė
	créances et réserve pour éventualités								
;	des banques à charte	n.d.	80	n.d.	110	n.d.	200	-115	5
	Traitement fiscal des obligations à intérêt conditionnel et des actions privilégiées à								
10	terme  Exonération de l'aide provinciale aux	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	. n.d.	ē.
	investissements de risque des petites	•				•			
)	entreprises	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	ą.
20.	Obligations pour (l'expansion de) la petite entreprise	4	ł	n.d.	2	n.d.	75	145	15
21.	Exonération du revenu des filiales étran-	•	•		•				
22	gères de sociétés canadiennes  Déduction des ristournes – caisses de	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	. n.d.	ē.
	crédit, coopératives	150	165	245	265	n.d.	255	n.d.	d.
23.	Déductibilité des dons de charité détaillés	45	\$	49	60	50	50		5

Tableau 2 (suite)

Mesures fiscales sélectives: impôt sur les bénéfices des sociétés

		11. A	10. D		7.6 S.			
remplacement de la déductibilité des redevances provinciales	d'exploration au Canada a) Report des frais d'exploration au Canada – nouvelle définition Déduction relative aux ressources en	Amortissement accéléré des frais d'amé- nagement au Canada Déduction de 33 1/3 pour cent pour épuisement gagné Amortissement accéléré des frais	Deduction excedentaire à l'égard d'un actif incorporel Déductibilité des frais de publicité a) Non-déductibilité des frais de publicité dans les médias étrangers	ment accéléré d'actifs loués à bail Déductibilité des frais de détention de terrains	Déduction supplémentaire – recherche et développement Déductibilité des frais payés d'avance Pertes fiscales entraînées par l'amortisse-			
n.d.	1	935		n.d.	14		Limite Limite(1) inférieure supérieure	1979
-265	ı	1150		n.d.	25		Limite <sup>(1)</sup> upérieure	
n.d.	1	1140		n.d.	50	(m)	Limite inférieure	19
-330	ı	1425		n.d.	70	(millions de dollars)	Limite Limite inférieure supérieure	1980
n.d.	n.d.	n.d.		n.d.	60	ırs)	Limite inférieure	1981
<b>-4</b> 50	75	1210		n.d.	100		Limite Limite inférieure supérieure	81
n.d.		n.d. <sup>(3)</sup>		n.d.	105		Limite	1982

<sup>(3)</sup> Le symbole n.d. figure pour les mesures 11 à 16 pour 1982 même s'il existe des valeurs pour l'industrie pétrolière et gazière, et ce en raison de la non-disponibilité de renseignements pour les autres secteurs.

Tableau 2 Mesures fiscales sélectives: impôt sur les bénéfices des sociétés

	ars)	(millions de dollars)	
Limite supérieure	Limite Limite inférieure supérieure	Limite Limite inférieure supérieure	Limite Limite(1) inférieure supérieure
1982	1981	1980	1979

		0.		ಡ	3. (	2. I		 m	Α. Η
Donort des gains en conital not	antérieurs à 1971	b) Exemption des gains en capital	capital postérieurs à 1971	a) Exemption de la moitié des gains en	Gains en capital:	Déduction relative aux stocks	l'amortissement comptable	Excédent de l'amortissement fiscal sur	Reports d'impot, exemptions et deductions

oles	.4				ų	2.		100
n.d.: Estimations non disponibles  -: Sans objet  n.: Incidence négligeable sur les recettes	Pertes sur les placements d'entreprise admissibles	<ul> <li>c) Report des gains en capital par diverses dispositions de roulement</li> </ul>	b) Exemption des gains en capital antérieurs à 1971	<ul> <li>a) Exemption de la moitié des gains en capital postérieurs à 1971</li> </ul>	Gains en capital:	Déduction relative aux stocks	l'amortissement comptable	PACCECATE CO. I STATE CO. C.
	p.	n.d.	1235	260		470	1380	
	pand	n.d.	1430	355		585	2090	
	-	n.d.	775	375		370	2000	
	w	n.d.	1075	525		495	2280	
	6	n.d.	2520	565		355	1725	
	<b>∞</b>	n.d.	2820	800		500	2215	
	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	480		520	n.d.	

Symbol

<sup>(1)</sup> La limite inférieure représente l'économie d'impôt réalisée par l'entreprise pendant l'année courante en raison de l'application de mesures fiscales sélectives sociétés qui ont subi des pertes en raison de mesures fiscales sélectives auront un revenu imposable suffisant au cours des prochaines années pour tirer pleinement profit de leurs reports de pertes. inférieure suppose que la valeur des pertes entraînées par des mesures fiscales sélectives reportées est nulle. La limite supérieure est calculée en supposant que les pendant l'année courante et du report sur les années précédentes de pertes de l'année courante découlant de mesures fiscales sélectives. L'estimation de la limite

<sup>(2)</sup> Les estimations pour toutes les sociétés peuvent être plus importantes que la somme des huit secteurs. Deux raisons expliquent cette différence: l'incapacité de répartir toutes les sociétés dans un secteur d'activité et l'exclusion de mesures négligeables de chacun des secteurs d'activité.



## **VDDENDOM**

Les dépenses fiscales relatives aux sociétés et leur incidence sur les recettes de l'État



question, mais il y a lieu de s'interroger sur sa généralisation à l'heure actuelle. Les dépenses fiscales des sociétés sont si nombreuses qu'elles alourdissent énormément notre régime d'imposition déjà fort complexe. Pourtant leur efficacité est souvent loin d'être évidente, et leurs objectifs semblent parfois au trésor public, mais elles faussent l'affectation des ressources, ralentissant d'autant la croissance économique.

activités créatrices de richesse. mise du secteur public) pourrait être réaffectée à des (efforts en vue de redistribuer la richesse par l'entrelement affectée à des fins socialement improductives prenait cette option, une partie des ressources actuelpublics au profit d'intérêts privés particuliers. Si on volonté du gouvernement de ne pas utiliser les fonds que. Enfin, une telle décision témoignerait de la deniers publics et de stimuler la croissance économidres. Cela permettrait de rationaliser l'utilisation des tion, qui n'apportent rien à la société, seraient moinapparence. Les coûts d'administration et d'applicahensible pour le contribuable et moins arbitraire en fiscal en serait simplifié et deviendrait plus compréque moins axée sur les dépenses fiscales. Le régime extrêmement profitable de s'orienter vers une politi-À la lumière de ces constatations, il pourrait être

l'efficacité des politiques de stimulation de l'invesces résultats remettent quelque peu en question fédéral(1). Comme l'affirme les auteurs de cette étude, mais ont coûté 568 millions de dollars au trésor dépenses d'investissement de 313 millions de dollars, formation depuis 1972 ont fait augmenter les accordées aux entreprises de fabrication et de transque l'amortissement accélèré et les réductions fiscales perdues. Harman et Johnson, par exemple, estiment plutôt modestes comparativement aux recettes arrive donc souvent que les résultats obtenus sont en sait de piètres instruments de stabilisation). Il d'investissement sans avoir un poids énorme (ce qui stimulants fiscaux peuvent influer sur les décisions fiscale. Ces études montrent généralement que les sions des entreprises, et qui s'ajoutent à la politique

#### E. RÉSUMÉ ET CONCLUSIONS

tissement.

Les dépenses fiscales sont pour le gouvernement un substitut aux dépenses directes dans la poursuite des objectifs de sa politique en matière d'administration publique. Dans le secteur des entreprises, les dépenses fiscales sont aujourd'hui le principal moyen pour influencer les décisions d'affaires. La légitimité de cette forme d'intervention publique n'est pas ici en cette forme d'intervention publique n'est pas ici en

serait souhaitable socialement. (Mais certains risques valant la peine d'être pris, certaines faillites sont inévitables dans un système économiquement effi-

Il y a un envers de la médaille au traitement fiscal favorable des gains en capitaux. Ces dispositions du régime fiscal encouragent, en effet, la retenue des gains, d'où une moins grande dépendance par rapport au marché de la dette.

#### 5. Distorsions dans le choix des immobilisations

chaque fois qu'un investissement est fait. des crédits d'impôt, puisque ceux-ci sont réclamés prise peut demander à bénéficier des déductions et l'investissement est de courte durée, plus une entreen représentent une partie non négligeable. Plus sont offerts au moment même de l'investissement et tion d'actifs à court terme. Ces déductions et crédits les crédits d'impôt, par contre, encouragent l'utilisaest le bénéfice. Les déductions pour investissement et durée, plus le prêt sans intérêt est long et plus grand dépréciation réel. Ainsi, plus l'actif est de longue réclamée si l'actif était amorti selon le taux de dépréciation est réclamée jusqu'à celle où elle serait intérêt pour la période commençant à la date où la déprécie réellement reçoit en réalité un prêt sans ses dépenses en capital avant que son actif ne se rattachent. Une entreprise qui peut déduire le coût de tions à long terme, à cause des bénéfices qui s'y encouragent l'investissement dans des immobilisa-Les déductions pour amortissement accéléré

#### L'INVESTISSEMENT D. RÉPERCUSSIONS SUR

Les avantages fiscaux accordés aux entreprises visent normalement à encourager l'investissement dans certains secteurs d'activités. Dans quelle mesure atteignent-ils leur objectif? Bien des études ont été faites sur cette question<sup>(1)</sup>, leurs conclusions demeurent controversées. Ce n'est pas vraiment surprenant, vu la complexité du processus d'investissement et les nombreux facteurs qui interviennent dans les décinombreux facteurs qui intervienne qui production de la complexité de la complexi

#### 2. Distorsions entre les industries

Comme nous l'avons indiqué dans la première partie du présent document, les industries de fabrication et d'exploitation des richesses naturelles jouissent de taux d'imposition inférieurs et sont admissibles à autres industries. Comme les investisseurs placent après impôt, la structure du régime fiscal actuel des sociétés attire généralement trop d'investissement après industries de fabrication et de ressources aux dépens d'autres secteurs de l'économie.

#### 3. Distorsions entre les régions du pays

Un certain nombre de dispositions du régime d'imposition des sociétés favorise les investissements dans les régions à croissance lente. Bien qu'on puisse disfficilement contester les buts que visent ces encouragements, il n'en va pas de même pour les moyens mis en oeuvre. Dans pratiquement tous les cas, ils ont pour effet de subventionner l'utilisation de capitaux, ce qui, comme nous venons de le souligner, peut entraîner une augmentation néfaste du chômage — ou, à tout le moins, encourager une production exigeant beaucoup de capitaux — précisément dans les régions du pays où la main-d'oeuvre est trop abondante.

#### 4. Distorsions de la structure du capital

Une entreprise peut recourir à divers instruments financiers pour satisfaire ses besoins en capitaux. Ils deut tous en définitive dans deux catégories — la dette et les capitaux propres. À un certain niveau, le régime fiscal des sociétés favorise le financement de emprunté est déductible d'impôt tandis que le coût en intérêts du capital intérêts implicites de l'actif ne l'est pas. Ce qui encourage les sociétés à augmenter leur ratio d'endettement (et à accroître ainsi l'effet de levier). Comme le risque de faillite augmente avec l'effet de levier, ce le risque de faillite augmente des dettes et du coût des capitaux propres produit plus de faillites qu'il ne des capitaux propres produit plus de faillites qu'il ne des capitaux propres produit plus de faillites qu'il ne

<sup>(1)</sup> C'est aux États-Unis qu'on a le plus fouillé la question des répercussions de la politique fiscale sur l'investissement. Au Canada, on peut mentionner entre autres, les études suivantes: D. Usher, «Some Questions about the Regional Development Incentives Act», Canadian Public Policy, vol. 1 (hiver 1975), pp. 557-575; G.O. Gaudet, J.D. May, et D.G. McPetridge, «Optimal Capital Accumulation: The Neo-Classical Framework in a Canadian Context», Review of Economics and Statistics, vol. 58 (août 1976), pp. 269-273; R.M. Hyndman, «The Efficacy of Recent Corporate Income Tax Reductions for Manufacturing», Canadian Tax Journal, vol. XXVI (janvier-février (janvier-février Paraman et J.A. Johnson, «An Examination of Governement Tax Incentives for Business Investment in Canada», Canadian Tax Journal, vol. XXVI (novembre/décembre 1978), pp. 691-704.

régime fiscal. répartition fiscale représentent le coût social du grands. Les pertes attribuables à cette mauvaise secteurs dont les impôts sont plus légers sont trop tivement lourd à payer sont trop petits, tandis que les d'autres termes, les secteurs qui ont un impôt relases ressources était transférée à ces secteurs. En société augmenterait donc si une plus grande part de sardeau siscal est plus lourd. La prospérité d'une supérieur dans les secteurs (ou les activités) où le dans tous les cas, alors le rendement avant impôt sera s'ensuit que si le traitement fiscal n'est pas le même rendement après impôt est le même partout.(2) Il le capital est réparti de façon telle que le taux de propriétaire décide comment il investit ses ressources, optimale. Dans une économie de marché, où chaque les ressources sont utilisées pour donner leur valeur

Bien qu'il y ait peu de données concrètes sur l'ampleur de ce coût, on peut, à l'aide de la théorie économique, cerner un certain nombre de distorsions possibles résultant de la profusion actuelle des avantages fiscaux.

#### I. Main-d'oeuvre contre capital

économique commanderaient. supérieure à ce que les considérations d'efficacité la production, un niveau de concentration du capital façon, ils favorisent généralement, dans le secteur de privilèges fiscaux peuvent être néfastes. De toute c'est ainsi qu'on les justifie fréquemment — ces mesures de création d'emplois, par conséquent — et probable qu'on choisira cette solution. Comme sacile de substituer la main-d'oeuvre, plus il est d'oeuvre par le capital meilleur marché. Et plus il est perte d'emplois, les entreprises remplaçant la mainnous le soutenons plus loin), ils peuvent causer la semble que les avis soient partagés à ce sujet, comme tages réussissent à attirer l'investissement (et il d'oeuvre. Par conséquent, même lorsque ces avande diminuer le coût du capital par rapport à la mainsavorables au capital: elles ont en général pour effet d'impôt pour la recherche et le développement) sont pour exploration et épuisement excessifs, crédits (déduction pour amortissement accélèré, déduction Les plus importants privilèges fiscaux des sociétés

tants esset macroéconomiques. Troisièmement, on manque de prévisions quantitatives pour plusieurs rubriques. Enfin, certaines estimations sont susceptibles d'importantes marges d'erreurs et pourraient ces mises en garde, il est clair selon les calculs qui figurent dans l'addendum que les dépenses fiscales des sociétés ont sur les recettes une incidence considérable, de l'ordre de plusieurs milliards de dollars sans doute.

Une autre étude du ministère des Finances donne une meilleure idée de l'ampleur totale des dépenses fiscales dans notre régime fiscal des sociétés. On y donne une estimation des taux moyens d'imposition des sociétés calculés à l'aide de données de 1980-1981 corrigées pour représenter le régime fiscal des sociétés en 1985. (1) Selon cette étude, les encouragements fiscaux réduisent en moyenne de moitié, soit à 18 p. 100, le taux d'imposition des sociétés fédérales qui est suppression de ces encouragements pourrait avoir sur le rendement des sociétés et sur l'activité économique, le rendement des sociétés et sur l'activité économique, cette réduction d'impôt a sur le revenu, une incidence cette réduction d'impôt a sur le revenu, une incidence de l'ordre de 11 milliards de dollars pour l'année financière actuelle.

#### C. LE COÛT SOCIAL

Les recettes perdues en dépenses fiscales ne constituent pas un coût économique; ce sont en fait des paiements de transfert d'une catégorie de contribuables à une autre, mais pour la société dans son ensemble, ces paiements ne représentent pas un coût. Certes, on peut ne pas aimer la façon dont ils sont répartis. Et il est vrai que, pour le gouvernement, les dépenses fiscales représentent réellement un coût et qu'elles influent sur la taille du déficit. Par conséquent, même si les dépenses fiscales n'étaient que de purs transferts, elles mériteraient, vu leur ampleur, qu'on les étudie de près.

Les dépenses fiscales des sociétés ont néanmoins un coût économique à cause de leur incidence sur la répartition des ressources et plus particulièrement sur la répartition du capital. Dans toute société, l'efficacité (et partant la prospérité) est maximisée lorsque cité (et partant la prospérité) est maximisée lorsque

égaux.

<sup>(1)</sup> Le régime fiscal des sociétés: Un axe de changement, mai 1985.

(2) Cela vaudrait dans une situation d'équilibre, car si le rendement est supérieur dans certaines activités, alors les profits peuvent être réalisées en déplaçant le capital de ces derniers secteurs vers les premiers. L'offre accrue de capitaux aurait tendance à réduire les rendements dans les secteurs à fort rendement et vice versa. Le processus continuerait jusqu'à ce que les taux de tous les secteurs soient rendements dans les secteurs afort rendement et vice versa. Le processus continuerait jusqu'à ce que les taux de tous les secteurs soient

que de l'achat de matériel de transformation. Les sociétés gazières et pétrolières ont également droit à cette déduction pour leurs activités sur les terres du Canada et pour leurs dépenses d'exploration et d'exploitation concernant la production de pétrole synthétique, de projets de récupération améliorée et tertiaire.

De plus, depuis 1976, les sociétés et les particuliers sont en mesure de déduire de leur revenu imposable 25 p. 100 des bénéfices tirés de l'exploitation de leurs ressources. Cette déduction a remplacé celle qui était prévue dans le régime d'impôt provincial.

Bien que toutes les dispositions spéciales énoncées dans les paragraphes précédents représentent les principales dépenses fiscales des sociétés, elles ne tions en vigueur. On trouvera à partir de la page 22 fiscales des sociétés pour les années 1979 à 1982. Cette liste, qui contient plus de 50 déductions différentes, est tirée d'un document du ministère des Finances intitulé Compte du coût des mesures finances intitulé Compte du coût des mesures de de données rélectives publié en août 1985. Il n'existe pas de données récentes.

#### B. INCIDENCE SUR LES REVENUS

dispositions spéciales aurait probablement d'imporgouvernementales. Le retrait simultané de toutes les que, et par voie de conséquence, sur les recettes retrait peut avoir sur l'ensemble de l'activité économidisposition ne tient pas compte de l'effet que son Deuxièmement, le calcul effectué pour chaque considérable s'il est mesuré en l'absence de l'autre). l'effet de l'une ou de l'autre préférence sera plus l'hypothèse qu'il existe un amortissement accéléré: et l'esset des taux insérieurs est estimé à partir de tion inférieur accordé aux entreprises de sabrication dans la fabrication est calculé selon le taux d'imposiles recettes (p. ex. l'effet d'un amortissement accéléré de l'effet de l'interaction des diverses dispositions sur rant telles quelles. Cette méthode ne tient pas compte disposition était supprimée, toutes les autres demeuqui se produirait sur le plan des recettes si cette chaque disposition fiscale en simulant le changement Premièrement, on a essayé d'apprécier l'incidence de nées pour donner un chistre global significatis. ces données quantitatives ne peuvent être additionmanque à gagner en impôt. Pour plusieurs raisons, dans l'annexe fournit également les estimations du La liste des dépenses siscales des sociétés sigurant

> pour les investissements admissibles au Cap-Breton. dans des régions précises et un crédit de 60 p. 100 investissements dans les secteurs de la fabrication l'investissement de 50 p. 100 est prévu pour les prises est de 35 p. 100. Un crédit fiscal spécial à 30 p. 100, et celui qui est accordé aux petites entrel'Atlantique et dans la région de Gaspé, le taux est de pour les dépenses de R et D. Dans les provinces de Un crédit d'impôt général de 20 p. 100 est accordé provinces de l'Atlantique et de la région de Gaspé. d'impôt de 10 p. 100, ou de 20 p. 100 dans le cas des industrielle et régionale) sont assortis d'un crédit nant remplacée par le programme d'expansion les subventions au développement régional (maintefaible croissance énumérées dans l'ancienne Loi sur imposable. Les investissements dans les régions à déduire 7 p. 100 de ces investissements de leur revenu crédit d'impôt de 7 p. 100, c'est-à-dire qu'ils peuvent

En vertu des changements proposés dans le budget de février 1986, les crédits généraux d'impôt à l'investissement de 7 et 10 p. 100 seront graduellement supprimés d'ici 1989 et le crédit spécial de 50 p. 100, qui devrait normalement être supprimé en 1986, sera maintenu, mais réduit à 40 p. 100.

#### 5. Déduction relative aux stocks

Depuis 1977, les sociétés ont pu déduire de leur revenu imposable 3 p. 100 des coûts de leurs stocks au début de l'année financière. Cette mesure a été prise pour amoindrir en partie l'incidence négative de l'inflation sur les entrées de fonds des sociétés. En fait, selon les dispositions fiscales actuelles, lorsqu'une entreprise utilise la totalité des biens qu'elle a en stock, elle doit déduire leur coût selon la mêthode de l'épuisement successif. En période d'inflation, toutefois, la déduction permise est inférieure à la valeur de remplacement des stocks. Le budget de février 1986 proposait de supprimer graduellement cette déduction d'ici le 25 février l987.

#### 6. Déductions relative aux ressources

Les sociétés minières ont droit à une déduction pour épuisement jusqu'à concurrence de 25 p. 100 de leur revenu net. Cette déduction doit être «gagnée», c'est-à-dire qu'elle n'est permise que pour un maximum de 33 1/3 p. 100 des frais admissibles. Ces dépenses comprennent les dépenses au titre de dépenses comprennent les dépenses au titre de l'exploration et de l'exploitation des ressources ainsi

# LEURS RÉPERCUSSIONS ÉCONOMIQUES

et de transformation s'élève à 30 p. 100. La première tranche de 200 000 \$ des revenus des entreprises privées de propriété canadienne (c'est-à-dire des sociétés dont les actions ne sont pas cotées en bourse) est assujettie à un taux de 15 p. 100, alors que cette tranche des revenus des entreprises de fabrication et de transformation n'est assujettie qu'à un taux de 10 p. 100.

#### 2. Imposition partielle des gains en capital

Les gains en capital haussent la valeur nette des avoirs d'un contribuable de la même façon que son revenu ordinaire. Toutefois, la moitié des gains en capital sont libres d'impôt.

#### 3. Déductions pour amortissement accèlère

régions moins développées du Canada. pour les investissements effectués dans certaines l'économie d'énergie, ou la lutte contre la pollution, et dans de nouvelles mines, pour le matériel favorisant pour amortissement accéléré pour les investissements de l'équipement. Il existe également des déductions pour amortir leurs dépenses au titre des machines et sabrication et de transformation disposent de trois ans être immédiatement amortis. Les entreprises de domaine de la R et D et des films canadiens peuvent sements. Par exemple, les investissements dans le ment ont été accélérées afin d'encourager les investiscertain nombre de cas les déductions pour amortisseprès aux taux réels de dépréciation, mais dans un tion. Les montants de ces grilles correspondent à peu distinctes chacune ayant sa propre grille de dépréciarevenu. Cette loi groupe les actifs en 37 catégories aux annexes figurant dans la Loi de l'impôt sur le générer des revenus. Elles sont fixées conformément au titre de la dépréciation de l'actif utilisé pour Les déductions pour amortissement sont accordées

#### 4. Crédits d'impôt à l'investissement

Les investisseurs qui font des placements de nouvelles installations de production ont droit à un

#### A. LES DÉPENSES FISCALES DES SOCIÉTÉS

Comme chacun le sait, le régime fiscal canadien est fort complexe, parce qu'au fil des ans, littéralement des centaines de dispositions spéciales y ont été ajoutées favorisant certains groupes, investissements fiscales, de crédits et de reports d'impôt ou de taux d'imposition inférieurs. Toutes ces mesures spéciales peuvent être assimilées à des dépenses directes du gouvernement et sont donc qualifiées de dépenses fiscales sont normalement définies comme des anomalies du régime fiscal normal ou de référence qui ont pour régime fiscal normal ou de référence qui ont pour effet de réduire l'impôt à verser.

sont énumérées dans les paragraphes qui suivent. structure de base. Les plus importantes d'entre elles dispositions spéciales sont venues alourdir cette niveau fédéral s'élève à 36 p. 100. Une multitude de d'imposition général sur les bénéfices des sociétés au ment accordées aux industries extractives. Le taux valeurs immobilisées et les déductions pour épuisement qui tiennent compte de la dépréciation des matériel, les charges, les déductions pour amortissedépenses courantes comme les salaires, le coût du Les frais d'exploitation déductibles comprennent les est égal au revenu brut moins les frais d'exploitation. auquel un taux d'impôt est appliqué. Le revenu net des sociétés est fondé sur le principe du revenu net ble de ses revenus. Le régime d'impôt sur le revenu ment 11 milliards de dollars ou 13 p. 100 de l'ensemsociétés devrait, cette année, procurer au gouvernel'impôt sur le revenu des particuliers. L'impôt des revenus du gouvernement fédéral, la première étant constitue la deuxième source en importance de liées au régime d'impôt sur le revenu des sociétés, qui Certaines de ces dépenses les plus importantes sont

#### 1. Taux d'imposition inférieurs

Comme nous l'avons déjà mentionné, le taux d'imposition général des sociétés est de 36 p. 100. Toutefois, le taux appliqué aux sociétés de fabrication



### BASIL ZAFIRIOU Analyste principal 29 novembre 1984

B

Revu le 4 novembre 1986

## ET LEURS RÉPERCUSSIONS SOCIÉTÉS SOCIÉTÉS ET LEURS RÉPERCUSSIONS LES DÉPENSES DES

VNNEXE

compte de cette baisse prévue du chômage, nos gouvernements subiront encore d'énormes pertes, en raison de la sous-utilisation de la main-d'oeuvre, qui est un des facteurs de création de la richesse.

(20) Il faut aussi compter avec les énormes pertes que le chômage inflige au commerce sous forme de ventes perdues.

(21) II est difficile d'en préciser exactement l'étendue. Suivant la méthode utilisée dans les par. 13 et 14 de la présente annexe, on prend le montant de la contribution des chômeurs au PNB s'ils étaient restés employés et on en soustrait le montant, moins élevé, de leur contribution à l'économie lorsqu'ils vivent de prestations d'assurance-chômage ou d'assistance sociale. Ce chiffre représente l'argent qui n'est pas tombé dans les coffres du commerce à cause du chômage. À l'aide de cette méthode, on peut établir qu'en 1985:

## Le chômage a sait perdre au commerce 15,2 milliards de dollars en ventes

vie, il faut créer de la richesse. La main-d'oeuvre et le capital sont les deux piliers sur lesquels nous pouvons accroître la richesse. Tous les économistes admettent que, si l'on n'exploite pas au maximum la maindoeuvre et le capital, l'ensemble de l'économie en souffre; en outre, toute sous-utilisation de la maindivervre entraîne une sous-utilisation du capital et vice versa. En vérité, notre taux élevé de chômage vice versa. En vérité, notre taux élevé de chômage vice versa.

(23) De plus, les travailleurs sans emploi sont des clients diminués. Lorsqu'ils trouveront un emploi et raient créer dans le secteur commercial une augmentation appréciable des ventes.

(24) Même si l'on suppose que les personnes réembauchées utiliseront 30 p. 100 de leurs gains accrus pour se procurer des biens importées, ils n'en affecteront pas moins les 70 p. 100 qui restent à personnes réemployées économisent une partie de l'argent qu'ils gagnent, ces économises seront prêtées pour financer de nouveaux investissements ou de nouveiles dépenses de consommation de biens et de services.

pour chaque année jusqu'en 1991, par le nombre de chômeurs en 1985.

EN WITTIEKS' 1686-1661 ESLIWYLION DN NOWBKE DE CHÔWENKS

Lavaav	aavaa	or right.	20 1011141	
1047	%SL'L	13 215	L08 97	1661
1105	%\$7,8	13 388	76 560	0661
1127	%0\$'8	13 764	56 316	1989
1120	%\$L'8	13 145	26 073	8861
1172	% 0'6	13 051	25 833	1861
1238	% 9'6	12 901	72 737	9861
6271	% 0'01	12 782	658 57	1985
Chômeurs (en mil- liers)	Taux de chômage (en mil- liers)	Population active (en mil-	Population (en mil- liers) (estima- tion)	Décembre

TAUX ANNUEL DE CHÔMAGE PAR RAPPORT AU TAUX DE 1985

28,0	98'0	88,0	06'0	76'0	<i>L</i> 6'0
1661	0661	6861	8861	1861	9861

Ces taux sont ensuite utilisés pour l'estimation du coût annuel du chômage (1986-1991), qui est le produit de la multiplication des coûts de chômage établis pour 1985 (voir paragraphe 16 de la présente annexe) par les taux de chômage calculés cidessus:

(MITTIYKDZ qe qollars qe 1982) EZLIWYLION DEZ COÛTZ YNNUETS

4,12	5,22	0,82	23,5	1,42	25,4
1661	0661	6861	8861	L861	9861

Ainsi, pour les années 1986 à 1991 inclusivement, le coût total estimatif pour les gouvernements, incluant les prestations d'assurance-chômage ou d'assistance sociale versées aux sans-emploi sera

## 140 MILLIARDS DE DOLLARS

(19) Ces chissires sont en dollars de 1985. Les calculs valent pour six ans et les résultats donnent des totaux moindres que six sois les coûts de 1985 (Annexe A, par. 16 ci-dessus); s'il en est ainsi, c'est que le ministre des Finances suppose que le chômage tombera à 7,75 p. 100 d'ici 1991. Même en tenant

(ligne v). La perte qui en résulte pour tous les gouvernements ensemble (ligne e + ligne v) est de (voir explication à la ligne n).

(15) Le nombre d'assistés sociaux en état de travailler mais incapables de se trouver un emploi a été estimé à partir des données du ministère fédéral de la Santé et du Bien-être social, Groupe de travail chargé de l'examen des programmes — Régime d'assistance publique du Canada, page 48. On y trouve les données pour mars 1984. Le rapport du nombre de chômeurs pouvant travailler mais recevant de l'assistance au nombre total de chômeurs en mars nombre de chômeurs en mars décembre 1985, et cela donne le chiffre de 559 000, qui comprend ceux qui, par découragement, ont mis fin à des recherches stériles et se sont inscrits au Régime d'assistance publique.

(16) Ainsi, en 1985, les 1 238 000 chômeurs multipliés par 11 951 \$ (ligne n ci-dessus) ont coûté 14 795 338 000 \$ sux trois paliers du gouvernement; pouvant travailler, multipliés par 20 545 \$ ont coûté pouvant travailler, multipliés par 20 545 \$ ont coûté en d'autres mots, en 1985, le chômage a coûté aux en d'autres mots, en 1985, le chômage a coûté aux gouvernements 26,26 milliards de dollars, soit 14 624 \$ pour chaque canadien sans emploi.

(17) Dans son budget de février 1986, l'hon. Michael Wilson, ministre des Finances, a donné ses projections de chômage jusqu'en 1991, Pour trouver en 1991, il suffit d'appliquer proportionnellement, aux prévisions de M. Wilson, les calculs des coûts pour l'année 1985 au par. 16 de la présente annexe.

(18) L'estimation du nombre de travailleurs sans emploi (en milliers) de 1985 à 1991 inclusivement, est calculée à partir des hypothèses suivantes:

Augmentation de la population et de la population de la p

Taux de chômage: fondé sur les prévisions de l'hon. Michael Wilson dans son discours du budget 1986.

Pour déterminer la relation du taux de chômage annuel, exprimé en regard des niveaux de chômage de 1985, on divise le nombre estimatif de chômeurs

(Explication: Le même calcul s'applique lorsqu'on lit un thermo-mètre. Si l'on passe de +degrés, cela équivaut à une chute de 11,9 une chute de 11,9

# (14) LORSQUE LE CHÔMEUR CANADIEN MOYEN (MARIÉ AVEC DEUX ENFANTS) SE MET À RECEVOIR DES PRESTATIONS DE MEN-ÊTRE SOCIAL:

social (maximum pour

(o) Prestations de bien-être

` ′			
(n)	Intérêts de 11,25 p. 100 sur le montant ci-dessus	-I 247	\$
(1)	Pertes à tous les paliers du gouvernement	880 11-	\$
(s)	Revenu total, tous les	0	
(1)	Revenus provinciaux et locaux du PNB provenant du revenu brut	0	
(b)	Revenu du fédéral sur le PNB provenant des pres- tations de la ligne (0)	0	
(d)	PNB provenant de ces prestations (ligne o $\times$ 1,7)	18 850	\$
	les residants de l'Ontario: 924 \$ × 12 mois)	11 088	\$

débours de - 12 335 \$

revenu de + 8 210 \$ (ligne e) pour le gouver-

tations de bien-être, le

dien de cet exemple

(u + t) angil) thom

Done, lorsque le Cana-

les paliers de gouverne-

Pertes totales pour tous

-12335 \$

devient chômeur et se met à recevoir des pres-

nement devient un

		(e) Recette totale des gou- vernements (ligne c + ligne d) 8 210 \$
\$ 15611-	mentation qui en résulte à ce titre, pour tous les gouvernements à la fois (lignes e + m) égale:	(d) Recettes provinciales et régionales (18% de la t 296 \$
	dépense de 3 741 \$ (ligne m). Étant donné que tous les gouvernements affi-chent un déficit, l'aug-	deductions faites sur la liste de paie (16,4% de la ligne b)  3 914 \$
	chômeur canadien moyen touche des prestations d'AC, la recette totale des gouvernements, soit 8 210 \$ (ligne e), disparant faisant place à une	(b) EN APPLIQUANT LE  (c) Revenu fiscal fédéral sur  (c) Revenu fiscal fédéral sur
\$ 176-	(lignes $k + 1$ )  (a) De sorte que, lorsque le	(a) Gains annels (270 % p.s.) 14 040 %
	(m) Perte totale pour tous les	FAIT ENCORE:
\$ 875-	(1) Intérêt sur les montants ci- dessus calculés à 11,25 p. 100	(A) LORSQUE LE CHÔ-
\$ 696 6-	(k) Perte subie par tous les paliers de gouvernement (ligne j – ligne f)	(13) Prestations d'assurance-chômage versées par les trois paliers de gouvernement, avec un coefficient multiplicateur de 1,7; 1985
\$ 9817	(j) Recettes totales, des trois paliers de gouvernement (lignes h + i)	calculs suivants pour 1985 en prenant pour exemple un chômeur moyen qui, selon le ministère de l'Emploi et de l'Immigration, gagnait 270 \$ par semaine dans son dernier emploi.
\$ 847 7	(i) Revenus provinciaux et locaux (18% de la ligne g)	travaillaient), et qu'on y ajoute les prestations qu'elles touchent et l'intérêt sur ces montants, on peut, à partir des données de Statistique Canada, faire les
\$ 852.2	(h) Revenu fédéral (16,4% de la ligne g)	capables de travailler, elles n'ont pas réussi à trouver un emploi. Si l'on considère la perte fiscale que cela représente (puisqu'elles gagnent moins que si elles
\$ 011 81	(g) PNB généré par le revenu brut (ligne f $\times$ 1, $\Gamma$ , $\Gamma$ , $\Gamma$ , $\Gamma$ , $\Gamma$ , $\Gamma$	(12) En décembre 1985, 1 238 000 personnes ont reçu des prestations d'assurance-chômage et 559 000 autres, des prestations de sécurité sociale; bien que
\$ 100 \$	(f) Prestations d'AC (60% des gains assurables pendant 50 semaines: 270 \$\$ x 60% \times 50\$	n'existe d'écoles de pensée économique. Pour les fins de la présente étude, nous retenons la valeur approximative de 1,7 qui semble obtenir l'appui majoritaire des économistes.

**EWPLOI:** 

(B)

**V PERDU SON** 

TRAVAILLEUR

**NAE FOIS QUE LE** 

CANADIEN MOYEN

teur semble avoir autant de valeurs dissérentes qu'il

D'autres l'estiment supérieur à deux. Le multiplica-

le sont les Américains sur le plan des importations.

entre autres choses, nous dépensons davantage que ne

d'entre eux estiment qu'il est inférieur à deux car,

## **VINNEXE A**

## Les coûts sociaux du chômage

- (6) En additionnant le coût que doivent assumer les gouvernements par suite de recettes perdues (puisque les sans-emploi paient moins d'impôts que s'ils occupaient un emploi) aux prestations d'assurance-chômage ou de bien-être social ainsi qu'aux intérêts accumulés sur ces sommes (puisque nous sommes déficitaires), il est possible de déterminer les pertes financières qu'occasionnent pour le gouvernement les chômeurs ou les assistés sociaux aptes à travailler.
- (7) Dans ce calcul il faut également utiliser le multiplicateur.
- (8) C'est ainsi que Robert Heilbroner et Lester Thurow décrivent le multiplicateur à la page 86 de leur ouvrage Economics Explained (Prentice Hall, 1982);
- (9) «Le concept du multiplicateur est la simplicité même. Lorsqu'il se produit un changement sur le plan de la dépense, comme dans le cas d'un nouveau projet d'investissement, les sommes versées au titre de la rémunération des ouvriers, des matériaux et ainsi de première ronde des dépenses d'investissement engageront eux-mêmes d'autres dépenses. C'est ainsi que les première mouvements de dépenses créent des mouvements secondaires et tertiaires jusqu'à ce que l'effet se dissipe enfin.
- (10) «En gros, les économistes estiment à deux l'incidence du multiplicateur sur un an. Par conséquent, la réduction des dépenses (aux États-Unis) de 23 milliards de dollars durant le troisième trimestre de 1980 a entraîné une double réduction des revenus dans tout le pays, abaissant ainsi la demande de PNB de 46 milliards de dollars. Bien entendu, lorsque l'investissement augmente de 10 milliards de dollars, l'investissement augmente de 10 milliards de dollars, de cette somme originale de 10 milliards de dollars, à laquelle viendra s'ajouter un autre 10 milliards de dollars, à dollars découlant du multiplicateur».
- (11) Les économistes ne s'entendent pas sur l'ampleur du multiplicateur au Canada. Bon nombre

- (1) Les experts ne s'entendent pas sur les coûts sociaux du chômage. Le présent document ne cherche pas à leur attribuer une valeur en dollars. Toutefois, ces coûts sociaux existent réellement, ils sont probablement considérables, entraînent des souffrances humaines et ont un effet destructeur sur la civilité dans notre société.
- (2) D'instinct, on reconnaît que le chômage favorise les tensions, les maladies physiques et mentales, l'alcoolisme, la toxicomanie, le suicide, la criminalité et les problèmes familiaux. Un grand nombre de témoignages étayent cette allégation. La plupart des travailleurs sociaux attesteraient des effets néfastes du chômage, mais ne peuvent attribuer une valeur exacte en dollars aux conséquences que doit en subir notre société.
- (3) Pour citer un exemple précis, nous nous reportons à une étude effectuée par Richard Deaton intitulée: «Unemployment: Canada's Malignant Social Pathology», Perception (printemps-été 1983). Dans ce document, R. Deaton tente de calculer les sont socio-économiques du chômage en comptabilisant la perte de revenus des travailleurs une fois comme élément distinct et une deuxième fois comme une réduction du revenu national brut, qui comprend les revenus des travailleurs. Un calcul exacte est donc difficile, voire impossible.
- (4) Entre autres choses, les experts ne s'entendent pas pour déterminer si la perte d'un emploi affaiblit la santé ou si c'est une propension à la maladie qui rend le travailleur moins apte à occuper un emploi. Se reporter au texte intitulé Le coût social du chômage, de la collection des résumés, pour un aperçu des articles abordant le problème.

### La valeur en dollars des coûts du chômage

(5) Même s'il est difficile d'évaluer la valeur en dollars des coûts sociaux du chômage, il n'en est pas de même pour les coûts économiques que représentent les pertes que doivent subir les gouvernements et les entreprises.



## V N N E X E V

#### **NOLES**

temps s'écoule avant que l'on ne s'adapte à une nouvelle situation. L'ouvrier n'obtient pas le même traitement du fabricant et du marchand, même si lui doit payer le même prix pour les biens achetés sur le marché. Le fermier ne peut vendre son maïs et son bétail au prix qui lui convient, mais il ne faut donc pas s'étonner que cette situation favorise la pauvreté, la mendicité et la paresse.» (Essays, Moral, Political and Literary, vol. 1, Longmans, Green and Co., Londres, 1912, p. 315).

## 16. Thurow, Lester C., The Zero Sum Solution, pp. 123 et 124.

17. Wolfson, Michael, Un revenu garanti dans Policy Options Politiques, janvier 1986, pp. 35 à 45.

devraient être employés de la manière la plus efficace d'utiliser ces fonds pour accroître l'emploi. Ma thèse est qu'ils l'assurance-chômage. Il existe certainement d'autres façons embaucher d'autres qui auraient commencé à retirer de travailleurs une fois leurs prestations épuisées et d'en contrôle pour empêcher les employeurs de congédier les serait diminuée. Il faudrait mettre en place des mesures de par le fisc et la demande future de prestations de chômage permanent. Le gouvernement récupérerait un certain montant courants, ainsi que de bonnes chances d'avoir un emploi de démarrage et l'employé, d'un emploi rémunéré aux taux l'employeur bénéficierait de coûts réduits pendant la période un emploi auprès d'une petite entreprise nouvellement créée, leurs prestations comme subventions salariales pour solliciter permettait aux bénéficiaires de l'assurance-chômage d'utiliser mise au point et la fabrication de son produit. Si l'on jusqu'à ce qu'elle puisse établir une clientèle et maîtriser la généralement pas rentable et ses finances sont précaires petites entreprises. A ses débuts, une entreprise n'est donc souhaitable d'encourager la création et l'expansion des principale source de production et d'emplois nouveaux. Il est On convient généralement que la petite entreprise est la bouée de sauvetage et créer des emplois utiles à long terme. servir à faire d'une pierre deux coups: assurer la fonction de cette protection; mon idée est que ces prestations pourraient qu'elles sont versées aux personnes qui ont vraiment besoin de encore qu'il faille les examiner elles aussi pour s'assurer ne veux pas dire que ces prestations devraient être réduites, seul près de 12 milliards de dollars pour l'année en cours. Je chômage et d'aide sociale. Le premier poste représente à lui nées par le chômage, c'est-à-dire des prestations d'assurance-18. «Le déficit provient en grande partie des dépenses occasion-

«Rien ne contribuerait plus évidemment à la réduction du déficit qu'une baisse appréciable du chômage, qui diminuerait les prestations de chômage et accroîtrait les recettes fiscales. À tous les points de vue, la réduction du chômage est la question centrale.» Graham, John F., Croissance économique et emploi, Documents portant sur les questions pertinentes à la Conférence, Conférence économique nationale, Ottawa, 22-23 mars 1985.

19. New York Times, 8 février 1987.

I. Mickey Kaus, The New Republic, 7 juillet 1986, p. 30.

2. Conseil économique du Canada, Pénuries et carences, Travailleurs qualifiés et emplois durant les années 80, p. 115, 116, 117; 1982.

3. Étude du secteur tertiaire de l'Ontario, décembre 1986, p. 53.

Adapting to Change: Labour Market Adjustment in Canada, p. 156, Presses de l'Université de Toronto, 1986.

5. Ibid., p. 152.

6. New York Times, 8 février 1987.

7. Thurow, Lester C., The Zero Sum Solution, Simon and Schuster, New York, 1985, p. 319.

8. Organisation pour la coopération et le développement économiques, The Role of Education and Training in relation to the Employment and Unemployment of Young People, déclaration du Comité de l'éducation, Paris, 1983.

9. Pénuries et carences, Travailleurs qualifiés et emplois durant les années 80, Conseil économique du Canada, p. 116.

Le Groupe de travail chargé de l'examen des programmes, présidé par l'hon. Erik Nielsen, c.p., député, a conclu que les programmes fédéraux-provinciaux avaient globalement coûté de 68 000 fonctionnaires (p. 11 de la version anglaise). Le Groupe de travail exhortait les gouvernements à ne pas renoncer à leurs recettes fiscales ou à ne pas àccorder de renoncer à leurs recettes fiscales ou à ne pas accorder de renoncer à leurs recettes fiscales ou à ne pas accorder de renoncer à leurs recettes fiscales ou à ne pas accorder de renoncer à leurs recettes fiscales ou à ne pas accorder de renoncer à leurs recettes fiscales ou à ne pas accorder de renoncer à leurs recettes fiscales de certains secteurs précis.

Rapport du vérificateur général du Canada à la Chambre des communes pour l'année financière se terminant le 31 mars

Picot, W. Garnett, Évolution de l'emploi dans les secteurs d'activité économique du Canada au cours des trois décennies, 1951-1984, Statistique Canada, n° de catalogue 89-507E, 1986.

passées de 147,4 en 1979 à 199,3 en 1984 (tableau 3 de l'Annexe D). Pourtant, durant la même période, on a noté une baisse du nombre d'emplois dans le secteur de la production de nos exportations; ce nombre est passé de 484 000 à 1968 000 dans le secteur agricole et de 2071 000 à 1968 000 dans le secteur manufacturier (RE 85).

14. Le nombre d'emplois dans l'administration fédérale est passé de 4,5 p. 100 de l'ensemble de la population active en 1961 à 2,6 p. 100 en 1984. Le nombre des fonctionnaires a diminué de 338 000 en 1971 à 283 000 en 1984, et leur proportion est donc passée de 16 à 11 pour 1 000 Canadiens. Le taux d'emplois dans le secteur de l'enseignement a baissé de 7,2 p. 100 de la population active en 1971 à 6,7 p. 100 en 1984 (se reporter à la note 8).

5. David Hume, dans son ouvrage intitulé Essays, exprime la situation en ces termes: «Il faut toujours qu'un certain laps de

rience du Québec avec de telles mesures de réinsertion sur le marché du travail (qui touche les assistés sociaux aptes au travail) peut être précieuse pour savoir quels écueils éviter et quels résultats doivent être dans un ratio privé/public qui ressemble à la composition réelle de l'économie ... le secteur public ne doit pas avoir le monopole de ces emplois et il faut rallier le secteur privé à la lutte contre la pauvreté».

(297) Pour citer le professeur Jacques Parizeau à nouveau, un bon moyen de faire démarrer un procréation d'emplois serait d'en faire un projet pilote création d'emplois serait d'en faire un projet pilote avec une seule province qui accepterait de jouer au cobaye. La réussite de ce projet pilote induirait les autres provinces à y participer (Parizeau, par. 10).

mie (voir le par. 202 ci-dessus); la consommation, les investissements et les revenus après impôt vont augmenter, la croissance économique va s'accentuer; les dépenses gouvernementales vont diminuer et les recettes vont s'accroître.

(296) En conclusion, nous citons le professeur Pierre Fortin de l'Université Laval qui commentait notre rapport:

«le souscris avec enthousiasme à votre proposition de [formation au sein d'un programme de création d'emplois]. Une telle mesure, jointe à une politique monétaire plus souple, pourrait ramener le taux de chômage à un niveau beaucoup plus bas, rapidement, et sans grande conséquence pour l'inflation. L'expéct sans grande conséquence pour l'inflation. L'expéct sans grande conséquence pour l'inflation. L'expéct

de garder une personne au chômage plutôt que de créer un emploi à son intention, nous sommes alors en meilleure position pour décider si nous pouvons nous permettre de créer un programme semblable. Des calculs à cet effet furent entrepris pour cette étude et furent incorporées dans notre rapport (par. 186 à furent incorporées dans notre rapport (par. 186 à 216).

qu'une partie de ce coût. en vertu desquelles le gouvernement n'assumerait nous pouvons nous permettre d'adopter des politiques création d'emplois, nous pourrions alors déterminer si Toutefois, si nous établissions le coût total de la qu'une partie des coûts de la création d'emplois. duquel le gouvernement n'assumerait probablement d'une politique de création d'emplois dans le cadre coût de chaque programme de formation au sein ces vérifications, c'est que nous ne pouvons calculer le triques informatisés. Si nous avons voulu procéder à dre à ces questions à l'aide de leurs modèles économéd'experts-conseils en matière économique, de répon-Conseil économique et à Informetrica, cabinet néfaste sur l'économie? Nous avons demandé au coûts? Ces emplois peuvent-ils être créés sans effet création de tels emplois entrasîne-t-elle d'autres de leur verser des prestations de chômage; mais la ment pour donner du travail aux chômeurs plutôt que coûterait moins cher aux trois paliers de gouverne-196, ci-dessus, que selon toute vraisemblance, il en (293) Nous avons vu dans les paragraphes 183 à

avec un tel programme. démontrent, aussi, que le Canada se porterait mieux déficit, l'inflation ou les taux d'imposition. Ces études création d'emplois et la formation, sans augmenter le effectivement se payer un programme combinant la (par. 199 à 216) nous ont démontré qu'on peut réponses du Conseil Economique et d'Informetrica ble sur le déficit, sur l'inflation et sur le PNB? Les 1985. Quelle incidence aurait un programme semblachômage ou d'aide sociale à chaque chômeur en ment pour verser des prestations d'assurancepas ce qu'il en coûterait aux trois paliers de gouverne-4 p. 100 d'ici quatre ans. Ce montant ne dépasserait nécessaires pour faire baisser le taux de chômage à paliers de gouvernement pour créer les emplois qu'il en coûterait 14 040 \$ par emploi aux trois Conseil et à Informetrica de partir de l'hypothèse (294) Essentiellement, nous avons demandé au

(295) Nous avons, en outre, vu que le programme de création d'emplois examiné ici allait contribuer à améliorer bien des aspects déficients de notre écono-

(289) Compte tenu de toutes les considérations énoncées dans notre rapport ci-dessus, nous allons examiner la possibilité de financer la formation au sein d'un programme de création d'emplois. Nous examinerons aussi les conséquences économiques d'un examinerons aussi les conséquences économiques d'un

## CRÉATION D'EMPLOIS ET FORMATION

tel programme.

le marché libre ne répond pas nécessairement (par. 277) que les marché libre ne répond pas nécessairement à tous les besoins de la société. Ainsi, un programme spécial pourrait être mis en oeuvre pour y pourvoir et pour entreprises, comme le suggère le Professeur John Graham de l'Université Dalhousie. <sup>18</sup> Ce programme s'emploierait à utiliser l'argent qui sert à payer les prestataires à ne rien faire pour encourager la formation par la création d'emplois. Les sans-emploi seraient formés et payés pour produire les biens et les seraient formés et payés pour produire les biens et les seraient formés et payés pour produire les biens et les seraient formés et payés pour produire les biens et les seraient formés et payés pour produire les biens et les services dont la société a besoin et qui n'existent pas déjà (Gillespie par. 10 à 16; Matthews et Carmichael par. 11; Valli par. 4 à 7; Wilkinson par. 5 à 8; Peters par. 6).

(291) Selon les professeurs Blanchard et Summers du M.I.T. et d'Harvard, un tel programme permettrait de réduire le déficit.

«Les taux d'imposition élevés et les programmes d'aide sociale trop généreux sont souvent pointés du doigt comme étant les causes du chômage en Europe. Chaque réduction de 1 p. 100 du taux de chômage en Europe permettrait une réduction d'environ 4 p. 100 dépenses au chapitre de l'aide sociale et de l'élargissement de l'assiette fiscale, à mesure que s'accroît la production de biens et de services. Plus de la moitié de la croissance des dépenses gouvernementales par rapport à celle du produit national brut, au cours des quinze dernières années, en Allemagne de l'Ouest et en Grande-Bretagne, est attribuable à la croissance anormalement lente du PMB plutôt qu'à l'augmenta-anormalement lente du PMB plutôt qu'à l'augmenta-tion trop marquée de la taille du gouvernement.»

(292) Si les avis exprimés par les professeurs Blanchard et Summers s'appliquent non seulement à l'Europe occidentale mais aussi au Canada, il serait logique, tant du point de vue économique que budgétaire, de mettre en oeuvre un programme combinant as création d'emplois et la formation. Mais ces spécialistes ont-ils raison? Il faut se demander «s'il ne serait pas moins cher de garder une personne au chômage plutôt que de créer un emploi à son intention?». Si nous pouvons prouver qu'il est moins cher tion?». Si nous pouvons prouver qu'il est moins cher

- de réduire ou d'abolir les allégements fiscaux consentis aux entreprises afin de réduire l'influence du gouvernement dans les décisions des entreprises;
- d'élargir l'assiette fiscale en abolissant autant de déductions fiscales que possible et d'abaisser les taux d'imposition;
- de remplacer le fouillis actuel que constituent les régimes de soutien du revenu pour accorder plus d'aide à ceux qui n'en ont besoin et rien ou très peu à ceux qui n'en ont pas besoin; pour inciter le prestataire d'aide social ou d'assurancechômage à se chercher du travail en évitant d'assujettir à l'impôt le moindre sou qu'il gagne.

(285) De fait, le sort du Canadien moins nanti, en général, et celui du travailleur démuni, en particulier, ont lancé la discussion sur la possibilité de mettre en oeuvre un nouveau régime de soutien du revenu qui soulagerait la misère de l'intéressé tout en l'incitant à se chercher du travail. (Meltz et Gunderson, par. 35 à 37; Walker, par. 22)

(286) La refonte du Programme de sécurité du revenu faite au milieu des années 70, les récentes recommandations du rapport de la Commission royale d'enquête sur l'union économique et les perspectives de développement du Canada (Commission Macdonald) et les propositions formulées par Michael Wolfson de Statistique Canada, constituent quelques suggestions en vue de réformer notre régime de répartition du soutien du revenu et de l'emploi<sup>17</sup>.

Canada, quoique sous forme éparse, un régime de revenu annuel garanti. Mais l'ensemble des régimes de soutien actuels (assurance-chômage, sécurité sociale, pensions de vieillesse et aide à l'enfance) prestataire un piège pour bien des bénéficiaires. Le prestataire qui accepte un travail à temps partiel pour arrondir ses prestations d'aide sociale voit lesdites prestations réduites d'un montant équivalent à ses prestations réduites d'un montant de de la contra de la contr

(288) Il est clair que les programmes de soutien du revenu et la fiscalité ont besoin d'une réforme. L'objectif ultime, dans chaque cas, doit être la préservation des mesures prises pour encourager les particuliers à travailler et pour inciter les employeurs à engager de la main-d'oeuvre plutôt qu'à acheter des machines pour la remplacer. En outre, toute la structure doit être simplifiée.

(281) Le scénario optimiste a le désavantage d'exiger plus de temps que ne le permettent les échéances politiques. En attendant qu'il ne se réalise, certaines composantes du scénario qui tourne mal peuvent se concrétiser et obliger les hommes politiques à intervenir pour corriger des injustices perçues.<sup>15</sup>

(282) Les défenseurs inconditionnels de la libre entreprise peuvent déplorer une telle intervention gouvernementale, mais ce ne sont pas tous les économistes qui sont prêts à condamner la présence de l'état dans l'économie. Lester C. Thurow du MIT écrit à ce sujet:16

l'accent sur l'organisation sociale, c'est bien le Japon.» découragé l'individualisme à tout prix pour mettre individualisme à tout crin. S'il y a un pays qui a est certain que celui-ci ne peut être attribué à un sujet des raisons à l'origine du succès des Japonais, il individualisme farouche... Quel que soit notre avis au blanche à leurs entreprises et mis l'accent sur un internationales par des pays qui ont donné carte chapitre de la productivité et de la concurrence l'Amérique du Nord ne s'est pas sait damer le pion au besoin d'une plus grande liberté d'action, mais entreprise. Les entreprises ont peut-être effectivement souscrivait elle aussi à l'idée de favoriser la libre concurrence industrielle créé par le président Reagan des impôts tandis qu'en 1985, la Commission sur la populaire. En 1981, certains réclamaient une réduction «Libérer les entreprises» est un slogan politique

(283) Dans les scénarios comportant une «faible intervention gouvernementale», la compression des dépenses vise à permettre une réduction des impôts. Il est improbable qu'avec un déficit élevé les gouvernement à réduire leurs recettes fiscales. Après la récente réforme fiscale américaine, les rentrées du gouvernement ne diminueront pas. Mais il est peut-être possible de redistribuer le fardeau fiscal de façon que les décisions économiques ne soient plus faussées (par. 249 ci-haut).

(284) Cette redistribution ne doit toutetois pas augmenter le fardeau fiscal total des 40 p. 100 de Canadiens les plus démunis. Comme l'indique le graphique 3, ce groupe dépense tout ce qu'il gagne. Si les impôts indirects sont haussés, ces Canadiens réduiront peut-être leur consommation, occasionnant ainsi un fléchissement de la demande et un ralentissement de l'économie (voir «Le scénario qui tourne mal» qui suit le par. 280). Tous les spécialistes que nous avons rencontrés sont en faveur d'une réforme en profondeur du régime fiscal afin:

٤L

## SCÉNARIO OPTIMISTE DES SABREURS DE DÉPENSES

Réduction des dépenses.

Réduction des impôts.

Avec un revenu plus élevé après impôts, on achète plus de biens et services.

Avec un revenu plus élevé après impôts, les gens investissent davantage, embauchent davantage et achètent plus de machines pour produire encore plus de biens et de services.

L'économie croît plus rapidement.

Les recettes du gouvernement augmentent; Le déficit diminue.

## MAIS LA RÉDUCTION DES DÉPENSES PEUT MAL TOURNER

Réduction des dépenses.

Réduction des impôts.

Le gouvernement achète moins de biens et de services.

Le gouvernement congédie du personnel.

Le fléchissement de la demande de biens et services créé par les compressions gouvernementales est plus prononcé et plus rapide que l'augmentation des achats chez ceux qui disposent d'un revenu plus élevé après impôts.

Les investisseurs, inquiets en raison de l'incertitude de la demande n'embauchent pas de personnel et n'achètent pas d'outillage.

Le chômage et le protectionnisme augmentent.

L'économie ralentit.

Les recettes gouvernementales diminuent; Le déficit augmente.

- canadienne. possibilités n'est de nature à stimuler l'économie l'extérieur du pays. Rien dans cet éventail de rer des immeubles ou à faire des placements à oeuvres d'art à l'étranger, à voyager, à se procuau Canada. Peut-être servent-elles à acheter des toujours à augmenter le volume d'argent dépensé économisent et leurs économies ne servent pas nantis qui investissent; mais ces mieux nantis sociales pourrait diminuer les impôts des mieux de l'économie. Une réduction des mesures celle de la demande ainsi qu'un ralentissement réduction des services sociaux pourrait entraîner aide sert à l'achat de biens de consommation. La ment dépourvus d'autres ressources. Toute cette revenu que l'on accorde à ceux qui sont pratiquecomprennent généralement un supplément de pauvres et aux handicapés. Les services sociaux mères, aux enfants, aux personnes âgées, aux donnent l'impression que l'Etat s'en prend aux services sociaux. Des réductions de ce genre • Il est politiquement difficile de réduire les
- En réduisant les prestations aux chômeurs, les gouvernements risquent d'être accusés d'insensibilité, et ces compressions pourraient entraîner sociaux, soit la baisse de la demande. De plus, comme le dit le Conseil économique du Canada dans sa 23° Revue annuelle (p. 36),

«...Le retour au plein-emploi relatif, non seulement aurait un effet bénéfique sur la croissance — ce qui, éventuellement, aurait des retombées positives sur les pauvres et sur les invalides —, mais il réduirait sensiblement aussi le nombre de personnes dans le besoin». (Weldon par. l à 7 et Bellemare, en général).

(280) Il est difficile de faire des compressions sans ralentir l'économie. Les scénarios propres à réduire la taille du gouvernement sont les suivants:

créativité du marché libre, mais il faut nous assurer que les compressions budgétaires sont bien celles qu'il convient de faire.

- (279) Il n'est pas facile de décider des compressions à effectuer. Le précédent graphique 12 montre les principaux postes budgétaires qui pourraient faire l'objet de réductions. Certaines coupures ont déjà été effectuées<sup>14</sup>, mais il est difficile de voir où l'on pourrait en pratiquer d'autres.
- On ne saurait réduire les versements des intérêts sur la dette, en pourcentage du PNB, sauf en baissant les taux d'intérêt et en maintenant les croissance du PNB, tout en maintenant les dépenses dans des limites raisonnables.
- Les dépenses pour l'éducation n'ont pas augmenté en vingt ans. Nos universités sont notamment à court de fonds pour la recherche, ce qui tielle sur le plan technologique. Nous pourriens améliorer la formation, dans certains domaines précis, en en confiant une plus grande partie au secteur privé, mais il n'en coûterait pas nécessairement moins cher à la société, comme nous rement moins cher à la société, comme nous rement moins cher à la société, comme nous rement moins cher à la société, comme nous l'avons vu dans les pages consacrées à la formation.
- Notre Régime d'assurance-maladie est une aubaine (voir le précédent graphique 13). Il est universellement reconnu comme étant moins coûteux, de meilleure qualité et plus rentable que les régimes médicaux privés aux É.-U. Le ment à la baisse de son régime d'assurancemaladie. Il accepterait peut-être, par contre «la maladie. Il accepterait peut-être, par contre «la mise à l'essai de nouveaux mécanismes pour l'octroi des soins de santé (qui) pourraient améliorer l'efficacité du système et ralentir l'accroissement des coûts». (Conseil économique du Canada, 23° Revue annuelle, p. 29).

l'offre et de la demande dans une économie de marché.

(276) Selon Lester Thurow et Robert Heilbroner, dans leur ouvrage Economics Explained (Prentice Hall, 1984, pp. 233 à 237):

«Après tout, dans le marché, c'est la possibilité de réaliser un profit qui guide l'affectation des ressources et de la main-d'oeuvre. Les chefs d'entreprises, prévoyant ou suivant la demande, risquent leurs propres fonds pour la construction d'installations qu'ils espèrent voir rentabilisées dans l'avenir...

«C'est ainsi que le besoin de matériaux est déterminé dans chaque secteur par les forces de la demande privée que concrétisent les hausses ou les baisses de privée que concrétisent les hausses ou les baisses de prix. Et pendant tout ce temps l'inflexibilité de l'offre s'oppose à ces tiraillements de la demande, ce qui se manifeste par les barèmes de coût des producteurs euxmêmes. Les démêlés qui opposent l'offre et la demande sont un merveilleux instrument social d'intégration de tout l'effort économique d'expansion...

«Et ce qui est encore plus remarquable, une seule règle d'exploitation suffit pour créer cette extraordinaire conjonction des buts privés et des objectifs publics. Cette règle unique est celle de la maximisation des profits... Autrement dit, sous le règime capitaliste, les profits sont non seulement une source de revenu privilégiée, mais également un indice de succès utile et extrêmement souple pour un système qui essaie de tirer extrêmement souple pour un système qui essaie de tirer le plus de rendement possible de facteurs donnés.

«En outre, le mécanisme du marché résout le problème économique avec un minimum de contrôles sociaux et politiques. Propulsé par le dynamisme inhérent à une société de marché, chaque intervenant sur le marché joue son rôle économique public sans devoir être constamment surveillé par les autorités...»

(277) Toutefois, selon Thurow et Heilbroner, il y a des secteurs où les forces du marché s'avèrent inefficaces.

«...le marché est un instrument inefficace lorsqu'il s'agit de procurer aux sociétés — même les sociétés prix n'est fixé, comme l'éducation ou, encore, les services des gouvernements régionaux ou ceux du ministère de la Santé publique.

«Il convient de ne pas oublier que l'inflation et le chômage, la pauvreté et la pollution, sont plus ou moins des produits de l'impulsion vitale énorme mais irréfléchie et même parfois dangereuse que le marché imprime au processus social».

(278) Il y a peut-être lieu de réduire la taille du gouvernement, afin de laisser plus de place à la

ment en espèces par le gouvernement exige parfois de longs délais. En outre, cette formule est appliquée dans le cadre du régime fiscal actuel et de son appareil administratif, bénéficiant ainsi de son dispositif de voirification. Les transferts en espèces nécessitent, au contraire, un système beaucoup plus complexe, visites d'inspection et de vérification sur place, ainsi qu'un presonnel plus nombreux au bureau principal pour le traitement des réclamations. Un des inconvénients du traitement des réclamations. Un des inconvénients de réalisaient des réclamations, de sorte que certains employeurs étaient imposables, de sorte que certains employeurs réalisaient des bénéfices inférieurs à ceux qu'ils avaient escomptés. En outre, les nombreuses entreprises qui ne cecomptés. En outre, les nombreuses entreprises qui ne crédit d'impôt se trouvent exclues d'un régime de crédit d'impôt ...

ger les entreprises de participer au programme.... de la création nette d'emplois et le risque de décourasûrement en arriver à un compromis entre l'impératif accroissement net de leurs effectifs. On pourra confirmer par écrit que ce régime donnera lieu à un (PCIE) ont observé que les employeurs répugnaient a teurs du Programme de crédit d'impôt à l'emploi même en absence de la subvention. Les administrales nouveaux emplois auraient été créés de toute façon, privé, il est probablement impossible de déterminer si Dans le cas des programmes qui s'adressent au secteur créés peuvent être considérés comme additionnels. dire du niveau à partir duquel les nouveaux postes à la définition de la force de travail normale, c'est-àprésente aussi certaines difficultés. La première a trait nous reconnaissons que la conception des programmes amoindrissent l'impact net de la création d'emplois, déplacement d'emploi et la substitution fiscale, qui «Outre les problèmes généraux tels que les effets de

«Il faudra aussi déterminer si la subvention devrait être payée à l'employeur ou remise au travailleur, sous la forme d'un coupon.»

## COUVERNEMENT - E -

(274) M. Michael Walker soutient fermement qu'il est possible d'améliorer le rendement de notre économie en réduisant la taille du gouvernement: on réduirait le montant des dépenses engagées par le gouvernement ainsi que celui des impôts, laissant donc aux particuliers une plus grande marge de manoeuvre quant à la façon de dépenser leur argent. (Fortin par. 33; BCMI par. 5, 6; Walker en général)

(275) Aucun système de planification gouvernementale, ajoute M. Walker, ne peut parvenir à répartir les investissements en capitaux et en main-d'oeuvre aussi efficacement que le mécanisme de

## SUBVENTIONS À LA CRÉATION D'EMPLOIS

(270) Depuis des années, les gouvernements ont lancé différents programmes de création d'emplois. Dans une publication de 1982 intitulée Pénuries et carences, Travailleurs qualifiés et emplois durant les années 80 (pp. 116 et 117), le Conseil économique du Canada évalue les principaux types de programmes: création d'emplois dans le secteur privé au moyen de crédits d'impôt ou de subventions gouvernementales et création directe d'emplois par le gouvernementales et création directe d'emplois par le gouvernement.

(271) Dans l'ensemble, le Conseil économique n'a pas condamné les programmes gouvernementaux de création d'emplois, mais a souligné

«... qu'il faut éviter que la création d'emplois ne soit perçue comme un palliatif sans utilité économique. Les programmes destinés à «éponger» le chômage, qui ne débouchent sur aucun produit ou service utile, ne développent pas non plus de compétences utiles, sont développent pas non plus de compétences utiles, sont dégradants pour les participants et coûteux pour les contribuables ...

directe d'emplois comme une composante légitime de la politique globale touchant le marché du travail. Nous croyons également que puisque la majorité des interventions fédérales dans ce domaine vise le secteur public, il faut maintenant se tourner aussi vers le secteur public, il faut analyse des programmes montre qu'ils offrent comparativement à ceux du secteur public certains avantages du point de vue de leur efficacité économique et de la stabilité des emplois. En outre, dans les régions urbaines industrialisées, les participants sont en mesure d'acquérit par ces programmes une expérience de travail plus adaptée aux besoins des mes une expérience de travail plus adaptée aux besoins des entreprises et, par là, plus facilement «monnayable».

(273) Le Conseil économique souligne que le principal programme de subventions salariales dans le secteur privé a été le Programme de crédit d'impôt à l'emploi (PCIE). Rétrospectivement,

«... il semble avoir remporté un certain succes, et quelques-unes de ses caractéristiques sont intéressantes. Si on compare la formule du crédit d'impôt à une subvention directe en espèces, on constate en effet du PCIE ont souligné que l'employeur peut en tirer parti plus rapidement, en déduisant les crédits de ses cotisations provisoires à l'impôt, tandis que le versecotisations provisoires à l'impôt, tandis que le versecotisations

cher lorsqu'il est rare, la valeur du dollar canadien augmenterait, nos exportations deviendraient plus coûteuses, et au bout du compte, nous vendrions moins de produits à l'étranger. C'est ce qui arrive au Japon ces jours-ci. On se rend finalement compte qu'on ne peut échapper à l'équilibre qui s'établit inévitablement entre les exportations et les importations.

(266) Les graphiques C à I de l'Annexe D montrent que l'évolution des exportations et des importations tions suit à peu près la même courbe; et que la fluctuation des exportations et des importations n'influe pas vraiment sur le taux de l'emploi par habitant chez les 15 à 65 ans en Italie, en France, au Japon, en Allemagne de l'Ouest, au Royaume-Uni, en Autriche et aux États-Unis. Ce n'est cependant pas une preuve concluante du manque d'incidence des exportations sur l'emploi.

(267) Une récente publication de Statistique Canada sur les trois dernières décennies nous apprend que nos exportations de même que nos importations ont augmenté; que le nombre d'emplois a augmenté grâce aux exportations, mais qu'il a aussi diminué à cause des importations<sup>12</sup> (Stewart, par. 52 à 55).

que Canada illustrent clairement ce que les graphiques C à I démontrent à l'Annexe D: à savoir, que dans le secteur commercial du Canada, la hausse des importations est passée de 20 à 30 p. 100 et celle des exportations de 21 à 32 p. 100, entre 1966 et 1980. Les importations et les exportations augmentent ou diminuent donc ensemble et presque toujours dans les mêmes proportions. Il peut aussi être démontré que dans certains de nos principaux secteurs d'exportation, les exportations et le chômage ont augmenté simn, les exportations et le chômage ont augmenté simultanément.

défavorables à l'idée de stimuler les exportations; mais, comme nous l'avons vu, rien ne prouve que l'augmentation des exportations augmenters en définitive le nombre d'emplois par habitant dans un délai politiquement acceptable. Sur la foi de ces constatations, il est difficile de prétendre qu'une rieglet la question du chômage.

## **EXPORTATIONS ET EMPLOIS**

tation considérable de nos exportations ait réduit le chômage. Notre part du commerce mondial était de chômage. Notre part du commerce mondial était de 5 p. 100 en 1973: elle est tombée à 3,6 p. 100 en 1980 pour remonter à 5,1 p. 100 en 1984 comme l'indique le tableau 3 de l'Annexe D. Le commerce mondial compte tenu de l'inflation. Par conséquent, notre part compte tenu de l'inflation. Par conséquent, notre part des profits réels aux exportations, représente des profits réels aux exportations beaucoup plus élevés, en 1984, que ceux réalisés en 1973 (74 p. 100 de plus).

souhaitent presque tous que le Canada devienne plus souhaitent presque tous que le Canada devienne plus concurrentiel sur les marchés mondiaux. À cette fin, ont-ils précisé, il nous faut être à la fine pointe de la technologie pour être plus productifs et, par conséréchnologie pour être plus de richesses. Si nous réussissons à exporter un produit, cela signifie que nous sommes concurrentiels dans as production; nous er recruterons alors plus de personnes pour le produire et nous pouvons, ainsi, créer des emplois. Dans le cas de produits de haute technologie, cela signifie des emplois dans le secteur de pointe. Mais ces mêmes économistes ne croient pas que les exportations peuvent contribuer sensiblement à l'augmentation nette des emplois (Paquet, par. 2; Stewart, par. 52 à 55).

(263) Pour acheter nos exportations, les autres pays ont besoin de dollars canadiens qu'ils obtiennent, en général, en nous vendant leurs propres exportations. Par conséquent, avec le temps, pour chaque emploi que nous gagnons en exportant, nous pouvons en perdre un en important.

(264) Nous pourtions aussi exporter plus que nous n'importons. Il nous faudrait alors investir des dollars canadiens à l'étranger, pour que les étrangers puissent les utiliser pour payer nos exportations. Mais si nous exportons nos capitaux, nous ne les investissons pas chez nous pour créer des emplois. Par conséquent, les emplois que nous aurions pu créer en exportant des biens, nous les perdrions en important des biens ou en exportant nos capitaux.

(265) Par ailleurs, si nous exportons beaucoup, importons peu et n'investissons pas assez en dehors du pays, notre dollar canadien sera rare à l'étranger. Comme tout bien, y compris les devises, devient plus

## **LECHNOTOGIE EL EMPLOIS**

incidence sur l'emploi sont les aspects qui retiennent le plus l'attention en ce moment. Le rapport final du Groupe d'étude de l'Ontario sur l'emploi et la nouvelle technologie (créé en 1984 par l'hon. William Davis) donne un liste impressionnante des principaux changements technologiques survenus au Canada depuis 1910 dans tous les secteurs économiques et sociaux (Annexe D, tableau I).

(527) En résumé:

De 1925 à 1982, grâce à des changements technologiques révolutionnaires, les Canadiens ont:

- plus que triplé leurs gains (après inflation).
- quintuplé leur productivité: pour chaque dollar supplémentaire que les travailleurs canadiens ont reçu en salaire, ils ont fourni 1,67 \$ de plus en valeur de production (Annexe D, graphique B).
- profité d'une légère hausse du nombre d'emplois par habitant, même si ces emplois exigeaient moins d'heures de travail. (Annexe D, graphique A).

(258) Toutefois, la petite augmentation d'emplois par habitant enregistrée en une période de grands progrès technologiques n'a pas suffi à répondre à la demande de la proportion croissante de notre population en quête de travail. Notre taux de participation a augmenté (Annexe D, tableau 2), et nous nous retrouvons avec des taux de chômage qui sont très élevés par rapport aux taux enregistrés par le passé.

(259) En outre, comme on peut le constater au tableau 2 de l'Annexe D, la population active officielle compte moins de femmes que d'hommes; si ces pourrait être difficile pour l'économie, dans la conjoncture actuelle, de produire les emplois supplémentaires nécessaires.

(260) Donc, par le passé, les changements technologiques, bien qu'ils aient été intrinsèquement souhaitables, n'ont pas créé suffisamment d'emplois, et dans des délais politiquement acceptables, pour remédier nouveaux emplois dans certains secteurs, elle en supprime dans d'autres. Les personnes mises à pied ne sont pas nécessairement celles qui vont être recrutées pour occuper les nouveaux emplois.

(251) Selon les économistes que nous avons consultés, cette forme d'aide à l'entreprise devrait être interrompue (voir par. 246 ci-dessus). Il était absurde d'avoir accordé à l'entreprise des allégements fiscaux qui, au cours de l'année financière 1985-1986, ont totalisé 11,5 milliards de dollars, selon les calculs du vérificateur général, 11 sans compter les plusieurs autres milliards de dollars d'aide financière que l'entreprise reçoit sous d'autres formes.

(252) Entre 1977 et 1981, l'investissement est monté en flèche (graphique 23), mais cela n'a pas empêché le taux de croissance du PMB de baisser (graphique 21), ni la situation de l'emploi de continuer à se détériorer (graphique 20).

(253) Ce n'est peut-être pas une preuve concluante, mais il semble qu'un investissement accru de la part de l'entreprise ne fait pas nécessairement passer l'économie d'un rythme de croissance lent à un rythme de croissance rapide: c'est le type d'investissement qui compte. Un placement qui a pour effet de favoriser le remplacement de l'homme par la machine peut malheureusement entraîner, dans un premier temps, une réduction de la demande impossible à freiner par une augmentation des investissements.

études en cours sur la question de savoir si l'investissement dans les services d'information de bureau, qui fournissent aux gestionnaires une énorme quantité de chiffres, a sensiblement amélioré ou non la qualité de leurs prises de décisions, et augmenté la production de biens et de services (Meltz et Gunderson, par. 48). Si l'on considère l'économie comme une «entreprise», l'augmentation du capital et de la main-d'oeuvre dans le secteur des services financiers peut être vue comme investissement non productif, tout comme la croissance du nombre d'avocats et de comptables au siège social d'une entreprise plutôt qu'une augmentation directe de la production elle-même (Meltz et Gunderdirecte de la production elle-même (Meltz et Gunder-

(255) Rien de ce qui précède ne justifie la conclusion des Luddites que la modernisation technologique est préjudiciable à l'économie; mais, comme tout ce qui est nouveau, les innovations technologiques ont leurs avantages, leurs inconvénients et leurs ratés, de sorte que les ajustements sont parfois pénibles sorte que les ajustements sont parfois pénibles (Peitchinis, par. 25 à 27).

Les avantages fiscaux, comme la possibilité de reporter les montants d'impôts exigibles sur les bénéfices, favorisent les sociétés déjà prospères qui réalisent effectivement des bénéfices imposables. Certains jugent que de telles politiques sont injustes pour les entreprises moins fortunées (Gillespie, par. 9).

• Seules les grandes sociétés, qui peuvent se permettre de recruter d'éminents avocats et comptables, peuvent tirer profit de ces avantages fiscaux, tandis que les autres, qui sont incapables de se payer les services de spécialistes, y voient une injustice.

De tels programmes gouvernementaux encouragent l'investissement dans des machines qui prennent la place des ouvriers (Courchene et Laidler, par. 13).

e De plus, comme le Professeur Helliwell le signale, le matériel industriel le plus moderne permet d'économiser à la fois des capitaux et de la main-d'oeuvre; une nouvelle machine fabrique machine ayant dix ans d'usure, qui coûtait le machine ayant dix ans d'usure, qui coûtait le machine ayant dix ans d'usure, qui coûtait le neuve. En outre, une machine moderne réduit énormément les coûts de main-d'oeuvre. Par conséquent, selon le Professeur Helliwell, il est inutile de subventionner l'entreprise pour qu'elle en achète, car elle le fera de toute façon. (Hellimell, par. 14; Courchene et Laidler, par. 11).

• «Que gagne-t-on à rentabiliser artificiellement, à l'aide du régime fiscal, des investissements qui, dans une stricte perspective économique, abaisser la productivité des stocks de capitaux dans l'économie et, par là, le niveau de la production et des revenus.» (Conseil économique du Canada 23° Exposé annuel p. 35).

 Chaque fois que le gouvernement consacre deux dollars au financement des programmes d'allégements fiscaux ou aux subventions à l'entreprise, un seul dollar en nouvel investissement en résulte (Annexe B).

(250) Au Canada et dans d'autres pays, on a essayé de réduire le fardeau fiscal de l'entreprise. Néanmoins, on a noté un ralentissement général dans tous les pays industrialisés comme l'illustre le graphique 19.

Est-il possible d'accélérer la croissance de l'économie, d'augmenter le nombre des travailleurs en mesure d'acheter plus de biens et de services et d'investir davantage dans la production de ces biens et services? Autrement dit, pouvons-nous faire passer l'économie du cycle lent A, au cycle rapide B (voir le graphique 24)? Au cours des discussions que nous avons eues avec des experts de tout le Canada, nous avons entendu plusieurs sons de cloche.

(248) Tous les gouvernements sont conscients du fait que le ralentissement de la croissance aggrave les problèmes d'adaptation aux changements économiques, technologiques et sociaux. Différentes sance et accroître le nombre d'emplois ont été prises. Elles se classent essentiellement dans cinq catégories:

- (A) Aide gouvernementale aux entreprises.
- (B) Stimulation du progrès technologique.
- (C) Stimulation des exportations.
- (D) Subvention de la création d'emplois.
- (E) Réduction de la taille du gouvernement pour faire plus de place à l'entreprise privée.

Nous allons examiner ces mesures de plus près pour voir les leçons que nous pouvons en tirer.

## ENLKEBKISES - W -

(249) D'après un grand nombre d'économistes:

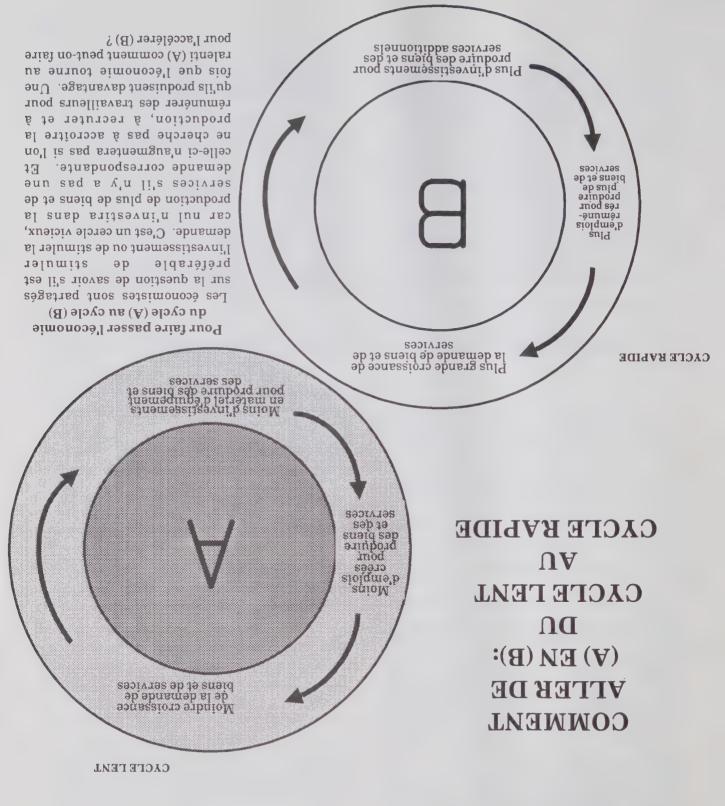
• Le système actuel d'aide gouvernementale à l'entreprise représente une intrusion déloyale et improductive de l'État dans l'économie (Graété institué bien des années avant l'arrivée au pouvoir des ministres actuels. Ses intentions étaient bonnes, mais il n'a pas fonctionné.

• Il encourage l'entreprise à chercher non pas la façon la plus efficace et rentable de satisfaire la demande, mais la façon de tirer le plus d'avantages fiscaux possibles. Il en résulte une distorsion économique et moins d'efficacité (Helliwell par. 19 à 21; Courchene et Laidler par. 8, 10 à 12; Annexe B).

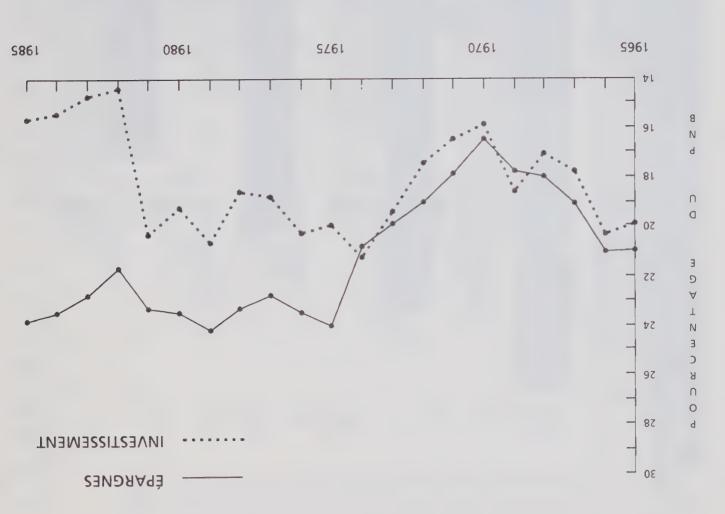
## Redisons-le, les graphiques 1 à 24 montrent que:

- Après impôts et compte tenu de l'inflation, les Canadiens ont un revenu plus élevé et épargnent davantage qu'il y a 20 ans.
- Compte tenu de l'inflation, la valeur nette des 20 p. 100 des familles canadiennes se situant dans le palier supérieur des revenus a beaucoup augmenté depuis 20 ans.
- Les revenus de placement se sont accrus.
- Les impôts ont augmenté, surtout aux niveaux provincial et local, mais non au niveau fédéral.
- Les sociétés reçoivent toutefois plus du gouvernement qu'elles ne lui versent en impôt.
- Au Canada, les gouvernements dépensent davantage, surtout aux niveaux provincial et local (mais moins que les gouvernements de bien d'autres pays).
- Le coût du chômage est l'une des principales causes de notre déficit; les coûts du chômage sont les mêmes que notre dette nationale depuis 1968.
- Ceux qui prônent l'adoption de nouvelles technologies prétendent que celles-ci amélioreraient notre compétitivité et créeraient des emplois. Or, le fait main-d'oeuvre par des machines. Les progrès technologiques et la hausse des exportations n'ont rien changé à notre taux de chômage.
- Bien que le Canada s'en soit mieux tiré que la plupart des autres pays, son économie a quand même ralenti.
- De ce fait, nous avons perdu 112 milliards de dollars en ventes (demande) entre 1981 et 1985.
- Même si l'épargne a augmenté considérablement et que les investisseurs ont eu droit à beaucoup d'aide financière pour acheter du nouveau matériel, les investissements ne se sont pas accrus suffisamment cycle rapide: il semble que les investissements et la demande devront s'accroître tous les deux puisque l'augmentation de l'un sans l'autre ne suffit pas à relancer notre économie.

(247) Au rythme actuel, notre économie ne croit pas assez vite pour créer suffisamment d'emplois et réduire les coûts du chômage et notre dette nationale.



## EN POURCENTAGE DU PUB MÊME SI LES L'INVESTISSEMENT COMMERCIAL A DIMINUÈ L'INVESTISSEMENT COMMERCIAL A DIMINUÈ

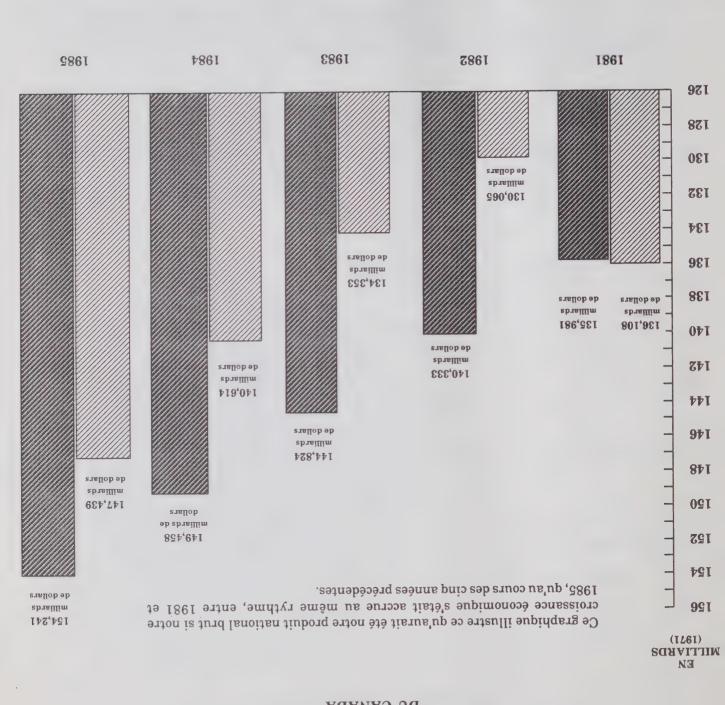


Les épargnes comprennent: l'allocation d'épuisement de capitaux; les bénéfices non distribués par les sociétés; les épargnes personnelles; les revenus nets réalisés grâce aux transferts de paiement à destination ou en provenance de l'étranger.

L'investissement commercial comprend: la concentration de capitaux fixes des entreprises; la variation des stocks.

Source: RE 85

# DU CANADA RALENTISSEMENT DE LA CROISSANCE ÉCONOMIQUE DE DOLLARS DEPUIS 1981 EN RAISON DU RALENTISSEMENT DE LA CROISSANCE ÉCONOMIQUE DOLLARS DEPUIS 1981 EN RAISON DU



NOTE: Le déficit d'ensemble du PNB équivaut à 36,26 milliards de dollars de 1971 ou à 112 milliards de dollars de 1985.

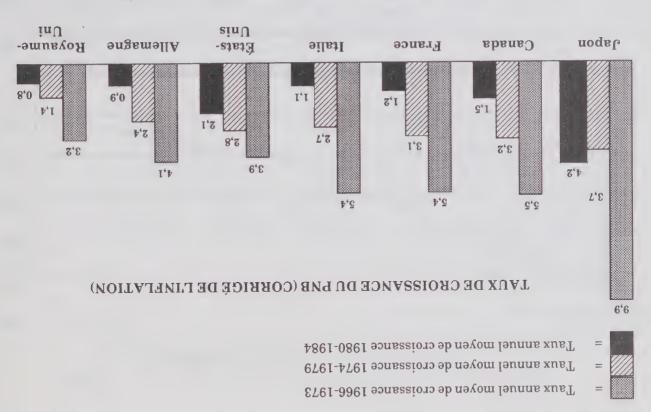
Zonrce: RE 85, p. 80

PNB réel en dollars de 1971.

Ce que notre PNB aurait été en dollars de 1971, si notre croissance économique avait été de 3,2 p. 100, soit le taux de croissance moyen enregistré entre 1975 et 1980.

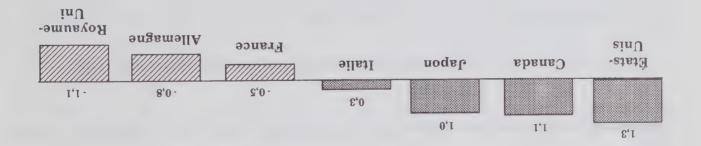


# LA CROISSANCE ÉCONOMIQUE DES PAYS INDUSTRIALISÉS RÉCESSION A PRIS DES PROPORTIONS MOUDIALES



ENTRE 1980 - 1984

TAUX ANNUEL MOYEN DE CROISSANCE DE L'EMPLOI

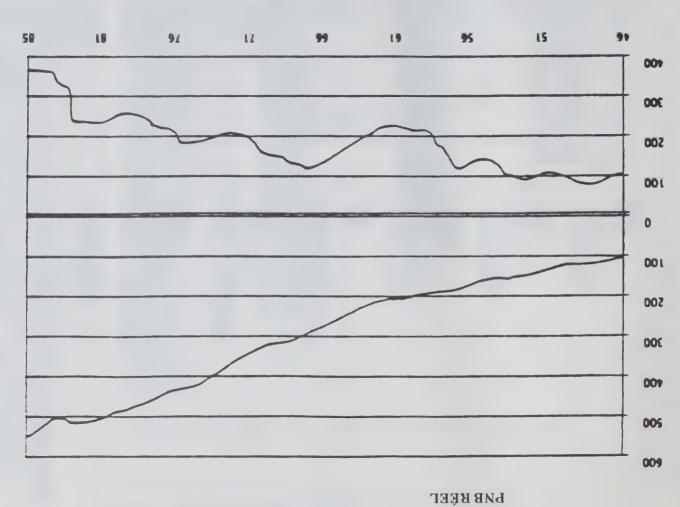


Source: RE 85, p. 178

### **CKAPHIQUE 20**

NOTRE PNB S'EST ACCRU MAIS L'ÉCART ENTRE LE NOMBRE

D'EMPLOIS EXISTANTS ET LE NOMBRE DE PERSONNES
(1946 = 100)

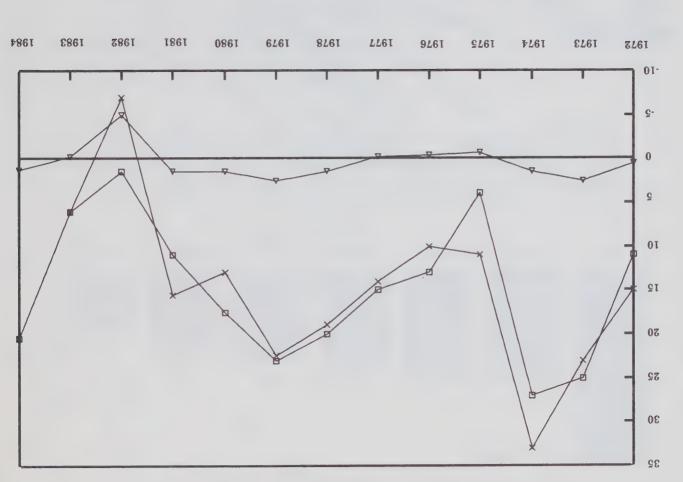


**DENORIE D.EMPLOIS POUR LES PERSONNES À LA RECHERCHE DE TRAVAIL** 

Source: RE 85, pp. 72 et 107 (Tableau 4, Annexe D)

# NOS EXPORTATIONS ONT AUGMENTÉ, NOS IMPORTATIONS A ÉTÉ PES DES IMPORTATIONS A ÉTÉ PROBLE DES IMPORTATIONS

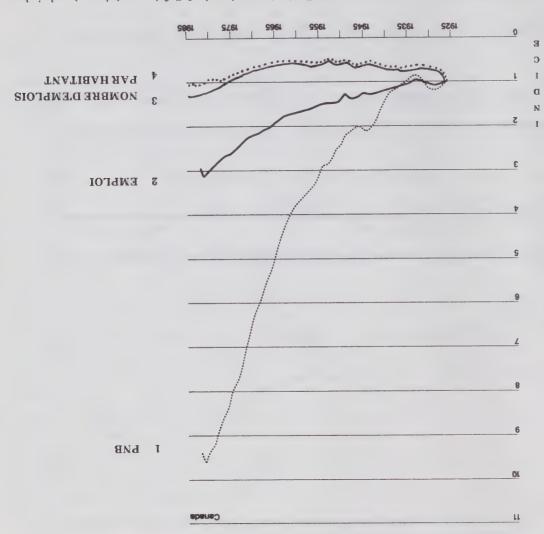
## EXPORTATIONS, IMPORTATIONS, EMPLOIS/HABITANT-CANADA VARIATION EN POURCENTAGE 1972 À 1984



□ EXPORTATIONS × IMPORTATIONS △ EMPLOIS/HABITANT

Source: RE 85, pp. 74 et 107

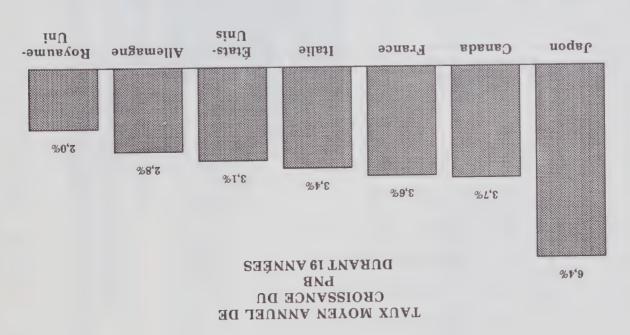
# LA TECHNOLOGIE A STIMULÉ NOTRE CROISSANCE ÉCONOMIQUE ET A AUGMENTÉ NOTRE RICHESSE SANS ACCROÎTRE LE NOMBRE D'EMPLOIS PAR HABITANT



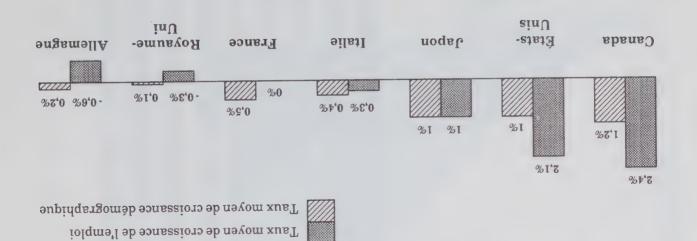
La ligne I montre qu'en 1985 notre PNB (corrigé de l'inflation) est plus de 9,5 fois supérieur à celui de 1925. La ligne 2 indique que le nombre d'emplois a triplé en chiffres absolus, même si, selon la ligne 3, le nombre d'emplois par habitant n'est que 1,2 fois supérieur. La ligne 4 indique, elle, que si la durée de la semaine de travail était demeurée la même qu'en 1926, le nombre d'emplois par habitant n'aurait pas augmenté du tout.

Source: Employment and New Technology, rapport final du Groupe de travail ontarien sur l'emploi et la nouvelle technologie, p. 34; and RE 85, pp. 67, 72 and 107.

## LE CANADA VIENT AU DEUXIÈME RANG, APRÈS LE JAPON 1966-1984



## LE CANADA ET LES ÉTATS-UNIS SONT LES DEUX SEULS PAYS OÙ LE NOMBRE D'EMPLOIS A AUGMENTÉ À UN RYTHME PLUS RAPIDE QUE LA POPULATION ENTRE 1966 ET 1984



Source: RE 85, p. 178

#### СКАРНІQUE 16

## GOUVERNEMENT EN POURCENTRES DU PRODUIT NATIONAL BRUT LES GOUVERNEMENTS DES AUTRES PAYS DÉPENSENT PLUS LES GOUVERNEMENTS DES AUTRES PAYS DÉPENSENT PLUS

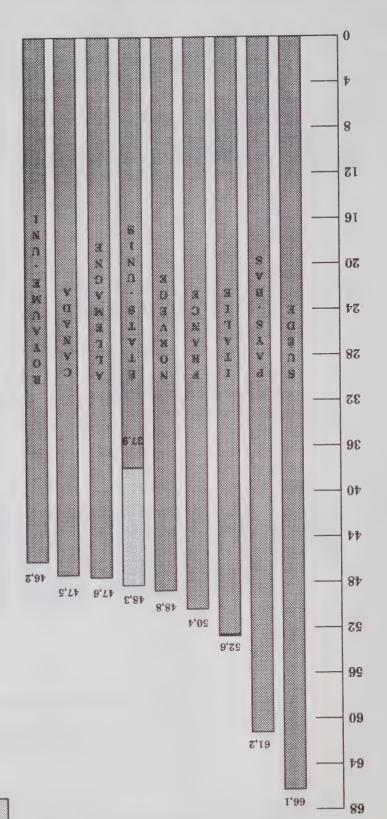
Dépenses américaines au titre des soins de santé: au Canada et dans les autres pays indiqués sur ce graphique, à l'exception des E.-U., les soins de santé sont montant dépensé par les citoyens américains pour les soins de santé est ajouté ici soins de santé est ajouté ici pour fin de comparaison

NOTE:
Les dépenses du gouvernement japonais à ce titre ne représentent que 33,2% du PNB de ce pays; toutefois, japonaises offrent beaucoup plus de services sociaux à leur personnel que les pays européens et nord-américains

membres de l'OCDE.

Source: RE 85, p. 178;
Santé et Bien-être social
Canada;
Statistique Canada

catalogue no 68202



#### Explication

En dollars constants (corrigés de l'inflation), la dette nationale s'élevait à 21,5 milliards de dollars en 1967; le 31 décembre 1985, elle atteignait 69 milliards de dollars. La différence de actribuable aux coûts du attribuable aux coûts du sttribuable aux coûts du sttribuable aux coûts du

pour le détail des calculs sur courants. Voir l'annexe A de dollars en dollars constants, ou 212,7 milliards de dollars en dollars évalue la dette à 69 milliards ministère des Finances ГG décembre 1985. dollars courants au 31 milliards de dollars en dollars constants, ou 205 milliards de dollars en donne un total de 67,8 milliards de dollars, ce qui dette en 1967, soit 21,5 faut ajouter le montant de la l'inflation). A ce chiffre, il (corrigé dollars le graphique en milliards de chaque année est indiqué sur intérêts, Le total pour de revenus fiscaux et prestations versées, pertes aux gouvernements en ce que chaque chômeur coûte p. 100, et on l'a multiplié par de chômeurs dépassant ce 4 1985, on a calculé le nombre s 8861 ab , aanna aupada comme négligeable. Pour économistes considèrent pourcentage que bien des atteignait 4 p. 100, un En 1967, le taux de chômage

les coûts du chômage.

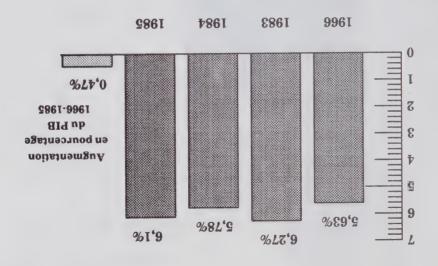
7. 01 7.1 ÞΙ 91 81 07 22 97 DEPUIS 1968 NATIONALE LA DETTE LENSEMBLE DE EQUIVALENT À CHOMAGE 42 LES COÛTS DU

88 48 58 28 18 08 67 87 77 87 87 87 27 17 07 69 8891

dollars (1971)

En milliards de

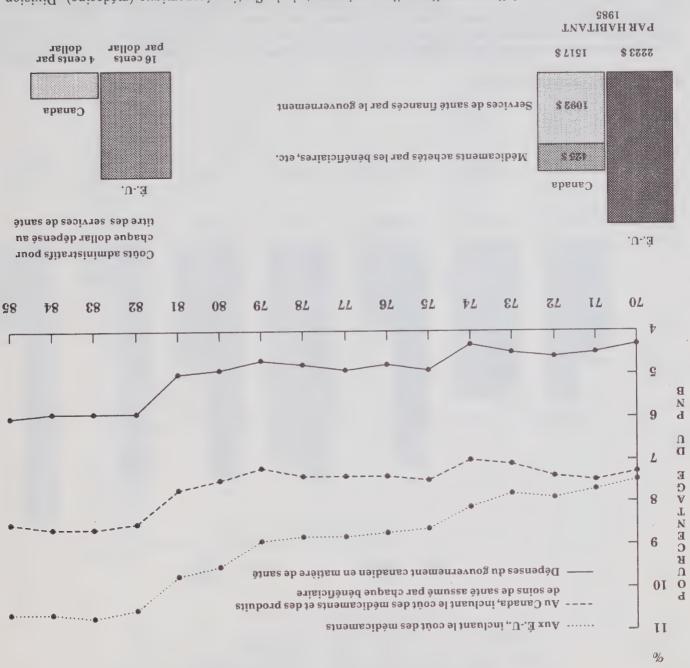
LES DÉPENSES AU CHAPITRE DE L'ÉDUCATION ONT À PEINE AUGMENTÉ EN VINGT ANS, EN TERMES DE POURCENTAGE DU PRODUIT INTÉRIEUR BRUT



Les pourcentages indiqués ici sont calculés en fonction du produit intérieur brut et non du produit national brut. La différence est minime; Statistique Canada a converti ses données en fonction du produit intérieur brut.

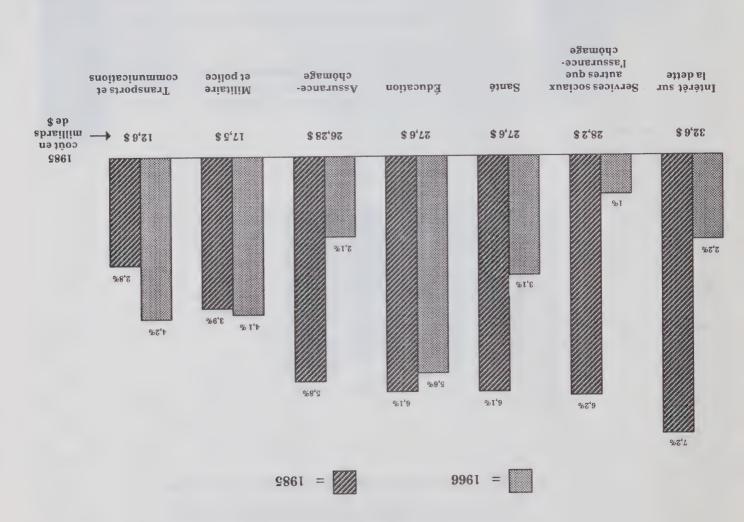
Source: Statistique Canada, cat. nº 68202, tableau 2

## LES SERVICES MÉDICAUX FINANCÉS PAR LE GOUVERNEMENT DU CANADA SONT BEAUCOUP MOINS CHERS QUE CEUX OFFERTS AUX ÉTATS-UNIS PAR LE SECTEUR PRIVÉ



Les montants sont en dollars canadiens; ils proviennent de la Section économique (médecine), Division économique (Santé), ministère de la Santé et du Bien-être social; du catalogue de Statistique Canada no 68202 et d'études tirées du <u>New England Journal of Medicine</u>. Les chiffres indiqués pour les États-Unis représentent les dépenses totales en matière de santé, y compris les médicaments. Au Canada, nous pouvons calculer séparément le coût des médicaments et des produits de soins de santé achetés par les bénéficiaires et celui des services de santé offerts par les gouvernements.

# LES PRINCIPAUX POSTES DE DÉPENSES: PALIERS DE GOUVERNEMENT EN POURCENTAGE DU PNB

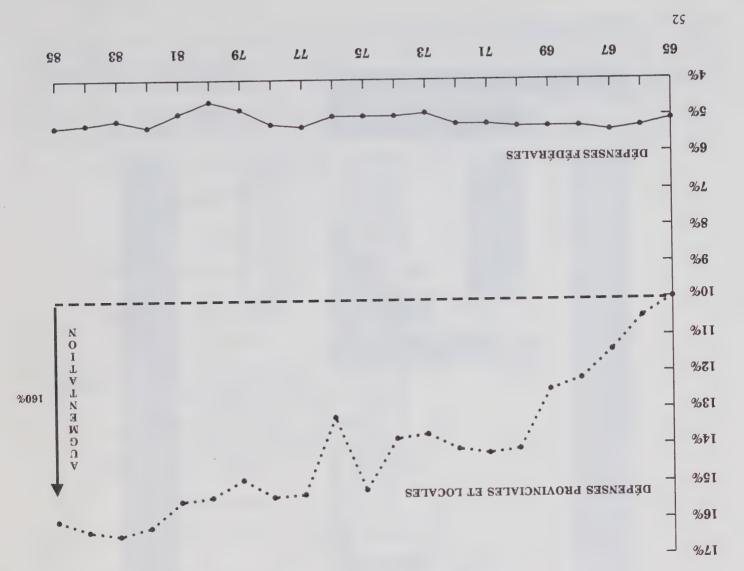


NOTE: Ces sept postes représentent 76, 4 p. 100 de toutes les dépenses des différents paliers de gouvernement. Les côuts de l'assurance-chômage sont calculés à l'annère A. Les autres chiffres sont fournis par Statistique Canada nº 68202, mis à jour pour 1985, tableau 2, Dépenses gouvernementales consolidées).

L'augmentation des dépenses gouvernementales en matière de santé, entre 1966 et 1986, s'explique par le fait qu'en 1966 les services de santé n'étaient pas tout à fait en place.

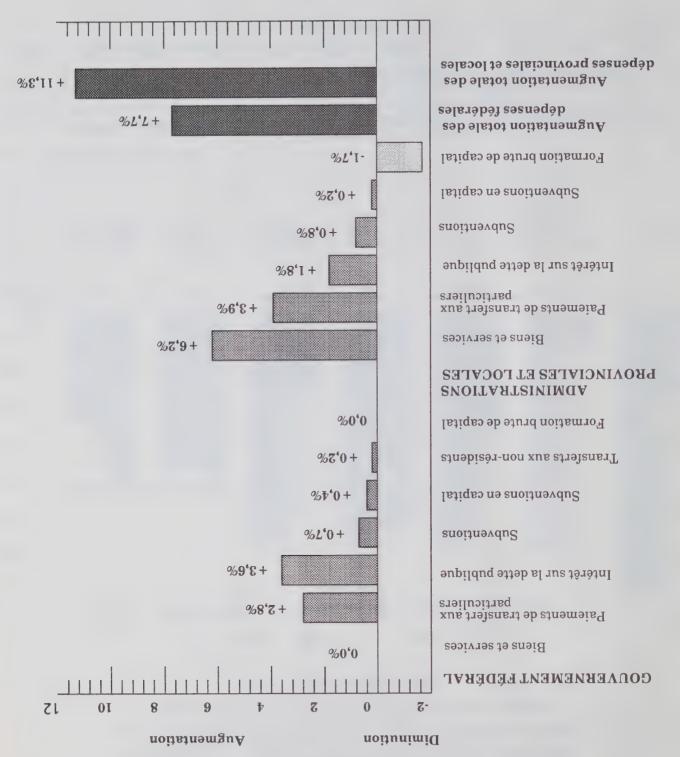
AU COURS DES DEUX DERNIÈRES DÉCENNIES, ES DÉPENSES FÉDÉRALES AU TITRE DES BIENS ET SERVICES SONT DEMEURÉES DES DÉPENSES SONT DEMEURÉES DES DÉPENSES PROPINISTRATIONS PROPINISTE DES PROPINISTRATIONS PROPINISTE DE SONT DEMEURÉES DÉPENSES DÉCENNIES, ES DÉCENTIES, ES DÉCEN

EVOLUTION EXPRIMÉE EN POURCENTAGE DU PNB



## L'ADMINISTRATION FÉDÉRALE LOCALES DES ADMINISTRATIONS PROVINCIALES DE L'ADMINISTRATIONS PROVINCIALES ET

## Évolution exprimée en pourcentage du PNB 1965-1985

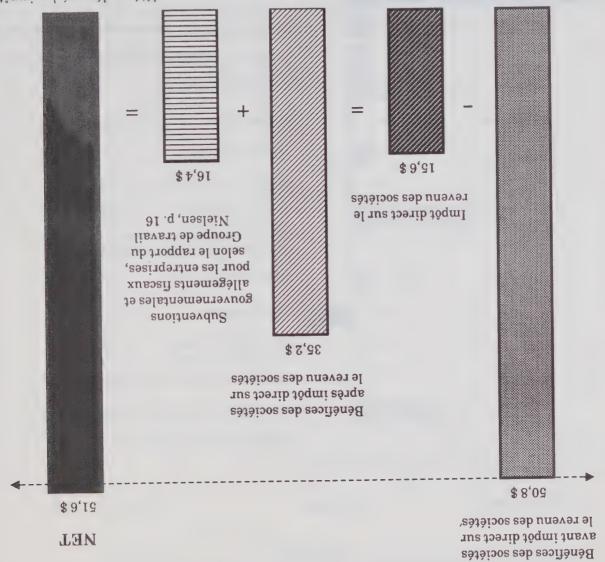


20nrce: RE 85, pp. 126, 128

#### СВАРНІО В 9

# GOUVERNEMENT PLUS QU'ELLES N'ONT PAYÉ EN 1984-85 LES SOCIÉTÉS ONT REÇU DU

(En milliards de dollars)



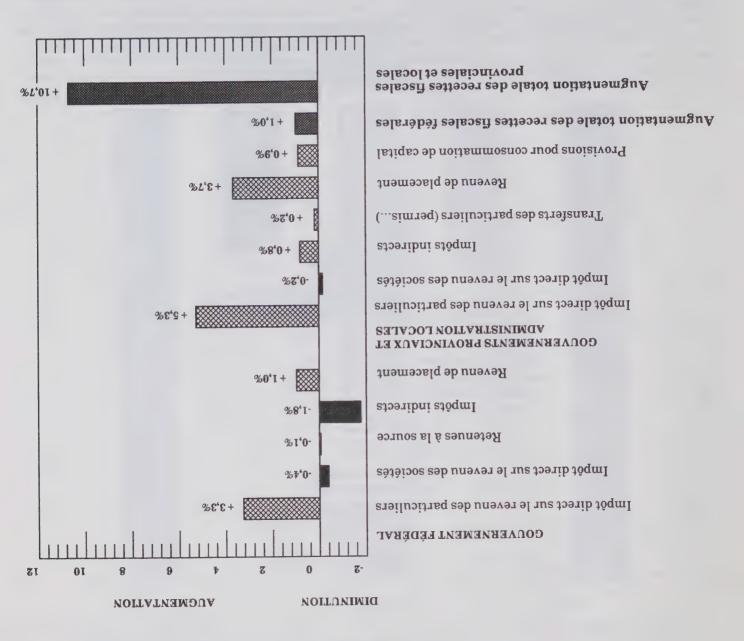
versés par les sociétés. Cette observation vaut pour l'ensemble des sociétés, mais non pour chacune d'elles. Prenons un exemple: les sociétés A, B, C et D ont enregistré des bénéfices de 100 000 \$. La société A paie 34 000 \$ pas d'impôt direct sur ses bénéfices; la société B ne paie pas d'impôt et ne reçoit pas de subvention; la société C ne paie pas d'impôt, mais reçoit une subvention de 18 000 \$ et la société D ne paie pas d'impôt et reçoit une subvention de 18 000 \$ et la société D ne paie pas d'impôt et reçoit une subvention de 17 000 \$. Dans l'ensemble, ces quatre sociétés ont reçu I 000 \$ de plus qu'elles n'ont versé en impôt, mais ce système est de toute évidence injuste pour la société A. Le calcul effectué par le Groupe de travail Nielsen ne l'a spas été systématiquement chaque année auparavant.

Source: RE 85, p.80 Groupe de travail Nielsen

#### **CRAPHIQUE 8**

## LA PLUPART DES AUGMENTATIONS D'IMPÔT NETTES ONT ÉTÉ EFFECTUÉES AUX PALIERS PROVINCIAL ET LOCAL, ET NON AU PALIER FÉDÉRAL

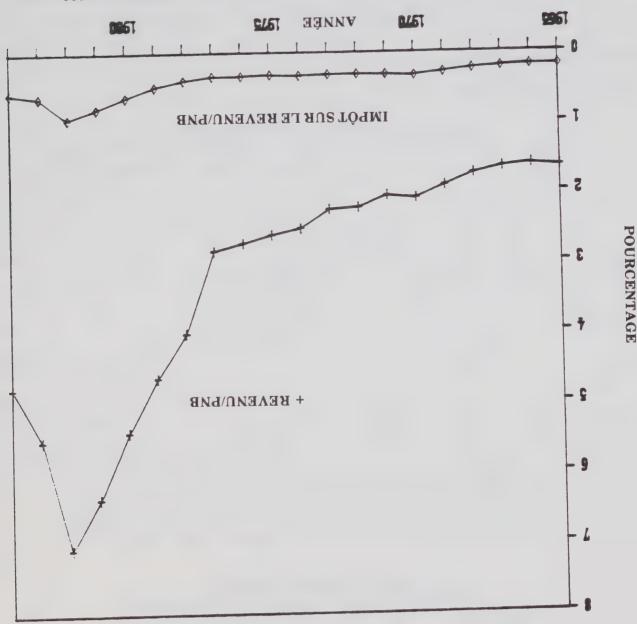
## 1965-1985 CHANGEMENTS EN POURCENTAGE DU PNB



Zonrce: RE 85, pp. 127, 129.

## SEUL DOLLAR D'IMPÔT SUR CHAQUE NEUF DOLLARS DE REVENU,

(EN POURCENTAGE DU PRODUIT NATIONAL BRUT)



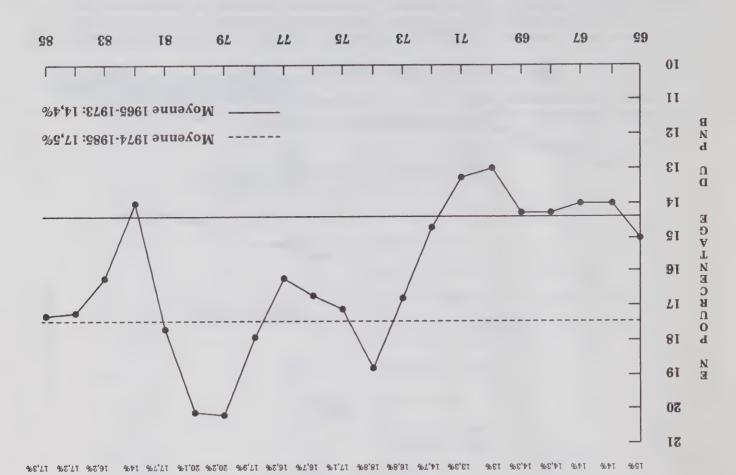
Les chiffres illustrés ici sont tirés de la revue <u>Statistiques fiscales</u> publiée en 1986 par Revenu Canada. Ils s'appliquent aux contribuables dont la majorité des revenus sont déclarés comme étant des revenus de placement. Le total de ces revenus ést égal à 4,8 % du PNB. Les personnes touchant un tel revenu n'ont versé en impôt qu'un neuvième de cette somme, soit 0,53% du PNB.

#### СКАРНІQUE 6

## LE RENDEMENT DES INVESTISSEMENTS A

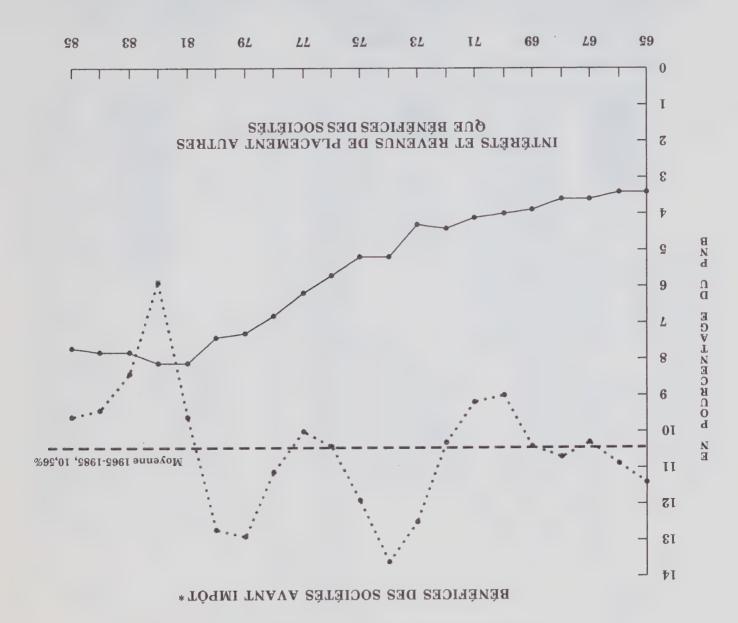
## BÉNÉFICES DES SOCIÉTÉS AVANT IMPÔT ET AUTRES BÉNÉFICES DE PLACEMENT EN POURCENTAGE DU PRODUIT NATIONAL BRUT

Ce graphique ajoute les deux lignes du graphique précédent, sans qu'il y ait toutefois double comptage. Avant le premier choc pétrolier de 1973, les bénéfices avant impôt, tirés de tous les types d'investissements, atteignaient en moyenne 14,4 p. 100 du produit national brut. Après le choc pétrolier, ces profits s'élevaient en moyenne à 17,5 p. 100. En 1982, les profits n'ont diminué qu'à la moyenne d'avant 1974.



Zonkce: RE 85, p. 80

## CROISSANCE RÉGULIÈRE DES SOCIÉTÉS PLUCTUATION DES BÉNÉFICES DES AUTRES PLUCTUATION DES BÉNÉFICES DES SOCIÉTÉS



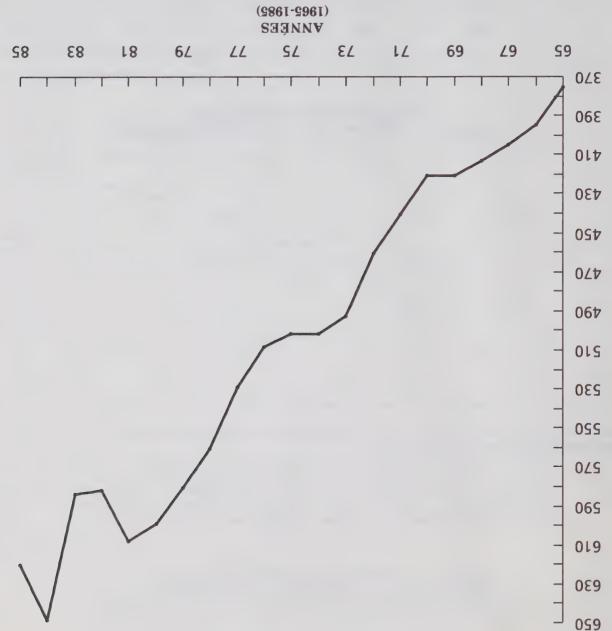
Zource: RE 85, p. 80

Définition de « bénéfices des sociétés» donnée par Statistique Canada.

#### **CRAPHIQUE** 4

## NETTE DE LA POPULATION LA PLUS RICHE A COMPTE TENU DE L'INFLATION, LA RICHESSE RICHE A PROPULATION, LA RICHESSE DE LA POPULATION, LA RICHESSE DE LA POPULATION DE L'INFLATION, LA RICHESSE DE L'AUGUSTA D'AUGUSTA DE L'AUGUSTA DE L'AUGUSTA DE L'AUGUSTA DE L'AUGUSTA DE L'AUGUSTA D'AUGUSTA DE L'AUGUSTA D'AUGUSTA DE L'AUGUSTA D'AUGUSTA D'AU

EN MILLIERS DE DOLLARS DE 1985, PAR FAMILLE



Les chiffres illustrés dans ce graphique sont tirés de la revue Stats Can, numéro de catalogue 13-214 [ISSN 0825-9216], publiée en 1985. Le tableau 03-1 de cette publication donne la richesse nette (l'actif total moins le passif total) des particuliers et des entreprises non constituées (les médecins, par exemple). Le graphique ne montre que 70 p. 100 du total donné par la revue Stats Can; en partant de l'hypothèse que ce sont les 20 p. 100 des Canadiens les plus riches qui détiennent 70 p. 100 de toutes les épargnes (voir graphique 3) et également 70 p. 100 de la richesse nette. La valeur du dollar pour chaque année a été graphique 3) et également du dollar en 1985 pour permettre une meilleure comparaison.

#### сваниеме з

#### LES PAUVRES SONT DEMEURES PAUVRES EPARGNE DAVANTAGE DURANT VINGT ANS LES RICHES SONT DEMEURES RICHES ET ONT

%0 pauvre Classe anod ruerdmoo 20 p. 100) \$ 18848 inférieure de tranche pauvres Pauvres snid sai səuuəipeùeo Les familles kien n'a changé en 20 p. 100 de monses qu'elles n'ont gagné. Les plus pauvres ont dépensé 5,5 p. 100 de plus qu'elles n'ont gagné, et les riches 19 p. 100 de moins p. 100 de 9008 moyenne Classe sug. (tranche inférieure de 20 p. 100). change depuis 20 changé depuis Ceci n'a pas rien. inférieure de 40 p. 100) n'épargnent jes plus pauvres bss quou proportions sallimet sal aup tabilles supérieur de 20 p. 100) ont dépensé 4,3 fois pauvres (tranche pauvres: ces 100), alors que les familles les plus riches et les gagne par les nanties (tranche snid səi səuuəip nanties (tranche supérieure de 20 p. familial total revenu Les familles cananp tamilles les plus Pourcentage \$ 000'88 Dépenses des familles couzțitnees bar les %0ħ epargnes luos Riches SƏI toutes Soixante-dix p. 100 %04 anod supérieure de 20 p, 100) comptent riche Ciasse (tranche nannes snid sər canadiennes res tamilles

Canada, catalogue nº 62-Dépenses des familles du Statistique Canada,

Janvier 1986, pp.XI à XXII statistique du Canada,

Canada, par Micheal C.

Income inequality in

Stasis Amid Change

'uosiloW

**Sources:** 

Revue

Canada, 1982, catalogue nº 62-555

Depenses des tamilles du

Statistique Canada,

20nkce:

du Canada, 198 catalogue nº 62-555

Source:

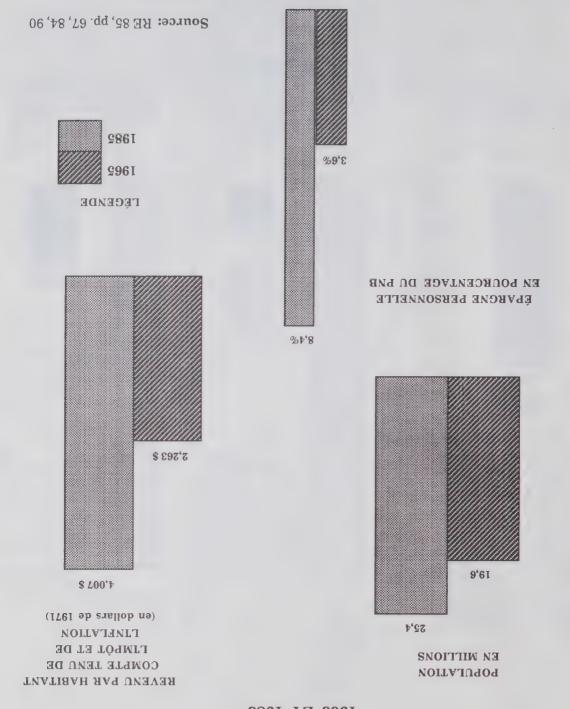
Depenses des familles

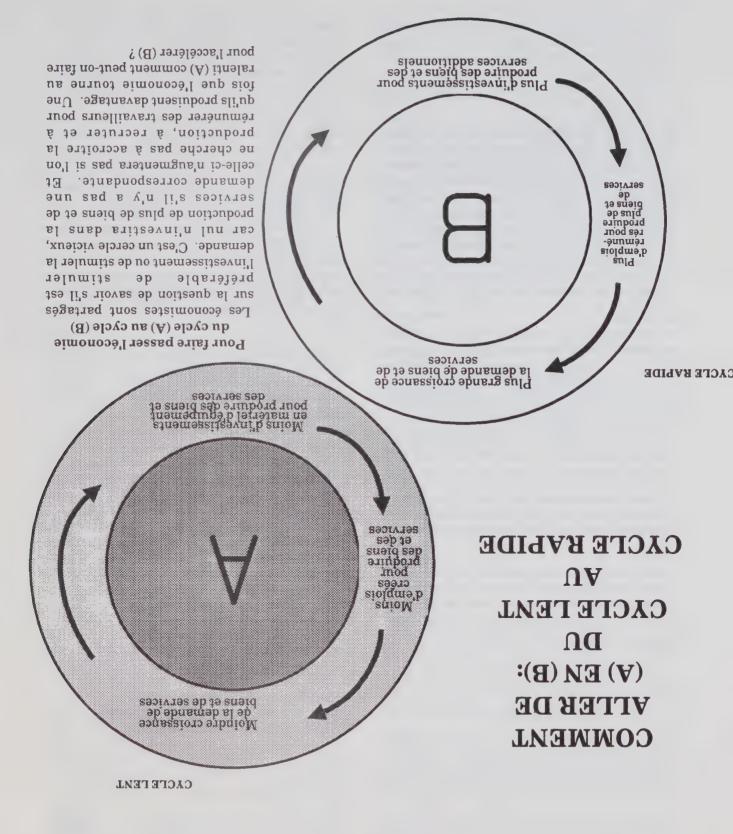
Statistique Canada,

'786I

#### **GRAPHIQUE 2**

## ÉVOLUTION DÉMOGRAPHIQUE ET DE L'ÉPARGNE DES CANADIENS ENTRE 1965 ET 1985





- Après impôts et compte tenu de l'inflation, les Canadiens ont un revenu plus élevé et épargnent davantage qu'il y a 20 ans.
- Compte tenu de l'inflation, les biens des 20 p. 100 des familles canadiennes se situant dans le palier supérieur des revenus ont beaucoup augmenté depuis 20 ans.
- Les revenus de placement se sont accrus.
- Les impôts ont augmenté, surtout aux niveaux
   provincial et local, mais non au niveau fédéral.
- Les entreprises reçoivent toutefois plus du gouvernement qu'elles ne lui versent en impôt.
- Au Canada, les gouvernements dépensent davantage, surtout aux niveaux provincial et local (mais moins que les gouvernements de bien d'autres pays).
- Le coût du chômage est l'une des principales causes de notre déficit; les coûts du chômage sont les mêmes que notre dette nationale depuis 1968.
- ecux qui prônent l'adoption de nouvelles technologies prétendent que celles-ci amélioreraient notre compétitivité et créeraient des emplois. Or, le fait main-d'oeuvre par des machines. Les progrès technologiques et la hausse des exportations n'ont rien changé à notre taux de chômage.
- Bien que le Canada s'en soit mieux tiré que la plupart des autres pays, son économie a quand même ralenti.
- De ce fait, nous avons perdu 112 milliards de dollars en ventes (demande) entre 1981 et 1985.
- Même si l'épargne a augmenté considérablement et que les investisseurs ont eu droit à beaucoup d'aide financière pour acheter du nouveau matériel, les investissements ne se sont pas accrus suffisamment cycle rapide; il semble que les investissements et la demande devront s'accroître tous les deux puisque l'augmentation de l'un sans l'autre ne suffit pas à relancer notre économie.

servir de contexte aux différentes prises de décision qui contribuent à notre développement économique et sociale».

(243) Nous examinons donc les paramètres économiques qui pourraient servir de cadre pour la formation au sein d'un éventuel programme de création d'emplois. Ce thème n'est pas nouveau — rien ne l'est un réaménagement des politiques déjà appliquées peut parfois produire de meilleurs résultats que par le peut parfois produire de meilleurs résultats que par le peut parfois produire de meilleurs résultats que par le peut mener à de nouvelles solutions qui permettent de minimiser les risques d'échec et d'augmenter au minimiser les risques d'échec et d'augmenter au maximum les chances de succès.

sans hausser le déficit, qu'après avoir fait ces compasupprimer ou d'accroître pour multiplier les emplois famille», ni envisager les dépenses qu'il y a lieu de discuter de la contribution de «chaque membre de la du revenu total de la «famille». Nous ne pouvons du Produit national brut, c'est-à-dire en proportion des comparaisons à tous les niveaux en pourcentage telle ou telle fin. S'il s'agit d'un pays, il faut établir voir quelle proportion de son revenu elle consacre à donné par rapport à aujourd'hui, il faut absolument revenu et les dépenses d'une famille à un moment à mesure qu'elle s'enrichit. Pour bien comparer le le même toit. Plus la famille grandit, plus elle dépense Canada comme une famille en expansion vivant sous cours des deux dernières décennies, en considérant le diens, les impôts et les dépenses du gouvernement au (244) Nous allons examiner les revenus des Cana-

(245) Sauf indication contraire, les données figurant dans les graphiques qui suivent sont tirées de la Revue économique du ministère des Finances (avril 1985). Elles ont été mises à jour par Statistique Canada dans sa Revue statistique de mai 1986. La mention RES5 renvoie donc à ces deux sources.

WONLKENT ÓNE: § 1882: FEZ CEVBHIÓNEZ I § 74 CI-VBKÈZ (740) ZOMWYIKE BONK FEZ VNNÈEZ 1802

que le bassin de main-d'oeuvre, nous nous trouvons à former des personnes pour prendre la place d'autres personnes qui, à leur tour, vont être sans emploi et vont devoir se recycler pour pouvoir se retrouver du travail; toutes ces personnes se trouvent donc à occuper en alternance un poste. Néanmoins, les syndicats et les associations professionnelles s'opposent fermement à la notion qu'il faut recycler les sent fermement à la notion qu'il faut recycler les chômeurs à long terme afin qu'ils puissent enlever des emplois d'autres individus.

examiner la possibilité de combiner la création d'emplois et la formation, comme cela se fait, par d'emplois et la formation, comme cela se fait, par exemple, en Suède. L'ette conjugaison de la formation et de la création d'emplois, qui permet d'atténuer la résistance au changement, peut réduire le coût de l'ajustement tout en enrichissant notre société; elle peut se révéler une solution d'avenir en vue de la mise en oeuvre des programmes de formation jugés néces-saires pour garder notre main-d'oeuvre concurrentielle et innovatrice.

(241) Encore une fois, avant de proposer l'établissement d'un programme de formation au sein d'un programme de création d'emplois, nous devons nous demander si nous pouvons nous le payer ou plus simplement:

- (i) Si 85 p. 100 de la population se débrouille très bien économiquement parlant, vaut-il la peine de se préoccuper de la création d'emplois?
- (ii) Pourquoi ne pas garder une personne au chômage si ceci coûte moins cher que de créer un emploi à son intention?
- (iii) Est-il possible de créer des emplois sans provoquer d'inflation?
- (iv) Est-il possible de créer des emplois sans accroître le déficit?

(242) Pour être en mesure de répondre à ces questions légitimes, nous devons examiner notre économie. Comme les auteurs de l'Étude du secteur tertiaire de l'Ontario le soulignent (p. 5), il faut avoir

e... une perception manifeste et généralement acceptée de l'économie dans laquelle nous vivons présentement, ainsi qu'une compréhension des raisons pour lesquelles les hypothèses et les méthodes appropriées dans le passé devraient être modifiées. Ceci peut servir de base pour comprendre le processus global de politiques et

guise. À mesure que se déroulera ce processus de croissance, ils peuvent avoir besoin de personnel nouveau ou mieux formé. Dans ce cas, ils vont avoir plus à coeur de formation du gouvernement, en particulier si des politiques sont adoptées pour réduire les coûts de formation de la main-d'oeuvre. Il est fort nementales, d'ailleurs, que libérés de contraintes gouvernementales, certains entrepreneurs tenteraient de réduire leur force ouvrière et se préoccuperaient de de formation, sous certaines conditions.

(236) Le professeur Lester C. Thurow du M.I.T. soulève également un autre point:

«De quelles aptitudes les chômeurs doivent-ils s'armer pour être employables à l'avenir? Dans une économie stagnante, personne ne peut prévoir les besoins futurs, car même les industries à fort potentiel de croissance ne grandissent pas. Il est possible de former des travailleurs, mais si (des millions) d'entre-eux doivent se trouver sans emploi pour permettre de juguler l'inflation, il y aura (des millions) de chômeurs, peu l'inflation, il y aura (des millions) de chômeurs, peu l'inflation peut changer les détenteurs d'un emploi formation peut changer les détenteurs d'un emploi mais ne réduira pas nécessairement le volume du chômage.»7

(237) En d'autres termes, la formation n'est pas une panacée pour les maux dont souffre l'économie. Elle est un remède au manque de formation, mais elle d'emplois, la croissance économique va être plus lente et la rentabilité des entreprises moins spectaculaire; en conséquence, il y aura moins de fonds pour financer la formation.

(238) Un document récent publié par l'Organisation de coopération et de développement économiques (OCDE) semble contester l'opinion traditionnelle voulant que l'éducation et la formation aient une statistiques prouvent que plus une personne est éduquée, plus elle a des chances d'obtenir un emploi. Toutefois, «étant donné le processus de concurrence et accroître les chances d'obtenir un emploi. Secroître les chances d'obtenir un emploi. accroître les chances d'obtenir un emploi. Beduquée, plus elle a des chances d'obtenir un emploi. Secroître les chances d'obtenir un emploi. Secroître les chances d'obtenir un emploi. Se le accroître les chances d'obtenir un emploi. Se le seile a des chances d'obtenir un emploi. Se le ser se le chance et la formation ne peuvent accroître les chances d'obtenir un emploi. Se le la formation ne peuvent accroître les chances d'obtenir un emploi. Se le la formation ne peuvent accroître les chances d'obtenir un emploi, si le accroître les chances d'obtenir un emploi.

(239) Bien entendu, le recyclage de ceux qui sont chômeurs depuis longtemps pour qu'ils aient accès aux emplois déjà occupés par d'autres a certains bons côtés: il permet aux chômeurs à long terme de réintégrer le marché du travail. Toutefois, lorsque le nombre d'emplois ne s'accroît pas aussi rapidement

#### Étude Économique

Il n'y a que le travail qui vaille1

grande importance pour ceux dont le cycle de dépendance à l'égard de l'aide sociale sera ainsi brisé ...
Les programmes de formation peuvent aider l'individu à acquérir de nouvelles compétences et les programmes de mobilité de la main-d'oeuvre peuvent l'aider à se déplacer, mais s'il ne trouve pas d'emploi, ces mesures auront été prises en vain».

(231) Selon le document intitulé Etude du secteur tertinire de l'Ontario³, «...il serait absurde de s'attendre à ce que la main-d'oeuvre coopère à l'introduction de nouvelles technologies, au besoin d'apprendre de mouvelles compétences, ou à la perspective de changement d'emploi périodique à moins qu'elle ne soit assurée que la société lui remboursera ces efforts de coopération en répondant à ses besoins s'il survient un changement».

(232) L'acquisition de nouvelles compétences et le déplacement vers les secteurs où ces compétences sont requises est difficile pour bien des personnes et beaucoup s'y refusent. Cette résistance est cependant atténuée par l'emploi, indique le professeur Morley Gunderson.

(233) En outre, lorsque le chômage est élevé, dit Gunderson, les gouvernements interviennent inévita-blement dans l'économie pour en atténuer les effets.<sup>5</sup>

ment risque d'imposer certaines restrictions aux employeurs, ne serait-ce qu'en raison de l'aide financière accordée à certains concurrents pour stimuler l'investissement de capitaux. Les économistes classiques et le milieu des affaires s'opposent à de comme nous allons le voir); mais la possibilité que le gouvernement réduise les restrictions imposées aux employeurs «serait sûrement plus grande dans un contexte où ceux qui perdent leur emploi pourraient en trouver un autre...», affirment les professeurs O.N. en trouver un autre..., affirment les professeurs O.N.

(235) S'ils n'ont pas à se plier aux restrictions imposées par le gouvernement, les employeurs vont se sentir plus libres de prendre de l'expansion à leur

(227) Les recommandations de notre rapport (par. 155 à 182) furent élaborées après de longues consultations sur comment elles cadraient avec la structure économique de notre pays où le chômage est beaucoup plus élevé aujourd'hui qu'il ne l'était il y a vingt

(228) Au cours de nos audiences et d'un voyage d'étude en Europe, nous nous sommes faits dire que la meilleure sorte de formation et de recyclage est sur le tas dans l'atelier, la fabrique. «Le travail lui-même est la meilleure formation», nous disait Herr Allert, directeur général du ministère de l'Éducation de la République fédérale allemande (Allert and Braun, par. 17). Nous avons aussi appris que la formation en cours d'emploi se pratique très peu au Canada, soit dans quelques programmes de formation par alternance école-fabrique.

(229) La formation nous permet d'acquérir des compétences pour être efficaces et productifs et pour éviter d'être pénalisés par les changements technologiques, sociaux et démographiques qui ne cessent de se produire ici et à l'étranger. Techniquement, tout cela s'appelle l'harmonisation du marché du travail, c'est-à-dire, l'art de déterminer qui a les compétences c'est-à-dire, l'art de déterminer qui a les compétences acquérir ces compétences acquérir ces compétences et qui ne réussit pas à le faire.

que le processus d'harmonisation du marché du travail peut être accéléré de diverses façons «...la politique de formation étant ici le meilleur exemple. Il ressort de notre analyse, tout simplement, que la formation professionnelle constituera la meilleure solution à certains problèmes, tandis que la création d'emplois permettra d'en régler d'autres. Dans certains cas, on pourra mieux aider les groupes concernés en combinant ces deux types de mesures ... Le travail fourni aura une valeur en lui-même... Il et travail fourni aura une valeur en lui-même... Il ce travail fourni aura une valeur en lui-même... Il along terme, ces avantages socio-psychologiques, long terme, ces avantages socio-psychologiques, pien que non quantifiables, pourront avoir une très bien que non quantifiables, pourront avoir une très



# Ę C O N O W I Ó N E

\* \* \*

Préparée pour le Sous-comité de la formation et de l'emploi par Philippe Deane Gigantès aidé par Mlle Christine Dearing



.sioqmi emplois seraient créés sans augmenter le déficit ou les gouvernements; en même temps, 275 000 nouveaux que la proposition du D' Cooke imposerait aux d'emplois, il serait possible de défrayer tous les coûts formation au sein d'un programme de création Cooke. En utilisant la politique proposée ci-dessus de garderies, commission présidée par le D' Katie par le rapport de la Commission royale sur les plus que vingt heures par semaine, tel que proposé aux enfants des parents qui travaillent ou étudient public, national, de garderie. Ce système s'adresserait gramme rendrait tout à sait abordable un système formation serait utile. Par exemple, un tel probien un tel programme de création d'emplois avec plémentaire pourrait bien servir pour montrer com-(224) Néanmoins, une illustration/hypothèse sup-

(225) En conclusion, nous citons le professeur Pierre Fortin de l'Université Laval qui commentait notre rapport:

«Le souscris avec enthousiasme à votre proposition de l'ormation au sein d'un programme de création d'emplois]. Une telle mesure, jointe à une politique monétaire plus souple, pourrait ramener le taux de chômage à un niveau beaucoup plus bas, rapidement, et sans grande conséquence pour l'inflation. L'expérience du Québec avec de telles mesures de réinsertion sur le marché du travail (qui touche les assistés sociaux aptes au travail) peut être précieuse pour savoir quels spètes au travail) peut être précieuse pour savoir quels résulis éviter et quels résultats doivent être dans un ratio privé/public qui ressemble à la composition réelle de l'économie ... le secteur public ne doit pas avoir le de l'économie ... le secteur public ne doit pas avoir le privé à la lutte contre la pauvreté».

(226) Comme l'a suggéré le professeur Jacques Parizeau (Parizeau, par. 10), un bon moyen de faire démarrer un programme de formation au sein d'une politique de création d'emplois serait d'en faire un projet pilote avec une seule province qui accepterait de jouer au cobaye. La réussite de ce projet pilote induirait les autres provinces à y participer.

quatre jours par semaine et d'aller en formation le cinquième jour. Ils seraient payés 7 \$ de l'heure pour une semaine de travail de 32 heures. Le cinquième jour, ils seraient en formation qui ne leur coûterait rien. La formation coûterait à l'État 7 \$ de l'heure par stagiaire.

(220) La formation servirait aux participants, soit à améliorer leurs habiletés pour l'emploi qu'ils nabiletés de base (par. 7), et pouvoir changer d'emploi, en améliorant leurs situations.

(221) Ceux qui reçoivent des prestations d'assurance-chômage et de bien-être social ne seraient pas forcés de participer dans ce programme de création d'emplois assorti de formation. Le nombre de ceux qui voudraient participer volontairement sera suffisant.

(222) Des personnes qui occupent déjà un emploi et qui voudraient le laisser pour prendre part à ce programme d'emplois et de formation auraient le droit de le faire. Ils libéreraient leur vieil emploi de cette façon afin que quelqu'un d'autre puisse l'occuper.

tederal. bian centralise qui serait imposé par le gouvernement L'hypothèse ne devrait pas être interprétée comme un quences économiques de cette sorte de programme. ques que nous avons utilisée pour évaluer les consénue pypothèse à soumettre aux modèles économètridans différents secteurs en quatre ans; mais ceci était 600 000 nouveaux emplois qui pourraient être créés avons préparé une liste (par. 200 ci-dessus) de d'emplois avec formation seraient installés. Nous lesquels des programmes spécifiques de création donner des détails des secteurs ou des régions dans est d'accord. En conséquence, nous n'allons pas sés aux localités (Paquet, par. 1 à 8). Notre Comité tion, la supervision et l'évaluation étaient décentraliformation seraient meilleurs si le design, l'administraprogrammes combinant la création d'emplois et la pays, comme au Canada, le contenu et la forme de (223) Nos témoins nous disaient que dans d'autres

- Q: Ne serait-il pas moins cher de garder une personne au chômage plutôt que de créer un emploi à son intention?
- R: Non. Il nous coûte deux fois plus cher de garder cette personne au chômage (par. 192 ci-dessus).
- Q: Est-il possible de créer des emplois sans provoquer d'inflation?
- R: Oui (par. 202 ci-dessus).
- Q: Est-il possible de créer des emplois sans accroître le déficit?
- R: Nous avons vu que cela était possible (par. 202 ci-dessus).

de création d'emplois examiné ici allait contribuer à améliorer bien des aspects déficients de notre économie (par. 202) la consommation, les investissements et les revenus après impôt vont augmenter, la croissance économique va s'accentuer; les dépenses gouvernementales vont diminuer et les recettes vont s'accentuer et les recettes vont s'accentuer.

pas créer sans cette aide financière. que les emplois sont de «vrais emplois» qu'elle n'aurait comme revenu non-imposable si l'entreprise montre considérer ces subventions à la création d'emplois des fonds publics (Dobell, par. 40). On devrait donnerait une idée plus précise de l'utilisation faite conjointes permettrait une meilleure gestion et gouvernement à la mise en oeuvre de ces initiatives d'oeuvre. La collaboration des employeurs et du secteurs d'activités qui exigent beaucoup de mainrecruter à meilleur prix, en particulier dans les gouvernements permettraient aux employeurs de pour subventionner le salaire d'un nouvel employé, les versant, par exemple, 7 000 \$ à 9 000 \$ par année tives conjointes des secteurs privé et public. En Ces programmes pourraient prendre la forme d'initiaprogrammes de création d'emplois et de formation. pouvons envisager sans crainte la mise en oeuvre de (217) Une fois toutes ces vérifications faites, nous

(218) En outre, la formation et le recyclage étant moins chers pour l'entreprise grâce à ces programmes, les employeurs réduiraient ainsi leurs frais de main-d'oeuvre et de formation; ce qui contribuerait à stabiliser les prix (Rehn, par. 13).

(219) Une façon de mettre un tel projet en application serait de demander aux participants de travailler

main-d'oeuvre qui compte 100 personnes, dont 50 travaillent et 50 ne travaillent pas. Les 50 qui travaillent augmentent leur productivité de 4 p. 100 en une année. Les 50 qui ne travaillent pas ne produisent rien et ne peuvent, par conséquent, accroître leur productivité. Cela nous donne la fraction suivante pour le calcul de la croissance de la productivité:

 $\% \text{ $L$2,0} = \frac{(0 \times \text{siolqms sans } 02) + ( \rlap{$\flat 0$}, 1 \times \text{subliker } 1) }{001}$ 

La productivité de la collectivité s'accroît donc d'un demi de 1 p. 100.

Supposons maintenant que les 50 chômeurs se trouvent un emploi qui leur permet de générer un produit sans augmenter la productivité. Les 50 autres affichent toujours une croissance de la productivité de 4 p. 100. Cela nous donne l'équation suivante:

 $\% 10.1 = \frac{(0.1 \times \text{exployes} \times \text{L}, 04) + (50 \text{ nouveaux employés} \times \text{L}, 01)}{100}$ 

L'équation (B) donne une croissance de la productivité pour l'ensemble de la collectivité deux fois plus élevée que l'équation (A), même si la moitié de la population active oeuvre dans des secteurs où la croissance de la productivité est nulle.

(215) Comme nous l'avons dit plus tôt, ce n'est pas notre rôle de proposer l'établissement d'un programme détaillé de création d'emplois (entièrement financé par les trois paliers de gouvernement, à l'aide des prestations d'aide sociale et d'assurance-chômage et des augmentations de recettes fiscales des gouvernements qui seraient générées quand les ex-chômeurs dépenseraient leur salaire). Nous avons cependant tenté d'imaginer et de mettre à l'essai un programme semblable pour répondre aux questions que nous semblable pour répondre aux questions que nous se basent sur des calculs de 1985; on peut les adapter pour les années qui suivent pour tenir compte de l'inflation, par exemple, sans changer le raisonnement fondamental.

Q: Si 85 p. 100 de la population se débrouille très bien économiquement parlant, vaut-il la peine de se préoccuper de la création d'emplois?

R: En prestations d'assurance-chômage et de bienêtre social et en impôts non perçus, nous avons payé à chacun des 1 797 000 chômeurs en mesure de travailler en 1985, 14 645 \$. Et nous avons perdu, en outre, 14 040 \$ de plus, ce qui est la valeur des biens et des services que chacun aurait produit s'il avait travaillé.

rémunère) sans diminuer la quantité de biens et de services qu'elle produit (le numérateur de la fraction), elle augmente sa productivité. Le fait est qu'une entreprise peut licencier ses travailleurs et laisser à «quelqu'un d'autre» le soin de s'occuper d'eux. En tant que pays, nous ne pouvons cependant «licencier» nos citoyens et laisser à «quelqu'un d'autre» le soin de s'occuper d'eux. L'État est ce d'autre» le soin de s'occuper d'eux. L'État est ce «quelqu'un d'autre».

demande et de ralentir davantage la croissance. mais cela aurait également pour effet de réduire la crever de faim; non seulement cela serait-il inhumain, moindre. Il est impossible de laisser ces travailleurs l'excédent pouvant financer notre croissance sera de tous nos concitoyens. Si ceux-ci ne travaillent pas, sommes engagés à assurer les soins et la subsistance pour le Canada puisque, en tant que pays, nous nous investir et prendre de l'expansion. Ce parallèle vaut rative disposerait d'un excédent de 400 000 \$ pour subsistance de chacun de ses 100 membres, la coopé-1 500 000 \$. Après avoir dépensé 1 100 000 \$ pour la gagnerait par an, la coopérative un emploi, même s'ils ne sont rémunérés qu'à déficitaire de 100 000 \$. Si les 50 autres trouvaient s'élevant à 1 100 000 \$, la coopérative serait donc subsistance des 100 membres de la coopérative s'élèverait donc à 1 000 000 \$. Les frais pour la 50 gagne 20 000 \$, le revenu global de la coopérative occuperaient un emploi. Supposons que chacun des coopérative de 100 travailleurs dont 50 seulement productivité serait de comparer le Canada à une (212) Une façon plus réaliste d'envisager la

nécessité tant économique que sociale d'assurer l'égalité en matière d'emploi pour les femmes, les autochtones, les handicapés et les défavorisés sur le plan de l'emploi. En tant que pays, nous devons mesurer notre productivité en divisant ce que nous produisons par le nombre de tous les citoyens âgés de 15 à 64 ans. Plus nombreuses seront les personnes à qui il sera donné l'occasion de produire, et plus marquée sera la croissance de notre productivité. Et si, au lieu d'être payés à des taux inférieurs et discrimant qui est le citoyens étaient rémunérés au taux minatoires, ces citoyens étaient rémunérés au taux normal pour les tâches qu'ils accomplissent, ils dépenseraient davantage, atimuleraient la demande et attireraient les investissements.

(214) Enfin, pour les mordus des mathématiques, voici un calcul de la croissance de la productivité qui s'apparente à celui du CEC: supposons un bassin de

(207) Cette hypothèse du Conseil économique n'est peut-être pas justifiée. La population a vu ce qui s'est produit lorsque la hausse des prix a pris de trop grandes proportions: le gouvernement a paralysé de cette expérience récente, la population va se montrer plus réceptive aux appels à la modération afin d'éviter un retour des taux d'intérêt exorbitants.

(208) Le CEC a également fait remarquer que les emplois créés par ce programme (par. 199 à 201) se trouversient dans des secteurs économiques où la croissance de la productivité est faible. La croissance moyenne de la productivité de notre population active serait donc réduite; nous deviendrions moins concurrentiels sur le plan international; le revenu et la consommation des personnes démunies augmenteraitent plus rapidement que la productivité, ce qui provoquerait aussi de l'inflation.

(209) Le raisonnement selon lequel nous deviendrions moins concurrentiels sur le plan international est fondé sur une conception erronée. Nous ne faisons pas concurrence à d'autres pays dans tous les domaines (Dobell, par. 36). Par exemple, nous ne nous attendons certainement pas à nous trouver en concurrence avec des pays étrangers en ce qui a trait à nos programmes de soins à domicile pour personnes âgées ou de garderies. La concurrence existe dans le secteur des importations et des exportations, et aucun des emplois que créerait le programme proposé (aux par. 199 à 201) ne se trouvent dans le domaine du commerce extérieur.

midne mesnieut le taux de croissance de la productifraction que Statistique Canada et le Conseil éconol'instar de l'entreprise, c'est par la croissance de cette fraction correspond à notre taux de productivité. A travaillent effectivement. La croissance de cette le dénominateur, au nombre total de personnes qui des biens et des services produits par l'économie), et teur correspond au Produit national brut (l'ensemble productivité à l'aide d'une fraction dont le numérad'entreprise, nous mesurons la croissance de la s'agissait d'une entreprise. Dans cette optique conception erronée qui juge un pays comme s'il ci-dessus). Ce raisonnement repose également sur une suscitant ainsi des poussées inflationnistes (par. 205 sance moyen de notre productivité sera réduit, (210) La CEC prétend aussi que le taux de crois-

(211) Il s'ensuit que, si l'entreprise peut réduire le dénominateur (soit le nombre de travailleurs qu'elle

La **consommation** augmenterait d'un 6 p. 100 supplémentaire en 1987; de 2,85 p. 100 en 1988; de 3,1 p. 100 en 1989; de 3,0 p. 100 en 1990.

L'investissement commercial serait plus élevé que prévu de 5,35 p. 100 en 1987; de 10,77 p. 100 en 1988; de 11,7 p. 100 en 1989; de 13,0 p. 100 en 1990.

Le **Produit national brut** serait plus élevé que normalement prévu de 2 p. 100 en 1987; de 3,3 p. 100 en 1989; de 4,16 p. 100 en 1990.

• La mise en oeuvre des propositions énoncées aux paragraphes 199 à 201 (voir Annexe C) ne provoquerait aucune inflation importante.

(203) L'expansion économique ouvrirait de nouvelles perspectives d'emploi et allégerait quelque peu la responsabilité du gouvernement en matière de création d'emplois. En outre, les recettes fiscales augmenteraient alors que les dépenses gouvernementales diminuerait, permettant ainsi à l'État d'économiser de l'argent en vue d'une croissance économique future.

(204) Le modèle de simulation d'Informetrica montre aussi que 60 p. 100 de toutes les dépenses vont au secteur tertiaire mais créent 87,5 p. 100 des secteur non tertiaire ne produit que 12,5 p. 100 des nouveaux emplois. En conséquence, si l'objectif est de créer le plus grand nombre d'emplois possible, le secteur tertiaire est celui qui doit recevoir la plus grosse part du gâteau.

(205) Essentiellement, le Conseil économique du Canada (CEC) trouve aussi que les emplois nécessaires dont il est question aux paragraphes 199 à 201 cidessus pourraient être créés sans occasionner de déficit (voir Annexe C). Il considère toutefois que le programme en question risque de causer de l'inflation.

(206) Ces craintes sont attribuables aux hypothèses inhérentes au modèle informatique retenu par le Conseil économique, selon lesquelles les pressions inflationnistes risquent d'être aggravées si la population s'attend à ce qu'il y ait plus d'inflation encore; comme cela s'est vu à la fin des années 70 et au début des années 80, les prix et les exigences salariales avaient tendance à augmenter en fonction non seulement de l'inflation pour l'année en cours mais seulement de l'inflation pour l'année en cours mais

Note: Le nombre de nouveaux emplois prévu dans chaque catégorie est proportionnel au nombre d'emplois existants dans cette catégorie en pourcentage du nombre d'emplois total en

Ce chistre de 596,650 nouveaux emplois réduirait le taux de chômage de 8.25 p. 100 prévu par l'honorable Michael Wilson pour 1990 et le ferait passer à 4 p. 100 (par. 18 de l'Annexe A).

trica et au Conseil économique de partir de l'hypothèse que la création des ces 596 650 nouveaux thèse que la création des ces 596 650 nouveaux emplois d'ici 1990 coûterait 14 040 \$ par emploi (soit le par. 71 ci-dessus); plus un autre 7 250 \$ pour aider à en financer la création. Ce montant serait récupéré en réaffectant les dépenses actuelles du gouvernement de nature à favoriser l'utilisation de machines-outils plutôt que de main-d'oeuvre par les entreprises; ces dépenses sont généralement perçues comme exagérées dépenses sont généralement perçues comme exagérées dépenses sont généralement perçues comme exagérées par les apécialistes (Étude économique, par. 249 ci-dessous).

(202) Informetrica a étudié cette possibilité, mais selon son modèle de simulation économique informatisé, ce serait 898 000 nouveaux emplois qui seraient créés et non 596 650 comme on l'a proposé; ce qui par conséquent ferait passer le taux de chômage en-deçà de 2 p. 100. Si le taux de chômage n'avait été réduit du'à 4 p. 100, comme il l'avait été demandé au départ, et que les chiffres pour les coûts et les profits avaient été rajustés en conséquence dans le modèle de avaient été rajustés en conséquence dans le modèle de suivantes des résultats obtenus par Informetrica (voir l'Annexe C):

- La création d'emplois ne coûterait pas plus que ce qui est prévu au par. 201 ci-dessus.
- Le niveau de la rémunération et des salaires augmenterait plus que l'inflation. «Par conséquent, les gains des sans-emplois qui bénéficieront directement du programme proposé ne semblent pas sortir des poches de ceux qui travaillent», précise Informetrica dans son rapport.
- En plus des gains économiques qu'elles procureraient entre 1987 et 1990, les propositions énoncées aux par. 199 à 201 donneraient lieu à d'autres augmentations, si elles étaient mises en oeuvre:

1985. Quelle incidence aurait un programme semblable sur le déficit, sur l'inflation et sur le PMB?

(199) Pour rendre nos questions au Conseil économique et à Informetrica plus précises, nous avons donné une liste de catégories d'emploi et du nombre se rappeler que cette liste n'est qu'un exemple parmi tant d'autres. Par exemple, la création d'un programme national de garderies, créerait plus d'emplois gramme national de garderies, créerait plus d'emplois diennine des nouveaux emplois proposés. La détermination des secteurs où il convient de stimuler la création d'emplois dépendra d'une combinaison de décisions d'emplois et des perspectives du marché.

(200) Voici cette liste:

649 965	JATOT
73313	des emplois ci-dessus)
	Autres emplois (découlant
076 87	nement
	Assainissement de l'environ-
884 T.2	Garderies
132 988	Tourisme
896 78	tisme
	Lutte contre l'analphabé-
107 61	pés mentaux
	domicile pour les person- nes âgées et les handica-
	Programmes de soins à
910 49	voies doubles
	fer et construction de
	Réparation des chemins de
988 71	Reboisement et entretien
914 65	touristiques
	Construction d'installations
8 712	structures (aqueducs, égouts, etc.)
	Remise en état des infra-
947 65	Rénovation domiciliaire
22 537	sənb
CCC 55	Habitations à loyers modi-
quatre ans	
ioi'b estisinem	
Emplois supplé-	Activité

l'un de ses membres reçoit des prestations d'assurance-chômage ou d'aide sociale plutôt que de se faire offrir un poste dans le secteur public.

(196) Comme nous allons le voir un peu plus loin, ce rapport ne préconise pas d'offrir à tous les Canadiens au chômage un poste financé par l'État. Les par. 185 à 195 démontrent simplement qu'il n'en coûte pas moins cher — et qu'il peut même être plus coûte pas moins cher — et qu'il peut même être plus de leur offrir des emplois QUI LEUR PERMET-TRAIENT DE PRODUIRE DES BIENS OU DES SERVICES DONT LA SOCIÉTÉ POURRAIT meilleure position pour déterminer si nous pouvons mous permettre de mettre en oeuvre les programmes de formation proposés plutôt ou encore un programme qui offrirait la formation au sein d'un programme de création d'emplois (par. 154 à 182).

du'une partie de ce coût. en vertu desquelles le gouvernement n'assumerait nous pouvons nous permettre d'adopter des politiques création d'emplois, nous pourrions alors déterminer si Toutefois, si nous établissions le coût total de la ment qu'une partie des coûts de la création d'emplois. cadre duquel le gouvernement n'assumerait probableau sein d'une politique de création d'emplois dans le calculer le coût de chaque programme de formation procèder à ces vérifications, c'est que nous ne pouvons économétriques informatisés. Si nous avons voulu répondre à ces questions à l'aide de leurs modèles cabinet d'experts-conseils en matière économique, de demande au Conseil économique et à Informetrica, sans effet néfaste sur l'économie? Nous avons d'autres coûts? Ces emplois peuvent-ils être créés mais la création de tels emplois entraîne-t-elle plutôt que de leur verser des prestations de chômage; gouvernement pour donner du travail aux chômeurs blance, il en coûterait moins cher aux trois paliers de (197) Nous avons vu que, selon toute vraisem-

Conseil et à Informetrica de partir de l'hypothèse qu'il en coûterait 14 040 \$ par emploi aux trois qu'il en coûterait 14 040 \$ par emploi aux trois paliers de gouvernement pour créer les emplois nécessaires pour faire baisser le taux de chômage à \$ p. 100 d'ici quatre ans. Ce montant ne dépasserait pas ce qu'il en coûterait aux trois paliers de gouvernement pour verser des prestations d'assurancement pour verser des prestations d'assurancechômage ou d'aide social à chaque chômeur en

(1000

• En d'autres termes, si M. Smith est jeune, célibataire et travaille dans le domaine de la vente ou dans une industrie axée sur les ressources, ses chances de ne pas pouvoir se retrouver du travail s'il perd le sien et d'être fréquemment au chômage sont élevées.

(192) Qui plus est, non seulement le citoyen Smith nous coûte plus lorsqu'il est oisif que lorsqu'il travaille, mais lorsqu'il est au chômage nous perdons les biens ou les services qu'il produisait lorsqu'il travaillait. Ces biens et services valaient, bien sûr, 14 040 \$, c'est-à-dire le montant que le citoyen Smith recevait pour les produire (Courchene et Laidler, par. 11);

détaillés). ci-dessus et le par. 18 de l'Annexe C pour les calculs garder le citoyen Smith au chômage (voir le par. 191 qui est moins que ce qu'il en coûte à l'Etat pour l'État est donc de 14 040 \$ (5 840 \$ plus 8 200 \$): ce Smith dans l'industrie privée par un poste financé par gouvernements pour remplacer l'emploi du citoyen trie privée. Le coût budgétaire net qu'il en coûte aux Smith ne perde son emploi de 14 040 \$ dans l'industrois paliers de gouvernement avant que le citoyen ajouter les 8 200 \$ de recettes fiscales perçues par les moins 14 040 \$). A ce montant de 5 840 \$, il faut aurait alors coûté 5 840 \$ au gouvernement (8 200 \$ de gouvernement (voir le par. 187 ci-dessus). Il en procuré 8 200 \$ en recettes fiscales aux trois paliers en prestations d'assurance-chômage. Il aurait ainsi 14 040 \$, plutôt que de lui verser 8 000 \$ par année choisir de lui offrir un emploi financé par l'Etat à de 14 040 \$ dans l'industrie privée, nous aurions pu (193) Lorsque le citoyen Smith a perdu son emploi

(194) Ce qu'il convient de faire ressortir cependant, c'est que lorsqu'il est employé par le gouvernement à 14 040 \$, le citoyen Smith produit 14 040 \$ de biens ou de services; tandis que lorsqu'il est au chômage, il ne produit ni biens ni services, mais reçoit quand même 14 624 \$ de l'État.

moins cher au gouvernement d'offrir à un Canadien qui vient de perdre un emploi de 14 040 \$ dans qui vient de perdre un emploi de 14 040 \$ dans l'industrie privée, un poste financé par l'État de prestations équivalente que de lui verser des prestations d'assurance-chômage. Il ne faut pas oublier non plus que lorsqu'il occupe un emploi financé par l'État, le citoyen en question produit de 14 040 \$ de biens ou de services. Ce sont là des biens et des services dont notre société est privée lorsque et des services dont notre société est privée lorsque

l'État. Le manque à gagner total pour le gouvernement est donc de 14 624 \$, soit 8 200 \$ plus 6 424 \$ (pour les calculs détaillés, voir les par. 13 à 16 de l'Annexe A).

coûte 14 040 \$ à la société, tandis que lorsqu'il perd son emploi, il coûte 14 624 \$. Il nous coûte donc plus coûte sociaux du chômage. Il y a un rapport de causalité entre le chômage. Il y a un rapport de l'effondrement de la famille, l'alcoolisme, le crime violent, la délinquance juvénile, les maladies cardioviolent, la délinquance juvénile, les maladies cardioviolent, la chômage nous coûte plus en termes sociaux gue quand il travaille (Coûts sociaux, par. I).

• Paul Shaw a établi le portrait-type du chômeur ou de celui qui est le plus susceptible de le devenir (Coûts sociaux, par. 22 à 32).

dans les Maritimes et au Québec sont les plus susceptibles d'être victimes du chômage. Les travailleurs âgés présentent de faibles taux de chômage, mais ils ont plus de difficulté à se trouver un emploi lorsqu'ils perdent le leur. Un nombre croissant de femmes, en particulier les femmes chefs de famille et celles qui travaillent dans des bureaux, dans le domaine de la vente et dans les secteurs axés sur les ressources, font face au chômage. Ces groupes sont également les plus susceptibles de connaître de longues et fréquentes périodes de chômage.

• Selon Martin Harris (Coûts sociaux, par. 26), le chômage affecte non seulement le chômeur luimême mais aussi les membres de sa famille. Les enfants de chômeurs sont moins motivés à poursuivre leurs études et plus susceptibles de faire l'école buissonnière ou de s'absenter en raison de maladie et d'avoir des problèmes de communication et des difficultés en lecture et en mathématiques.

 L'incidence du chômage est également influencee par des facteurs régionaux. Les travailleurs de la ville sont moins susceptibles d'être au chômage que les habitants de la campagne.

• De même, ceux qui ont seulement fait des études primaires sont trois fois plus susceptibles d'être victimes du chômage que les diplômés universitai-

en meilleure position pour décider si nous pouvons nous permettre de créer un programme semblable.

(186) Il est possible de répondre à cette question. Selon le ministère de l'Emploi et de l'Immigration, un chômeur canadien moyen mais disponible au travail année à son dernier emploi dans le secteur privé. Ce n'est pas assez pour vivre confortablement mais c'est n'est pas assez pour vivre confortablement mais c'est ce qu'un chômeur a gagné en moyenne en 1985 avant de perdre son emploi.

citoyen Smith procurait aux trois paliers de gouvernement quelque 4 800 \$ en impôts directs et indirects. Lorsque le citoyen Smith dépensait ses 14 040 \$ pour l'achat de biens et de services, il procurait des revenus aux fournisseurs de ces biens et de ces services de revenus de tous ces fournisseurs pournisseurs; les paliers de gouvernement quelque 3 400 \$ de plus en recettes fiscales directes et indirectes, pour un total de 8 200 \$ en recettes gouvernementales.

(188) Ce roulement de l'argent s'appelle l'effet multiplicateur. Chaque dollar dépensé au Canada génère 1,70 \$ en activité économique imposable. Ces chiffres ont été vérifiés par le Conseil économique du Canada (pour des explications plus détaillées, voir les par. 13 à 16 de l'Annexe A et le par. 18 de l'Annexe

(189) Donc, lorsqu'il occupait un emploi dans le secteur privé à 14 040 \$ par année, le citoyen Smith, chômeur canadien moyen en 1985, procurait aux trois paliers de gouvernement 8 200 \$ en recettes fiscales.

(190) Voyons maintenant ce qui se produit lorsque le citoyen Smith perd son emploi et commence à percevoir des prestations d'assurance-chômage ou — sociale. Le citoyen Smith ne contribue plus à l'actif gouvernemental: il ajoute plutôt au passif des comptes de l'État. Les gouvernements lui versent des prestations d'assurance-chômage ou d'aide sociale qui, lorsque le bénéficiaire les dépense, procurent certaines recettes fiscales à l'État; ces recettes sont certaines recettes fiscales à l'État; ces recettes sont cependant inférieures de 6 424 \$ à ce que l'État verse cependant inférieures de 6 424 \$ à ce que l'État verse sont année le bénéficiaire les dépense, procurent cependant inférieures de 6 424 \$ à ce que l'État verse contribue pour 6 424 \$ au passif des comptes de contribue pour 6 424 \$ au passif des comptes de

par. 4 à 7; Wilkinson par. 5 à 8; Peters par. 6). par. 10 à 16; Matthews et Carmichael par. 11; Valli société a besoin et qui n'existent pas déjà (Gillespie payés pour produire les biens et les services dont la tion d'emplois. Les sans emplois seraient formés et rien faire pour encourager la formation par la créautiliser l'argent qui sert à payer les prestataires à ne Etude économique). Ce programme s'emploierait à John Graham de l'Université Dalhousie (note 18, nouvelles entreprises, comme le suggère le Professeur pourvoir et pour donner en même temps, de l'aide aux gramme spécial pourrait être mis en oeuvre pour y économique, par. 277 ci-dessous). Ainsi, un prosairement à tous les besoins de la société (Etude plein-emploi? Le marché libre ne répond pas nécesgramme de formation au sein d'une politique de financer ces recommandations, surtout un pro-(183) Mais est-ce que nous avons les moyens pour

(184) Selon les professeurs Blanchard et Summers du M.I.T. et d'Harvard, un tel programme permettrait de réduire le déficit (note 19, Étude économique).

«Les taux d'imposition élevés et les programmes d'aide sociale trop généreux, sont souvent pointés du doigt comme étant les causes du chômage en Europe. Chaque réduction de 1 p. 100 du taux de chômage en Europe permettrait une réduction d'environ 4 p. 100 des taux d'imposition, en raison de la diminution des dépenses au chapitre de l'aide sociale et de l'élargissement de l'assiette fiscale, à mesure que s'accroît la production de biens et de services. Plus de la moitié de la croissance des dépenses gouvernementales par apport à celle du Produit national brut, au cours des quinze dernières années, en Allemagne de l'Ouest et en Grande-Bretagne, est attribuable à la croissance années, est attribuable à la croissance années de la parde de l'Allemagne de l'Allemagne

Blanchard et Summers s'appliquent non seulement à l'Europe occidentale mais aussi au Canada, il serait logique, tant du point de vue économique que budgétaire, de mettre en oeuvre un programme combinant la création d'emplois et la formation. Mais ces spécialistes ont-ils raison? Il faut se demander «s'il ne serait pas moins cher de garder une personne au chômage plutôt que de créer un emploi à son intention?». Si nous pouvons prouver qu'il n'est pas moins cher de garder une personne au chômage plutôt que de créer un emploi à son intention?».

programme mixte de formation et de création d'emplois (par. 130; l'Étude économique, par. 227 cidessous).

demande et que l'éducation et la formation augmentent la productivité de la main-d'oeuvre, les prestations d'assurance-chômage et de bien-être social devraient servir à financer la mise en oeuvre d'un

des femmes, des autochtones, des personnes handicapées et ceux qui ont des difficultés à se trouver un

(176) La formation à l'intention des autochtones devrait être conçue et administrée en collaboration avec la population autochtone de façon à tenir compte de la réalité et des besoins de ce groupe.

diens travaillent à temps partiel plutôt qu'à temps plein, leurs salaires et leurs avantages sociaux devraient être établis au prorata. Ceci rendrait plus attrayante l'option de quitter le travail à temps plein afin de se former ou se recycler. Nous sommes conscients du fait qu'une telle recommandation peut neurs. Le rapport de la Commission Wallace (Travail à temps partiel au Canada) discute de ces problèmes et en fait des recommandations que nous soutenons.

(178) Il faudrait repenser le programme de *Plani-*fication de l'emploi du gouvernement fédéral et assouplir ses critères d'admissibilité. Il conviendrait, notamment, de modifier les restrictions imposées quant au nombre de semaines où il faut avoir été sans travail pour avoir droit à l'aide, quant au montant des indemnités de formation et quant au choix des programmes de formation.

ne pas être pris en ligne de compte, si la responsabilité de la formation est confiée au secteur privé. La qualité de la formation devrait être contrôlée par un organisme indépendant à but non lucratif, ayant pour mandat d'évaluer les programmes en fonction de normes nationales précises. Le Conseil des ministres de l'éducation, l'Association des universités et des collèges du Canada et le Centre canadien du marché du travail et de la productivité pourraient servir comme modèle.

(180) Le rôle des collèges et des groupes communautaires dans le maintien de la qualité de la formation ne devrait pas être minimisé au profit du secteur privé.

(181) Le programme de Planification de l'emploi devrait moins insister sur la participation du secteur privé dans les régions qui comptent peu ou pas d'entreprise.

(182) Attendu que le nombre d'emplois à temps plein n'augmente pas assez vite pour satisfaire à la

> et la collaboration communautaire tel que l'Industry-Education Council de Hamilton-Wentworth pourraient servir comme modèle pour faciliter la transition école-travail.

> ese et la main-d'oeuvre s'associent pour promouvoir le même genre de formation et d'enseignement qu'en Allemagne de l'Ouest, au moyen de stages d'apprentissage et de programmes de formation en alternance ou grâce à la création de liens entre les établissements d'enseignement et l'industrie. Ceci marche très bien en Allemagne et en Autriche grâce aux rôles bien définis de chaque partenaire social (par. 46). Bien que le système social soit différent au Canada, il faut mettre l'accent sur l'expansion de la collaboration en matière de recherche entre ces deux derniers.

(170) Les programmes de formation devraient, en plus des cours magistraux, prévoir des stages en milieu de travail pour permettre aux participants d'acquérir non seulement des connaissances de base (par. 7) mais aussi des compétences liées au poste qu'ils seront peut-être appelés à occuper.

(171) Il faudrait créer un régime national/provincial de certificats d'aptitude applicable aux emplois et aux professions dans le secteur des métiers comme recommandé par le Comité spécial sénatorial sur la jeunesse (Jeunesse: Un Plan d'action, p. 112, février 1986).

(172) Les études de suivi concernant l'enseignement en alternance devraient viser à déterminer dans quelle mesure cette formule permet de trouver de l'emploi ainsi que le niveau de rémunération et la durée des emplois.

(173) Il faudrait songer à la possibilité de financer les programmes de formation et de recyclage en fonction du taux de placement des participants à la fin de leur stage afin de maintenir l'utilité de ces programmes au chapitre de l'emploi.

(174) Le gouvernement fédéral devrait inciter les entreprises à mettre sur pied leurs propres programmes de formation et d'équité en matière d'emploi.

(175) Pour assurer aux femmes un accès égal au marché du travail et aux programmes de formation dans les secteurs traditionnels et non traditionnels, il faudrait offrir des services de garderie de qualité à prix abordable de même que des indemnités de déplacement raisonnables pour répondre aux besoins

#### *BECOMMANDATIONS*

Les recommandations qui suivent ne sont pas toutes neuves, mais cela dépend du fait qu'elles répondent à des problèmes qui, eux non plus, ne sont pas nouveaux; des problèmes élémentaires qui appellent, depuis trop longtemps, des solutions simples et élémentaires. Dans ce domaine, l'important n'est pas de réinventer la roue, mais de la faire tourner.

(162) Il faudrait apprendre aux jeunes tout comme aux adultes comment apprendre et se perfectionner tout au long de leur vie.\* La meilleure façon de le faire est à travers l'étude autodirigée, l'enseignant servant comme personne-ressource. La capacité de se critiquer est essentielle dans ce processus (OCDE, par. 50 à 52).

(163) Les facultés d'éducation doivent insister sur la maîtrise de la matière enseignée de même que sur les techniques d'enseignement et exiger l'instauration de normes d'évaluation des étudiants.

(164) Les collèges et les universités devraient passer en revue leurs programmes, leurs corps enseignant et leurs normes de réussite afin de les rendre plus conformes à la réalité et aux besoins actuels.

(165) Le gouvernement fédéral ne devrait pas financer l'enseignement postsecondaire, ni accorder de subventions aux provinces si celles-ci n'offrent pas un enseignement qui répond aux standards établis de qualité s'appliquant à l'enseignement et la recherche.

(166) Les provinces devraient avoir un rôle à jouer dans le contrôle de la qualité des programmes de formation fédéraux. On devrait développer un mécanisme de concertation fédéral-provincial qui est efficace, rapide et responsable.

(167) Il faudrait étendre le rôle des collèges communautaires et en faire des centres permanents d'apprentissage, de développement communautaire et de recherche appliquée.

(168) Il faudrait élargir les possibilités pour les professeurs et les étudiants à prendre des congés d'étude pour se familiariser avec les besoins des entreprises. De même, on devrait rendre les cours de perfectionnement plus accessibles au monde des affaires. Les organismes qui permettent la discussion affaires. Les organismes qui permettent la discussion

(155) Il faudrait lancer une campagne nationale d'information permanente pour sensibiliser le public à l'importance de l'éducation et de la formation et lui faire prendre conscience que les individus sont notre ressource la plus importante, qu'il s'agisse des employés ou des employeurs.

(156) Cette campagne nationale d'information devrait sensibiliser le public aux problèmes causés par l'analphabétisme.

(157) Il faudrait lancer une campagne nationale pour lutter contre l'analphabétisme (par exemple, une campagne revendiquant le droit de tous d'apprendre à lire). Cette campagne devrait être menée de concert avec les programmes actuels d'alphabétisation mis en oeuvre dans chaque collectivité.

(158) Il faudrait financer la formation des éducateurs appelés à enseigner aux Canadiens analphabètes.

(159) Les professeurs au chômage devraient être formés pour enseigner aux Canadiens analphabètes.

(160) Il faudrait éviter que les programmes d'alphabétisation prennent la forme de cours magistraux et faire en sorte qu'ils tiennent compte des besoins de la clientèle visée.

emplois on aura besoin, il faudrait instituer des examens de fin d'études établis par accord fédéral/provincial aux niveaux élémentaire et secondaire, pour s'assurer que les finissants ont bien acquis l'aptitude à lire, à écrire et à s'exprimer dans leur l'aptitude à lire, à écrire et à s'exprimer dans leur langue maternelle et dans une autre langue; la maîtrise des mathématiques, les sciences et le raisonnement de même que l'épanouissement personnel nement de même que l'épanouissement personnel nement de même que l'épanouissement personnel nement de nême que l'épanouissement de nême que l'épanouissement personnel nement de même que l'épanouissement personnel nement de même que l'épanouissement personnel ne ne sont le pare le nement de même que l'épanouissement personnel nement de même que l'épanouissement personnel ne sont le se même au l'épanouissement personnel ne sont le se même au l'épanouissement personnel ne sont le se me se le raisonnel ne sont le se même au l'épanouissement personnel le se même au l'épanouissement personnel le se même au l'épanouissement personnel le se même au l'épanouissement le se me se me se le se me se

<sup>\*</sup>Note: Ferrière, Adolphe, L'école active — Spart a Ferriere, 8º édition, Suisse de la Chaux et Niestlé Neuchatel, 1969.

moins de difficulté à trouver un emploi, car les écoles qui offrent ces cours ont des programmes d'études qui répondent plus aux besoins des employeurs.

(150) Il faudrait cesser de considérer la formation professionnelle comme ayant moins de valeur que les études universitaires. Cette perception va changer lorsque le public verra que ceux avec une formation professionnelle reçoivent de bons salaires et sont bien respectés.

(151) L'éducation et la formation augmentent peut-être la productivité de la société mais elles ne créent pas d'emplois. L'éducation et la formation augmentent les chances de l'individu à la compétition pour des emplois existantes.

(152) Tout le processus de la formation et du recyclage, incluant le déplacement vers de nouveaux emplois, l'acceptation et l'adoption de nouvelles technologies, se fait plus facilement quand il y a plus d'emplois disponibles.

(153) Un programme de formation au sein d'une politique du plein-emploi aiderait le Canada à accepter les progrès technologiques constants.

ces que tout autre citoyen lorsqu'elles convoitent un emploi ou veulent participer à des programmes de formation, il faut leur donner des services de garde de grammes de formation adaptés à leurs circonstances. De même, des autochtones, des personnes handicapées et ceux qui ont des difficultés à se trouver un pées et ceux qui ont des programmes qui leur conviennent.

qu'en Allemagne et en Autriche, par exemple (par. 45 à 51, 72). Au contraire, nous n'avons que quelques initiatives d'enseignement en alternance, le projet conjoint IBM-Ryerson et les expériences tentées par l'Industry-Education Council de Hamilton-Wentworth (par. 128 à 130).

(145) Nous n'avons pas suffisamment de mécanismes de consultation pour pouvoir élaborer des programmes d'éducation et de formation qui aient l'aval des groupes intéressés et qui répondent aussi bien aux besoins des employés que des employeurs, à l'échelle régionale et nationale. On n'a pas non plus de standards agrégés pour que le Canada profite de ses dépenses sur l'éducation.

(146) L'industrie et les syndicats sont les mieux placés pour définir les normes à atteindre en matière de formation professionnelle. Les gouvernements peuvent les aider à les élaborer.

(147) La décentralisation de la formation pour répondre aux besoins du système fédéral et ceux des employeurs et des employés n'empêche pas l'élaboration de normes nationales convenues et certifiées par les provinces concernant la reconnaissance de la formation scolaire et professionnelle.

(148) Les citoyens trouveraient plus facilement du travail si leurs compétences étaient certifiées par les provinces et également reconnues partout au pays, s'ils doivent parfois quitter une région défavorisée pour une région plus riche.

(149) Les diplômés des cours de formation professionnelle, technique et en alternance semblent avoir

aux besoins de la collectivité. L'émergence de ce nouveau rôle ne devra en aucune manière amener l'université à se soustraire à son mandat traditionnel de promouvoir de l'excellence intellectuelle et l'innovation.

(140) Quelques grandes industries canadiennes, dont IBM Canada Ltd. (Audiences, le 11 mai 1987), Esso Resources Canada Ltd. (Audiences, le 13 mai 1987), et BC Telephone (Audiences, le 28 avril 1987), comprennent la nécessité d'avoir accès aux universités qui visent l'excellence. Ces compagnies mettent à la disposition de leurs employés des programmes bien atructurés et très élaborés pour leur formation. Ces programmes sont souvent organisés en collaboration avec les universités et les collèges. La contribution des ces entreprises est généralement remarquée, car elle fait exception.

(141) De fait, comme nous l'ont signalé nos témoins, peu de petites et de moyennes entreprises ont des programmes de formation (par. 28, 38, 52).

Amérique du Nord. preneur conquérant solitaire est bien enraciné en quelqu'un a le savoir-faire voulu; le mythe de l'entreconsidèrent que la formation n'est pas nécessaire si qui out eu du succès sans beaucoup d'éducation, la formation à leurs employés. Et les gens d'affaires parmi les PME, n'ont pas les moyens pour fournir de terme, de former leurs employés; d'autres, surtout voient pas quels avantages ils y trouveraient, à long cients, pour diverses raisons. Quelques employeurs ne prospérité future. Peu d'employeurs en sont consemployeurs comme un investissement dans leur des employés. Leur formation doit être perçue par les formation qui répondrait généralement aux besoins pation n'est pas toujours compatible avec le genre de prise privée est de réaliser des profits. Cette préoccu-(142) Nos témoins ont dit que l'objectif de l'entre-

(143) Les employeurs, les éducateurs et les étudiants doivent prendre conscience de leurs besoins respectifs afin que la transition entre l'école et le facile. Les modèles de formation qui allient apprentissage théorique en milieu scolaire et expérience pratique en milieu de travail sont d'excellents moyens d'assaurer la transition entre l'école et l'emploi ou entre un ancien emploi et un nouvel emploi plus sophistiqué (par. 33, 54, 63, 73).

(144) Nous n'avons pas, face à la formation, une approche aussi concertée et une vision aussi nationale

### VADIENCES BABLIÓNES BEINCIBES DE BVSE ÉNONCÉS LORS DES

(133) Le principal impératif dans une économie aussi exigeante au plan des connaissances que la nôtre est de s'assurer que les individus soient bien formés et suffisamment instruits. C'est dans une population bien formée et instruite qu'une économie de services comme la nôtre, qui devient de plus en plus exigeante au plan des connaissances, ira puiser ses meilleurs éléments pour assurer la prospérité et le bien-être matériel de ses citoyens. De nos jours, la véritable richesse réside dans le savoir.

données reçues en connaissances à l'ère de l'information, l'individu doit avoir des connaissances de base: l'aptitude à lire, écrire, compter et fonctionner transformer les données reçues en connaissances. L'enseignement (par. 7), s'il veut être capable de transformer les données reçues en connaissances. L'enseignement primaire et secondaire devrait inculquer ces compétences de base. Nous devrions aider les individus à «apprendre à apprendre». Après sider les individus à «apprendre à apprendre». Après leur apprentissage et leur présenter la formation cela, il faudrait leur fournir l'occasion de poursuivre leur apprentissage et leur présenter la formation comme une option attrayante.

(135) Vingt pour cent de notre population n'a pas les connaissances de base nécessaires et, partant, se voit refuser l'accès aux études générales et supérieures. Ces Canadiens analphabètes fonctionnels ont peu de chance de trouver un emploi convenable.

(136) De toute évidence, nos normes en matière d'éducation et de formation ne sont pas suffisamment élevées. Il faut corriger les lacunes. C'est urgent.

(137) Il n'existe pas de «contrôle de la qualité» pour l'éducation et la formation. L'adoption de normes nationales/provinciales pour évaluer le degré de réussite aux cours élémentaire et secondaire ainsi qu'aux programmes de formation professionnelle nous permettrait peut-être de formet des diplômés plus compétents comme en Allemagne et en Autriche (par. 45).

(138) De plus en plus, l'accès au marché du travail exige des «compétences» spécifiques et des aptitudes «intellectuelles» générales.

(139) La nécessité d'acquérir des habiletés et les connaissances se dessine un nouveau rôle pour les établissements d'enseignement postsecondaire. Ils devront bientôt mettre sur pied des programmes mieux adaptés aux exigences du marché du travail et

«Malheureusement, maintenant ce sont les personnes qui ne peuvent pas réussir au niveau collégial qui vont dans les programmes de formation professionnelle.» (John Gradwell, vice-président, Association canadienne pour la formation professionnelle, Audiences, le 8 mai 1987.)

moins bien qu'une autre personne qui se sert de sa tête. Notre système d'enseignement perpétue cette conception.» (Wayne Wilson, membre du groupe de travail de l'Association canadienne pour la formation professionnelle, Audiences, le 8 mai 1987.)

rapprocher les milieux souvent isolés du travail et de l'école. Il s'effectue à une petite échelle comparativement à d'autres pays, bien qu'il existe des programmes d'enseignement en alternance dans toutes les provinces et dans 63 établissements d'enseignement postsecondaire du pays. Tous ceux qui nous ont parlé de cette forme d'enseignement sont unanimes à reconnaître que l'alternance entre les études en salle de classe et les stages en milieu de travail constitue un excellent moyen de préparer les jeunes au marché du travail.

(130) Des témoins ont proposé que les prestations d'assurance-chômage et d'assurance sociale pourraient servir à financer un programme de création d'emplois et de formation professionnelle, ce qui viendrait élargir la notion d'enseignement en alternance. (Étude économique ci-dessous et gouvernements du Nouveau-Brunswick et de la Saskatments du Nouveau-Brunswick et de la Saskatchewan.)

devrions recueillir plus de renseignements pour évaluer le véritable incidence de l'enseignement en alternance. Par exemple, nous n'avons pas de données sur le nombre d'étudiants inscrits à ces programmes qui, à la fin de leurs études, réussissent à se trouver du travail bien rémunérés dans leur domaine. Ce genre de renseignements nous aiderait, selon les témoins, à améliorer les programmes actuels d'enseitmenent en alternance ainsi qu'à étendre ou à gnement en alternance ainsi qu'à étendre ou à gnement en alternance ainsi qu'à étendre ou à

«Le mécontentement manifesté actuellement au Canada à l'égard de nos infrastructures de formation professionnelle, du moins à un certain niveau, montre qu'on se préoccupe davantage de la qualité que de la qualité que de la quantité des programmes offerts. La question n'est pas de formation mais plutôt de déterminer si en tant que société, nous tirons pleinement profit des sommes programmes. Voilà la vraie question, mais il est dont nous disposons sont si fragmentaires». (Joanne dont nous disposons sont si fragmentaires».

(132) Selon certains témoins, le fait que la formation professionnelle soit généralement perçue comme ayant moins de valeur que la formation «scolaire» minimise les avantages qu'est susceptible de procurer la formation professionnelle:

«...on estime en général que, si une personne travaille de ses mains, elle est moins importante ou elle apprend

besoins de tous. Enfin, je crois que, dans l'ensemble, nous assumons, en tant que collège, un rôle de ressource plutôt que de formateur exclusif. ... Notre approche équivaut en quelque sorte à un programme de développement communautaire qui aide la collectivité à former ses propres membres.» (Terry Dance, présidente, Programme de recherche et de développement de l'approche communautaire, Collège George ment de l'approche communautaire, Collège George Brown, Audiences, le 15 mai 1987).

chefs d'entreprises, gouvernements, syndicats — ont chefs d'entreprises, gouvernements, syndicats — ont convenu que le rôle des établissements d'enseignement n'est pas d'offrir aux étudiants une formation précise en vue d'un emploi en particulier, ni de leur trouver du travail à la fin de leurs études. Cependant, les employeurs (Fédération canadienne de l'entreprise indépendante, Audiences, le 12 mai 1987) se sont plaint du fait que les établissements d'enseignement ne permettaient pas aux jeunes d'acquérir les connaissances nécessaires pour les rendre «aptes à la formation».

(127) Les employeurs, nous a-t-on dit, veulent des travailleurs motivés, souples et capables de s'adapter, qu'ils peuvent former selon leurs besoins précis. Les établissements d'enseignement ne sont peut-être pas au courant des besoins des employeurs à cet égard. Une meilleure communication entre les éducateurs, les administrateurs d'établissements d'enseignement et les employeurs pourrait aider à rendre la formation et les employeurs pourrait aider à rendre la formation et les employeurs pourrait aider à rendre la formation travail.

affaires (Audiences, le 11 mai 1987). tre de se familiariser avec les réalités du monde des d'effectuer des «stages en industrie» pour leur permettrie. L'IEC a innové en offrant à des enseignants d'établir des liens entre le milieu scolaire et l'indusen outre contribué à faire ressortir l'importance les perspectives de carrière offertes aux sennes. Ils ont de mieux saire connaître les besoins de l'industrie et collectivités du Canada. Ces programmes ont permis programmes de parrainage scolaire dans plusieurs différents partenaires sociaux et met en oeuvre des tribune pour discuter des besoins respectifs des et à la formation des jeunes. Cet organisme offre une responsabilité commune en ce qui a trait à l'éducation éducateurs, les syndicats et la collectivité ont une Wentworth (IEC) reconnaît que les employeurs, les (128) L'Industry-Education Council de Hamilton-

(129) L'enseignement en alternance aux niveaux secondaire et postsecondaire est une autre façon de

«La politique que nous avons nous-mêmes adoptée ... consiste dorénavant à demander aux entreprises: «Quelles sont les compétences et les connaissances dont vos employés ont besoin?». Nous élaborons alors avec elles un programme d'études qui permet de répondre à si certains pourraient cadrer avec ce programme d'études, et dans l'affirmative, nous offrons d'y attribuer des crédits. Dans le cas contraire, nous pourrions essayer de les persuader que quelque autre cours pourrait permettre à leurs employés d'acquérir cours pourrait permettre à leurs employés d'acquérir cours pourrait permettre à leurs employés d'acquérir pourrions essayer de les persuader que quelque autre cours pourrait permettre à leurs employés d'acquérir profit des crédits universitaires dans le castre de leur pro-

(124) La possibilité d'accroître la collaboration entre les universités et le secteur privé a aussi des répercussions au chapitre de la recherche et du développement.

«Depuis quelques années, on tente de plus en plus d'encourager les entreprises canadiennes à investir les fonds qu'elles consacrent à la recherche dans des projets entrepris en collaboration avec les universités. Ces efforts ont favorisé dans une grande mesure l'investissement dans la recherche appliquée.» (Milton Ortris, Audiences, le 8 mai 1987).

(125) Le rôle des collèges communautaires évolue à d'autres égards:

«...Une des principales fonctions de nos collèges dans tout le Canada (est) le transfert de technologie grâce à la mise en pratique de la théorie.» (Burt Curtis, Association des collèges communautaires canadiens, Audiences, le 11 mai 1987).

Grâce à leur affiliation à des organismes communautaires à but non lucratif, les collèges peuvent atteindre un échantillon beaucoup plus vaste de la population et jouer un rôle dans le développement communautaire.

«Grâce aux ressources communautaires, (notre) collège peut maintenant rejoindre une partie beaucoup plus vaste de la collectivité. Les personnes âgées, les aveugles, les personnes gravement handicapées physiquement, les femmes autochtones, les analphabètes, les jeunes chômeurs et les mères qui dépendent de l'assistance sociale ont trouvé une porte ouverte à au moins une de ces sources. ... Nous reconnaissons ... que le collectivité est mieux placée (que le collège) pour connaît ses clients. (Les collèges) sont parfois mieux parvient ainsi à déceler les points forts et les points fouris nicux parvient ainsi à déceler les points forts et les points faibles de chaque partie et à reconnaître que ni la faibles de chaque partie et à reconnaître que ni la collectivité, ni le collège ne peuvent répondre seuls aux collectivité, ni le collège ne peuvent répondre seuls aux

L'élargissement des connaissances et la spécialisation ne sont possibles que s'il y a au départ un acquis solide (par. 7, 113).

(119) Les universités partent effectivement de ces connaissances de base pour offrir, dans certains cas, une formation spécialisée. Elles peuvent aussi inciter leurs étudiants à aller au-delà de ces connaissances de base de façon à acquérir une certaine souplesse intellectuelle et un esprit innovateur.

(120) Le besoin croissant de spécialistes et la transition vers une économie de plus en plus tributaire du savoir devraient accroître l'importance de l'accès à l'enseignement postsecondaire (par. 12 cidessus) Toutefois, comme notre société tend de plus en plus vers la spécialisation, il convient de définir plus vers la spécialisation, il convient de définir plus clairement les objectifs de l'enseignement supérieur.

(121) «L'université est la mieux placée pour cultiver les compétences de plus en plus raffinées dont on a besoin, et ce, pour deux raisons: d'abord à cause de la complexité des données requises, et ensuite, parce qu'on y étudie les choses en profondeur et développe parfaire constamment leur formation et d'avoir assez de souplesse pour s'adapter aux besoins changeants du milieu de travail, du monde des affaires et de l'industrie. Si on se limite à une formation élémentaire et médiocre, on condamne les étudiants à aller grossir les médiocre, on condamne les étudiants à aller grossir les médiocre, on permanente des travailleurs excédentaires.» l'éducation peur l'éducation peur l'éducation permanente dans les universités du l'éducation permanente dans les universités du

départements d'éducation permanente et de leurs programmes réguliers, peuvent s'ajuater en fonction programmes réguliers, peuvent s'ajuater en fonction des compétences et des connaissances recherchées par les entreprises. L'évolution technologique nous force, selon Joanne Harack, à nous recycler. Parfois, les programmes d'études des universités et des collèges sont établis en fonction des besoins des entreprises, qui se livrent d'elles-mêmes à des travaux de développement et de recherche avancée. Le rôle des universités ne consiste donc plus à décider toutes seules des programmes de formation mais bien à seules des programmes de formation mais bien à rendre l'information compréhensible et accessible.

(123) Le Québec (Québec, par. 7) favorise la collaboration entre les CEGEPS (Collèges d'enseignement général et professionnel) et l'industrie. En Ontario, l'Institut polytechnique Ryerson de Toronto a mis sur pied un programme adapté aux besoins des entreprises (exemple, IBM):

mation, il faut être en mesure de comprendre les données générées, de les assimiler et des les emmagasiner. La richesse d'aujourd'hui, c'est le savoir. (Joanne Harack, Audiences, le 14 mai 1987).

après neuf ans de scolarité. l'éducation qu'il soit encore possible d'être illettré comment nous en sommes arrivés à si mal gérer marquer un temps d'arrêt et de nous demander ce qu'ils lisent. Il conviendrait à ce stade-ci de milliers d'autres savent lire mais ne comprennent pas manque de rigueur dans notre système scolaire, des comme des analphabètes fonctionnels. A cause du neuvième année et sont, par conséquent, considérés Canadiens âgés de plus de 15 ans ont moins d'une sances de base, (par. 113). Pourtant, un cinquième de rend encore plus essentielle l'acquisition de connaisun haut niveau de connaissances (par. 2 à 7 ci-dessus) complexe. La transition vers des emplois qui exigent quer et de comprendre des données de nature assez qu'ils soient capables de lire, d'écrire, de communi-(115) Il est en outre de plus en plus important

(116) Il est difficile de proposer des façons innovatrices d'aborder la formation et le recyclage de façon à accroître notre compétitivité et notre productivité, lorsque 20 p. 100 de notre population ne possède même pas les habiletés de base minimales pour avoir accès à cette formation.

de l'analphabétisme ont dit croire fermement à la nécessité de lancer une campagne nationale pour sensibiliser le public à l'étendue de ce problème et à l'importance d'y remédier. Ce n'est qu'une fois que nous serons venus à bout de l'analphabétisme, que nous pourrons mettre en oeuvre des programmes d'éducation et de formation accessibles à tous les d'éducation et de formation accessibles à tous les Canadiens.

(118) Dans notre monde du travail en constante évolution, l'éducation et la formation sont des démarches qui doivent se prolonger la vie durant. Les services d'éducation permanente offrent cette possibilité, mais seulement aux Canadiens qui ont déjà acquis suffisamment de connaissances de base.

"... Pour être valable, l'enseignement postsecondaire doit reposer sur une base solide, acquise à l'école primaire et à l'école secondaire." (Robert Stuart, Conseil économique des provinces de l'Atlantique, Audiences, le 13 mai 1987.)

sal. Le monde aiment les chars nets et brillants ... Le charactère c'est pas suffisante pour un candidat...».

la formation. sur notre conception générale de l'enseignement et de qui sont étroitement liés les uns aux autres et influent la recherche et le développement sont tous des sujets collèges communautaires et des universités ainsi que d'éducation, l'enseignement en alternance, le rôle des gnement et des éducateurs, la qualité des facultés d'alphabétisation, le rôle des établissements d'enseiunes aux autres. L'enseignement de base, le degré certain nombre de questions plus ou moins liées les entourant notre système d'enseignement soulève un études à l'élémentaire et au secondaire. Le débat étudiants doivent avoir acquises à la fin de leurs nationales en ce qui a trait aux connaissances que les témoins recommandent l'établissement de normes (Gérard et Lucas, par. 22). Bon nombre de nos étudiants sont des «analphabètes fonctionnels» professeurs nous ont dit que «la moitié» de leurs y a un manque de rigueur quelque part. Certains année du baccalauréat en éducation? Il est clair qu'il (par. 111) aient réussi à se rendre jusqu'en deuxième étudiants qui pensent et s'expriment de cette façon relâchent autant? Comment expliquer que des niveau élémentaire, secondaire et postsecondaire se permis que les normes régissant l'enseignement au que les ministères provinciaux de l'Education ont (112) Il y a lieu de se demander comment il se fait

ments d'enseignement élémentaire et secondaire devaient permettre aux élèves d'acquérir un certain nombre de connaissances de base: aptitude à lire, à écrire et à comprendre les sujets complexes, à communiquer dans leur langue maternelle, à maîtriser un certain niveau de connaissances en mathématiques et la société et du monde, ainsi que de raisonner, de résoudre des problèmes, de travailler en équipe, de créer et de s'adapter. Mais par dessus tout, les résoudre des la société et de s'adapter. Mais par dessus tout, les étudiants doivent apprendre à apprendre.

été suffisamment à la hauteur à ce chapitre. Ils ne se sont pas adaptés assez rapidement aux changements. Étant donné la rapidité avec laquelle évolue le marché du travail et l'impossibilité de prévoir le genre de compétences qui seront nécessaires d'ici quelques années, il est essentiel que les Canadiens développent leur capacité d'adaptation (par. 2). À l'ère de l'infor-

1984, 73 p. 100 des entreprises ontariennes n'avaient aucun programme de formation (Audiences, le 14 mai 1987).

(108) Jusqu'ici, la CEIC n'a pas encore évalué le programme de Planification de l'emploi: il est peutêtre trop tôt. Cependant, il n'existe aucun mécanisme de contrôle de la qualité, aucun ensemble d'objectifs au de critères en ce qui a trait au genre de formation à offrir, aucune procédure de suivi pour vérifier si les participants au programme réussissent à se trouver un emploi ni aucune statistique sur le genre et la durée des emplois obtenus et sur la rémunération offerte.

#### AVIT VO CVOVDV F.ENSEIGNEWENT ET LE MONDE DU TRA-

(109) La caractéristique commune à bien des participants au programme de Planification de l'emploi réside dans leur manque de formation de base. Presque chaque témoin entendu au cours de nos audiences publiques, de même que les chefs d'entreteurs interrogés pour le sous-comité avaient des remarques à formuler au sujet de notre système d'enseignement. Rares étaient les commentaires d'enseignement. Rares étaient les commentaires d'enseignement.

ont indiqué que certains des problèmes de notre ont indiqué que certains des problèmes de notre système d'enseignement pourraient être résolus si nous modifions la façon dont nous formons nos enseignants et, par conséquent, le genre d'enseignants qui sortent de nos facultés d'éducation. Nous devrions attacher plus d'importance au travail des éducateurs et à l'enseignement lui-même. En outre, les facultés d'éducation devraient insister davantage sur la d'éducation devraient insister davantage sur la d'éducation devraient lui-même. Putôt que sur la méthode de travail (Harry Hill, Audiences, le 27 avril 1987; Teresa McNeil, Audiences, le 14 mai 1987).

(111) Jetons un coup d'oeil sur certains extraits des citations tirées de travaux de finissants en deuxième année du baccalauréat en éducation de l'Université de l'Alberta (Lorna McCallum, Audiences, le 15 mai 1987).

«Un candidat qui parlent fou sont désastre pour un parti politique ... Après on fait bilan de la personnalité du candidat, avec les statistiques à l'appui ... La première qualité est: est-ce que le candidat est beau. ... Le candidat besoin d'un char net. Conduire char sal c'est mal: le monde n'aiment pas un candidat à char c'est mal: le monde n'aiment pas un candidat à char

De fait, plusieurs témoins aux audiences publiques, y compris des représentants des gouvernements provinciaux et territoriaux, ont proposé l'utilisation des prestations d'assurance-chômage et de bien-être social pour financer la formation au sein d'un programme de création de l'emploi.

#### La qualité de la formation offerte dans le cadre du programme de Planissication de l'emploi

(105) Selon les représentants du ministère de l'Enseignement supérieur et de la Formation professionnelle du Nouveau-Brunswick (Audiences, le 15 mai 1987), la privatisation de la formation va en compromettre la qualité. Le secteur privé au pays, n'est pas suffisamment diversifié pour dispenser une bonne formation générale ou pour permettre aux travailleurs appelés à se chercher du travail à l'extérieur de leur collectivité, d'acquérir des compétences rieur de leur collectivité, d'acquérir des compétences particulières.

Globe and Mail, les 3 et 15 mai 1986). étudiants (Toronto Star, les 8 et 10 janvier 1987; le programme Dést qui donne des emplois d'êté aux la production. Pour cette même raison, on a critiqué des besoins très précis pour répondre aux exigences de compétences de base (par. 7) alors que l'entreprise a une formation générale et la possibilité d'acquérir des s'attendre à ce qu'un employeur offre à un employè irréaliste, comme l'ont indiqué nos témoins, de et les besoins généraux des stagiaires. Il est souvent un conflit entre le souci de rentabilité du secteur privé secteur privé et à des intermédiaires risquent de créer d'autres témoins, le transfert de responsabilités au canadienne des étudiants et un certain nombre Fédération des femmes du Québec, de la Fédération des femmes pour l'emploi et la formation, de la nautaire du Collège George Brown, de la Coalition recherche et de développement de l'approche commu-(106) Selon les représentants du Programme de

ceux des petites et moyennes entreprises, n'ont aucune expérience de la formation et en voient très aucune expérience de la formation et en voient très peu la nécessité, étant donné qu'ils peuvent faire appel à des travailleurs étrangers ou aux compétences des travailleurs qu'ils réussissent à convaincre de quitter une entreprise concurrente pour venir travailler pour eux. Joanne Harack du Centre for Advanced Technology Research à Toronto nous a indiqué qu'en

nant invités à souscrire aux compressions fédérales plutôt qu'à prendre de nouvelles initiatives.

«Les provinces et les territoires, de même que les collectivités régionales, n'ont pas eu véritablement leur mot à dire dans l'établissement du programme de planification de l'emploi, et ils semblent avoir encore moins d'influence sur sa mise en oeuvre. Dans un rapport publié en septembre 1986 par EIC, les Conseils consultatifs régionaux (CCR), qui avaient été expressément créés par le gouvernement fédéral pour le conseiller en matière de Planification de l'emploi, se disent frustrés de constater que le programme de disent frustrés de constater que le programme de disent frustrés de l'emploi ne répond absolument pas aux besoins régionaux.

«Dans son rapport à la Chambre des communes pour l'année financière 1985-1986, le vérificateur général du Canada critique les interventions politiques dont ont fait l'objet les programmes fédéraux de rajustement du marché du travail, qui ont précédé l'adoption du programme de Planisfication de l'emploi. Ces interventions ont souvent permis l'approbation de projets par des représentants élus, sans égard à leur potentiel de création d'emplois.

provinciaux et territoriaux. per le fonctionnement des systèmes d'enseignement de formation provinciaux et territoriaux et de perturdirect avec l'infrastructure qui régit les établissements de politisation. Ces ententes risquent d'entrer en conflit de Planification de l'emploi ne doit pas être synonyme contrôle régional sur la mise en oeuvre du programme volet Developpement de l'emploi. L'exercice d'un dans leur circonscription respective dans le cadre du participent à l'approbation de tous les projets présentés chaque circonscription. En outre, ces mêmes députés tion de l'emploi, sont présidés par les députés de vité à la mise en oeuvre du programme de Planisicaété créés pour favoriser la participation de la collectiformation elle-même. Par exemple, les CCR, qui ont genre d'intervention ne va pas se répercuter sur la «Les provinces et les territoires se demandent si ce

«Le réaménagement des différents volets du programme de Planification de l'emploi en fonction des besoins régionaux n'entraînera pas nécessairement une augmentation des dépenses. Les affectations budgétaires actuelles devraient être dépensées d'une façon plus conforme aux besoins de chaque province et territoire. L'Ontario, par exemple, a placé la formation dans la liste de ses priorités. Pourtant, (...) en Ontario, EIC n'utilise pas encore au maximum les mécanismes actuels régissant l'achat de cours de formation. Dans certaines provinces et certains territoires, en particulier cetraines provinces et certains territoires, en particulier d'affecter une plus grande partie des ressources du d'affecter une plus grande partie des ressources du d'affecter une plus grande partie des ressources du d'étude de l'Ontario, pp. 16 et 17)

Des représentants du Nouveau-Brunswick, de la Saskatchewan et des Territoires du Nord-Ouest (Audiences, le 11 mai 1987) ont exprimé les mêmes opinions; le Québec a fait de même (Québec, par. 13).

(103) En outre, les secteurs professionnels considérés comme nécessitant une attention particulière sont désignés par le gouvernement fédéral, sans égard aux besoins régionaux. Pourtant, les collectivités disposent elles-mêmes de l'infrastructure nécessaire pour définir ces besoins. (Association nationale des centres d'amitié, Audiences, le 15 mai 1987).

#### La souplesse et la Planification de l'emploi

(104) Les problèmes posés par les critères d'admissibilité applicables aux différents volets du programme de Planification de l'emploi remettent en question l'adaptabilité et la souplesse de tout le programme.

«Dans un récent rapport sur la Planification de l'emploi intitulé «La Planification de l'emploi. Hier, aujourd'hui et demain», EIC vante l'adaptabilité et la suyourd'hui et demain», EIC vante l'adaptabilité et les programmes de ce programme: «La priorité est donnée programmes sont axés sur les besoins des différentes régions du pays. Les ressources peuvent être rapidement transférées en fonction des nouvelles priorités qui sent transférées en fonction des nouvelles priorités qui se présentent sur le marché du travail.

«Les provinces et les territoires conviennent que le programme de Plantsication de l'emploi doit tenir compte des besoins régionaux en matière de services et être suffisamment souple pour s'y adapter. Étant donné l'importance accordée par le gouvernement fédéral aux restrictions budgétaires, l'adaptabilité et la souplesse du programme devraient permettre de faire le meilleur usage possible des fonds affectés à la programme a toutefois permis de faire ressortir programme a toutefois permis de faire ressortir certaines lacunes en ce qui a trait à sa capacité de certaines lacunes en ce qui a trait à sa capacité de s'adapter aux priorités régionales et aux besoins du marché du travail.

«En créant le programme de Planistication de l'emploi, le gouvernement fédéral a tenté de donner au bureau régional d'EIC de chaque province la marge de manoeuvre nécessaire pour ajuster les budgets en fonction des besoins régionaux en laissant à chacun la possibilité de majorer le montant des fonds affectés à conction des six volets du programme de Planistication de les compressions budgétaires ont pratiquement réduit à néant toute la marge de manoeuvre qu'aurait pu offrir cette mesure. Aux termes de la nouvelle entente cette mesure. Aux termes de la nouvelle entente convenue, les provinces et les territoires sont mainte-

(101) Seulement deux des 39 collectivités retenues dans le cadre de ce programme ont reçu une aide financière. Ces fonds proviennent, en partie, des autres volets du programme de *Planification* de *Vemploi* tout comme le financement futur.

«Malheureusement, toute l'aide accordée à une collectivité donnée en vertu de l'un des autres volets n'est accessible qu'en vertu des critères d'admissibilité applicables à ce volet particulier. Par exemple, un projet de Développement des collectivités dans un Comité de Développement des collectivités dans ont été sans emploi pendant vingt-quatre des trente dernières semaines. L'application de ces critères d'admissibilité aussi restrictifs ne favorise pas une transition rapide et en douceur vers de nouvelles perspectives d'emploi dans les collectivités aux prises avec de graves difficultés économiques» (Document d'étude de l'Ontario, p. 12).

(102) Cette situation a d'énormes répercussions sur les industries de ces régions qui ont besoin d'accroître les compétences de leurs travailleurs pour soutenir la concurrence sur le marché international:

«Les seuls moyens dont disposent les industries qui ont besoin d'accroître les compétences de leurs effectifs actuels pour soutenir la concurrence sur le marché international sont ceux offerts par les volets Acquisition de compétences et Pénuries de main-d'oeuvre. Or, les financement fédéral à l'égard de ces volets est restreint: sur le 1,7 milliards de dollars consacré à la Planification de l'emploi en 1985-1986, seulement 67 planification et millions (quatre pour cent) ont été affectés à la formation en milieu de travail dans l'ensemble du pays. Ce montant représente une réduction de 57 p. 100 pat rapport aux 156 millions de dollars qu'Emploi et Immigration Canada (EIC) avait consacrés à cette fin en 1984-1985.

rio, pp. 13 et 14). capacité d'adaptation.» (Document d'étude de l'Ontagidnes et économiques exige justement une certaine a un moment où la rapidité des changements technolosouplesse au programme de Planification de l'emploi, gramme. Ces critères d'admissibilité enlèvent toute tormation en milieu industriel offertes par ce proustionale; ce qui limite grandement les possibilites de eventuelle de compétences à l'échelle régionale ou gouvernement fédéral, il existe une pénurie effective ou q oenale ne s'applique qu'aux secteurs ou, selon le compétences. Par ailleurs, le volet Pénuries de mainmarché peuvent se prévaloir du volet Acquisition de changements technologiques ou de l'évolution du travailleurs menacés de perdre leur emploi en raison de une fois été à l'origine de cette réduction. Seuls les «Le resserrement des critères d'admissibilité a encore

> aider les femmes dans leur recherche de nouveaux collaboration dans le cadre du voiet Innovation pour Stonbes communautaires à présenter des projets en traditionnels. De même, la CEIC encourage les formation aux femmes pour des postes désignés non main-d'oeuvre spécialisée va maintenant offrir une accès à la formation. En outre, le volet Penuries de pendant les six derniers mois, de quand même avoir de l'emploi mais qui n'ont pas été au chômage les immigrantes) qui ont de la difficulté à se trouver aux groupes désignés (par exemple, les autochtones et ment de l'emploi) permettra aux femmes appartenant sionnelle (elle existe déjà dans le volet Développesur le plan de l'emploi" au volet Intégration prosesl" option pour les personnes fortement désavantagées sible au volet Intégration prosessionnelle. L'ajout de marché du travail pendant trois ans pour être admis-30 dernières semaines ou d'avoir été à l'extérieur du plus nécessaire d'avoir été sans emploi pendant 24 des liter aux semmes l'accès à la formation. Ainsi, il n'est programme de Planisication de l'emploi pour sacien juin 1987, des modifications ont été apportées au aux besoins des femmes avaient diminué. Cependant, la qualité de ces programmes "d'appoint" adaptés avaient été réduits et qu'en conséquence, le nombre et programme de Planisication de l'emploi, ces sonds nous ont indiqué que depuis l'entrée en vigueur du Coalition des femmes pour l'emploi et la formation compétences de base. Les représentantes de la tion visant à permettre aux femmes d'acquerir des finançait certains programmes d'appoint et d'orienta-

(99) Mais ces modifications au programme ne sont pas accompagnées d'un accroissement des crédits consacrées à la *Planification de l'emploi*. En fait, «en Ontario, l'achat direct par le gouvernement fédéral de d'appoint a diminué de plus de 40 p. 100 entre 1985-1987», (Document d'étude de l'Ontario, 1986 et 1986-1987», (Document d'étude de l'Ontario, 1998 et 1986-1987).

emplois à occuper sur le marché du travail.

Les collectivités menacées et éloignées et la Planistication de l'emploi

(100) Le volet Développement des collectivités du programme de Planification de l'emploi s'adresse aux collectivités où le taux de chômage est élevé; mais il ne règle pas les problèmes des autochtones, à l'intérieur et à l'extérieur des réserves, ou ceux de la population des régions rurales ou moins favorisées du

pays.

demande sont admissibles. quatre des 30 semaines (six mois) précédant leur seules celles qui ont été sans travail pendant vingtdébut, en vertu du volet Développement de l'emploi, le cadre du volet Réintégration prosessionnelle. Au depuis trois ans peuvent présenter une demande dans Seules les femmes qui ont quitté le marché du travail professionnelle (ACFP) (Audiences, le 8 mai 1987). de l'Association canadienne pour la formation d'action sur le statut de la femme au Canada (CNA), (Audiences, le 15 mai 1987), du Comité national (CCPEF), de la Fédération des femmes du Québec pour la promotion des études chez la femme femmes selon les représentants du Congrès canadien pour les femmes, mais ne satisfait pas aux besoins des tion de l'emploi est censé être conçu expressément

une famille et d'autres responsabilités, n'ont souvent pas les moyens de rester sans emploi pendant six mois (comme l'exige le volet Développement de l'emploi) ou pendant trois ans (comme l'exige le volet Réintée gration professionnelle) avant de pouvoir recevoir la formation nécessaire pour accroître leurs compétences. Par conséquent, bon nombre d'entre elles sont obligées de rester au bas de l'échelle et de se cantonner dans des emplois moins bien rémunérés ou à ner dans des emplois moins bien rémunérés ou à temps partiel. Certaines améliorations ont toutefois été apportées aux critères d'admissibilité (voir par. 98),

déplacement ne satisfont pas aux véritables besoins des femmes qui essaient d'améliorer leur sort (ACFP, CNA). Les indemnités sont accordées en fonction de la situation financière de la famille. La Fédération matrimonial des femmes et le revenu de leur conjoint puissent influer sur le montant des indemnités auxquelles elles ont droit. Elle réclame une uniformisanxquelles elles ont droit. Elle réclame une uniformisanxquelles elles ont droit. Elle réclame une uniformités auxquelles elles ont droit.

(97) Les deux tiers des emplois destinés sux femmes, en vertu du programme de Réintégration professionnelle sont concentrés dans les secteurs traditionnellement féminins (travail de bureau, ventes, et services). Il n'existe aucune perspective de formation pour les femmes dans les secteurs non traditionnels, comme la construction et l'opération de machinerie lourde.

(99) Avant l'entrée en vigueur du programme de Planissication de l'emploi, le gouvernement fédéral

— une responsabilité qui était jusqu'ici assumée par les Centres d'emploi du Canada. Les fonds fédéraux qui auraient normalement été partagés entre les différents organismes offrant la formation (par. 88) vont maintenant à ces intermédiaires — coordonnateurs et promoteurs de projets; ce qui réduit d'autant le montant d'argent effectivement alloué à la formation (Document d'étude de l'Ontario, p. 14).

## Les critères de restrictions d'admissibilité au programme de Planification de l'emploi

(92) Le programme de Planification de l'emploi prétend sider ceux qui en ont le plus besoin (Document PE, p. 3). Pourtant, des témoins nous ont toutefois affirmé que les critères d'admissibilité au programme de Planification de l'emploi sont injustes gouvernement de l'Ontario, le CCPEF, la FCE et le travailleurs appelés à disparaître, la population des travailleurs âgés, les travailleurs qui occupent des petites collectivités, les travailleurs qui occupent des petites collectivités, les jeunes, les autochtones et petites collectivités, les jeunes les autochtones et petites collectivités, les jeunes les autochtones et mêmes ceux qui ont encore un emploi, mais qui ont petites collectivités.

paliers de gouvernement (par. 186 à 206). travail, moins élevés sont les coûts pour les différents que plus vite ces travailleurs réintègrent le marché du grer rapidement le marché du travail, d'autant plus les outils nécessaires pour leur permettre de réintéserait préférable de fournir aux nouveaux chômeurs gardés au chômage plus longtemps qu'il ne faut. Il économiques qu'ils pourraient éviter s'ils n'étaient pas emploi doivent donc assumer des coûts sociaux et Planification de l'emploi. Ceux qui perdent leur admissibles à l'aide offerte en vertu du programme de devenir des chômeurs à long terme avant d'être illogique que les nouveaux chômeurs soient obligés de au cours de nos audiences, qu'il était inacceptable et témoins nous ont affirmé à maintes reprises (par. 92), à long terme plutôt que les nouveaux chômeurs. Des prétend insister sur la nécessité d'aider les chômeurs (93) Le programme de Planification de l'emploi

#### Les femmes et la Planification de l'emploi

(94) Le programme de Planissication de l'emploi considère les semmes comme un groupe nécessitant des mesures spéciales de sormation; le volet Réintée-gration prosessionnelle du programme de Planissica-

baissé que de deux points de pourcentage au cours de la même période, passant de 11,2 p. 100 à 9,2 p. 100, soit une diminution de 19%.

.([7891 ism le 15 mai 1987] et Saskatchewan [Audiences, le 15 Québec [Résumés], Nouveau-Brunswick [Audiences, également les témoignages des gouvernements du rio, 1987 [Document de travail de l'Ontario]; voir Ministère de la Formation professionnelle de l'Onta-Planisication de l'emploi: politique et mise en oeuvre, 1986 n'a pas été dépensé. (Document de travail sur la budget affecté à la Planification de l'emploi en 1985ministères fédéraux, on constate que 20 p. 100 du fonctionnement et des fonds distribués aux autres 11 mai 1987). Si l'on tient compte des coûts de (Terry Dance, Collège George Brown, Audiences, le tout le budget affecté à la Planification de l'emploi l'immigration du Canada (CEIC) n'a pas dépensé (87) En outre, la Commission de l'emploi et de

(88) Selon certains témoins entendus au cours de nos audiences, les compressions budgétaires effectuées par le gouvernement fédéral témoignent du peu d'importance que celui-ci accorde à la formation des Canadiens [notamment la Fédération canadienne des étudiants (FCE) (Audiences, le 27 avril 1987) le la femme (CCPEF, Audiences, le 27 avril 1987) le gouvernement de l'Ontario (Audiences, le 11 mai 1987), le collège George Brown et le Comité national d'action sur le statut de la femme (CNA, Audiences, le 11 mai le 11 mai 1987), le collège George Brown et le Comité national d'action sur le statut de la femme (CNA, Audiences, le 11 mai 1987), le collège George Brown et le Comité national d'action sur le statut de la femme (CNA, Audiences, le 11 mai 1987)].

(89) La politique d'achat des cours de formation est également différente. Avant l'adoption du programme de Planification de l'emploi, le gouvernement fédéral achetait ses cours de formation auprès d'organismes reconnus, que ceux-ci soient privés, publics ou à but non lucratif, notamment auprès d'écoles privées de formation professionnelle ou technique, de collèges communautaires ou d'organismes implantés dans les collectivités.

(90) Cependant, le programme actuel de Planification de l'emploi permet dorénavant de passer par des intermédiaires privés pour procéder à l'achat de et de la Réintégration professionnelle et de la Réintégration professionnelle diaire porte le titre de «coordonnateur»; tandis que dans le cas du Développement de l'emploi, il s'appelle dans le cas du Développement de l'emploi, il s'appelle dans le cas du Développement de l'emploi, il s'appelle dans le cas du Développement de l'emploi, il s'appelle dans le cas du Développement de l'emploi, il s'appelle dans le cas du Développement de l'emploi, il s'appelle dans le cas du Développement de l'emploi, il s'appelle dans le cas du Développement de l'emploi, il s'appelle dans le cas du Développement de l'emploi, il s'appelle dans le cas du Développement de l'emploi, il s'appelle dans le cas du Développement de l'emploi, il s'appelle dans le cas du Développement de l'emploi, il s'appelle dans le cas du Développement de l'emploi, il s'appelle dans le cas du Développement de l'emploi, il s'appelle dans le cas du Développement de l'emploi, il s'appelle dans l'emploi, il s'appelle dans l'emploi de l'emplo

(91) Ces intermédiaires sont censés repérer les personnes qui ont besoin de formation et les orienter

«Le Programme Développement des collectivités vise à répondre aux besoins spéciaux des petites collectivités aux prises avec un chômage chronique élevé ou la fermeture d'industries importantes. Le programme peut favoriser les initiatives de développement communautaire, l'entrepreneurship et le déplacement en plus de faciliter l'acquisition d'une formation et d'une expérience de travail.

«Le Programme d'aide à l'innovation diffère des autres en ce sens qu'il ne vise aucun secteur particulier et, par conséquent, aucun groupe de clients précis. Son rôle est de financer la recherche de nouvelles initiatives et de solutions innovatrices qui permettront de régler les problèmes du marché du travail. Ce programme permet de veiller à ce que la Planistication de l'emploi dans son ensemble continue de cadrer avec les nouveaux besoins.»

(83) L'administration fédérale s'est réservé le droit d'élaborer les programmes tout en laissant à chaque collectivité le soin d'en surveiller l'application. Il se peut que cette décision aille à l'encontre de l'affirmation voulant que le programme fédéral de Planification de l'emploi favorise la décentralisation et réponde aux besoins régionaux.

(84) En 1984-1985, le budget initial du programme fédéral de *Planification de l'emploi* était de 2,2 milliards de dollars. Ce montant a été réduit à 1,7 milliards de dollars en 1987-1988, soit 1,5 milliards de dollars de 1984.

«Cette situation est à la fois attribuable à la nécessité de réduire le déficit national et, surtout, au fait qu'en règle générale, la situation au chapitre de l'emploi s'est améliorée.» (Document PE, p. 12).

(85) Les représentants de certains gouvernements provinciaux et bon nombre des témoins qui ont participé à nos audiences voient d'un mauvais oeil la réduction des fonds affectés à la Planification de l'emploi de même que les critères d'admissibilité au programme et son manque de souplesse. Ils critiquent également le fait que le programme insiste moins sur la création d'emplois et offre peu de perspectives de formation diversifiée et de qualité.

La réduction des fonds affectés à la Planisteation de l'emploi

(86) En trois ans, les fonds affectés par le gouvernement fédéral à la formation et au rajustement du marché du travail ont diminué de 32 p. 100 en dollars de 1984, beaucoup plus vite que le chômage, qui n'a

l'emploi n'ont pas pour but de satisfaire aux besoins particuliers du marché du travail, ils prétendent plutôt faciliter le perfectionnement des travailleurs en façon, prétend le gouvernement, la Plantfication de l'emploi cherche à assouplir sa politique en matière de formation et à élargir les perspectives offertes aux femmes, aux autochtones, aux défavorisés sur le plan de l'emploi et aux handicapés, grâce à la décentralisation des services en fonction des besoins régionaux. Voici comment sont décrits les différents volets du programme fédéral de Plantfication de l'emploi dans le document intitulé "La Plantfication de l'emploi dans le document intitulé "La Plantfication de l'emploi cans le document intitulé "La Plantfication de l'emploi dans le document intitulé "La Plantfication de l'emploi cans l'emploi cans l'emploi dans le document intitulé "La Plantfication de l'emploi dans le document intitulé "La Plantfication de l'emploi dans l'emploi cans l'emploi cans l'emploi dans l'emploi dans l'emploi cans l'emploi dans l'emploi dans l'emploi dans l'emploi cans l'emploi dans l'em

obtenir de l'aide pour suivre des cours de langue. s'intégrer au marché du travail canadien peuvent même programme, les immigrants qui désirent mesures d'alternance travail-études. Aux termes de ce gramme favorise par ailleurs l'encadrement de une expérience pertinente pendant l'été. Le prod'entreprise ou d'autres encore, afin qu'ils acquièrent décrocheurs éventuels, des jeunes qui ont l'esprit également en aide aux étudiants, qu'il s'agisse des d'au moins trois ans. Intégration prosessionnelle vient été absentes du marché du travail pour une période terminé leurs études secondaires, et les femmes qui ont jeunes, plus particulièrement ceux qui n'ont pas personnes qui en ont le plus besoin, notamment les après une absence. L'aide fédérale va en priorité aux veulent s'intégrer à la population active ou y revenir actuellement partie du marché du travail mais qui compris réintégration) vise les personnes ne faisant pas (82) «Le Programme Intégration prosessionnelle (y

«Le Programme Acquisition de compétences s'adresse aux personnes qui occupent un emploi. En vertu de ce programme, l'aide du gouvernement fédéral est accordée aux employés menacés de perdre leur emploi en raison de l'évolution rapide de la technologie du marché.

«Le Programme Développement de l'emploi vise les travailleurs qui ont été sans emploi pendant vingt-quatre des trente semaines précédant leur participation au programme. Des mesures spéciales peuvent également être prises dans le cadre de ce programme pour aider les personnes ayant à faire face à de graves obstacles sur le plan de l'emploi.

«Le Programme relatif aux pénuries de main-d'oeuvre s'adresse aux employeurs à la recherche de compétences que l'on ne retrouve habituellement pas sur le marché du travail. L'aide du gouvernement fédéral à la formation de compétences se limite à certaines professions où il y a pénuries de main-d'oeuvre et qui sont en pénuries désignées par Emploi et Immigration sont en pénuries désignées par Emploi et Immigration.

négociation avec les Chambres de commerce et les syndicats, sont moins détaillées en Autriche qu'elles ne le sont en Allemagne (John, par. 5).

#### **FE CANADA**

(77) La politique canadienne actuelle en matière de formation et de recyclage s'inspire de la philosophie européenne qui favorise le perfectionnement des travailleurs plutôt que l'adoption de mesures pour atténuer les effets du chômage ou pour créer des emplois grâce à l'intervention gouvernementale.

#### LA PLANIFICATION DE L'EMPLOI

(78) Le programme fédéral de Planification de l'emploi a été lancé en juin 1985 par suite de la publication en décembre 1984 par le gouvernement du Document d'étude sur la formation. Ce programme en six volets englobe tous les programmes antérieurs de formation, de création d'emplois et de rajustement du marché du travail (par. 82 donne une description des six volets).

(79) La politique en matière de *Planification de* l'emploi dit favoriser ceux qui sont les plus dans le besoin. Son objectif est de décharger les établissements publics d'enseignement et les organismes à but non lucratif de la responsabilité de la formation et de plutôt confier celle-ci au secteur privé et aux particuliers. Ce changement d'orientation a pour effet de modifier la politique d'achat du gouvernement fédéral en matière de cours de formation.

tion Canada, 1987; dorénavant Document PE). aujourd'hui et demain, pp. 7-8, Emploi et Immigraleurs.» (La Planification de l'emploi: Hier, avait besoin l'économie et les compétences de travailmanque de correspondance entre les compétences dont l'hiver. Enfin, les facteurs structurels tenaient au au chômage saisonnier, principalement pendant que. Les facteurs saisonniers étaient bien sûr associés élevé pendant les périodes de ralentissement économinaient des périodes relativement courtes de chômage economique et on prétendait alors qu'ils occasionres incieurs cycliques inisaient référence au cycle saisonniers et ceux causés par des facteurs structurels. cycliques, les problèmes causés par des facteurs categories: les problèmes causés par des facteurs travail qui répartissaient les problèmes en différentes d'ordinaire en fonction de théories du marché du principaux objectifs de ces programmes étaient fixés ne s'adressaient pas directement aux clients. Les (80) «En effet, la plupart des programmes précédents

(81) Contrairement aux programmes précédents, les six volets du programme de Planification de

recycler les travailleurs, mais ils ont été lents à réagir en raison, semble-t-il, des sommes considérables qu'une telle orientation exigeait.

(70) Une commission, formée de représentants du gouvernement et des milieux d'affaires, a été créée pour concerter les objectifs des programmes de recyclage (Debeine, par. 31 à 37).

(71) Quelques initiatives de recyclage ont également été entreprises à certains endroits au niveau local. Des projets concrets, comportant des objectifs de formation détaillés, sont conçus conjointement par stages est assuré par le gouvernement national, à condition que chacune des phases du programme condition que chacune des phases du programme suive des lignes directrices établies selon des objectifs de formation.

#### L'AUTRICHE

(72) Le système d'apprentissage et de formation professionnelle de l'Autriche est essentiellement similaire à celui de l'Allemagne, bien qu'il s'applique à un moins grand nombre de métiers en Autriche (221) qu'en Allemagne (420). En avril 1987, le taux de chômage dans ce pays était de 3,7 p. 100 — bien inférieur à celui de l'Allemagne (8,9 %).

(73) Dans le système autrichien de formation en alternance, les apprentis passent une journée dans un établissement scolaire et quatre jours à recevoir une préféreraient bien qu'on adopte la formule allemande où le stagiaire passe deux jours à l'école et trois jours en milieu de travail (Syndicats, par. 8 et 9).

(74) En Autriche, le programme d'études est moins bien adapté aux besoins des employeurs qu'il ne l'est en Allemagne (Pribich, par. 9 à 11).

(75) Le ministère fédéral du Commerce d'Autriche est chargé de l'administration des programmes d'apprentissage en industrie; la portion théorique de l'enseignement professionnel de même que les sessions pratiques données dans les écoles relèvent du ministère fédéral de l'Éducation (Piskaty, par. 30). Il y a moins de collaboration entre ces deux ministères entre les en Autriche qu'il y en a en Allemagne entre les ministères fédéral et provinciaux qui s'occupent des programmes d'apprentissage (Piskaty, par. 27, 28).

(76) Les lignes directrices en matière de formation, qui sont établies par le gouvernement fédéral après

marché du travail ont été formés en entreprise dans le cadre de programmes alliant formation théorique à l'école et expérience en milieu de travail. Cette nouvelle orientation visait à rendre le système scolaire mieux adapté au marché du travail pour répondre aux besoins des employeurs (voir par. 144 pour le Canada; Ramoff, par. 5 à 8).

(64) Le système français est moins structuré que le système allemand. Des ententes informelles sont conclues entre les syndicats, le gouvernement et l'industrie sur le modèle de formation qui doit être dispensé. Ces ententes ne sont ni détaillées ni normatives, et elles sont davantage orientées vers des objectifs de formation générale (Ramoff, par. 13).

(65) Le système d'éducation comprend (a) l'école élémentaire de base; (b) les écoles supérieures générales académiques ou (c) techniques qui offrent de courts stages dans certains métiers (menant à l'obtention du Certificat d'aptitude professionnelle — CAP); (d) l'université.

(66) II n'y a jamais eu beaucoup de liens entre l'enseignement dispensé dans les écoles par le ministère de l'Éducation Nationale et le milieu de travail. L'industrie a souvent déploré le manque de connaisments acolaires (par. 109, 110 pour le Canada). Toutefois, il appert également que les employeurs ont du mal à accepter le fait que certains jeunes possèdent des compétences sans égard pour les règles artificielles régissant la répartition des fonctions. On tente actuellement d'accroître la collaboration entre le réseau éducatif, les employeurs et les syndicats (par. 123 pour le Canada; Debeine, par. 25 et 26).

(67) Devant l'évidence du besoin d'accroître la collaboration, le gouvernement a récemment instauré des programmes pour faire le pont entre l'école et le milieu de travail, conjointement avec les syndicats et les entreprises (Debeine, par. 27; Carcenac, par. 8 à 10).

(68) Grâce à cette mesure, on essaie de donner aux jeunes une idée de leur carrière future, de les rendre plus compétents et de les aider à adapter leurs connaissances aux besoins des nouvelles réalités du marché du travail.

#### Le recyclage

(69) L'industrie et le gouvernement étaient déjà conscients depuis un certain temps de l'importance de

éléments du programme de formation, il n'y a pas de tel guide pour le recyclage (par. 82 pour le Canada).

(56) Les programmes de recyclage sont habituellement pris en charge par l'employeur en milieu de travail. Ils sont sanctionnés par un examen final à la fin du stage.

du système de recyclage ne suit pas le modèle du système de formation en alternance prévu pour la formation initiale, qui allie formation théorique en catablissement scolaire et expérience pratique en entreprise (dual system). Selon les personnes que nous avons interrogées en Allemagne, les programmes de recyclage ont moins de succès et produisent de moins bons résultats que les stages en alternance prévus pour la formation initiale.

(58) Leur taux de réussite est plus élèvé, cependant, chez ceux qui ont déjà bénéficié de la formation initiale (Schmidt, par. 22). Le problème semble découler de l'incapacité des travailleurs plus âgés de s'adapter aux nouvelles méthodes plutôt que d'un manque de motivation de leur part.

#### **TY EKYNCE**

(59) En avril 1987, le taux de chômage en France était de 11,1 p. 100, et les chômeurs avaient été sans emploi pendant 350 jours en moyenne.

(60) Tous les partenaires sociaux se rendent maintenant compte que la formation a d'heureux effets sur le plan économique et social et qu'elle est nécessaire pour l'obtention d'une main-d'oeuvre compétente et concurrentielle.

(61) Par silleurs, le gouvernement a pour politique de donner plus d'autonomie au secteur privé (par. 79 pour le Canada) et de lui imposer moins de restrictions concernant les heures de travail, le salaire privé français n'estimait pas qu'il lui incombait d'assurer la formation des travailleurs (par. 142 cidessous pour le Canada; de Larminat, par. 5 et 6).

(62) Le taux élevé de chômage en 1980-1981 a forcé le gouvernement, les syndicats et l'industrie à évaluer les structures existantes concernant la formation et le recyclage des travailleurs, de même que les mesures visant à faciliter la transition entre l'école et le milieu de travail (Ramoff, par. 4).

(63) Depuis l'adoption en 1981 de la Loi sur le l'alternance, 20 p. 100 des jeunes qui entrent sur le

préparer les intervenants à dresser la planification des programmes (Schmidt, par. 1 à 3).

(51) La loi exige que les entreprises et les stagiaires s'engagent par contrat à respecter les lignes directrices en matière de formation, qui concernent le métier ou la profession faisant l'objet du stage.

plusieurs petites entreprises (Schmidt, par. 15 à 19). cés par le gouvernement fédéral et pouvant desservir en entreprise et dans des centres de formation finanmétiers exigeant une formation peu coûteuse, donnée nouvelles places ont été surtout créées pour les base volontaire, un nombre accru de stagiaires. Les occuper eux-mêmes, d'accueillir au besoin, sur une gouvernement. Les employeurs ont accepté de s'en industriels y ont vu une intervention abusive du cats y étaient favorables en principe, mais les milieux l'accueil d'un nombre accru de stagiaires. Les syndid'une taxe que paieraient les industries pour financer gouvernement a discuté de l'imposition éventuelle entreprises ayant moins de 50 employés. En 1976, le Toutefois, 65 p. 100 des jeunes sont formés dans des par les Chambres de l'industrie et du commerce. volet, conformément aux lignes directrices établies nelle à des apprentis de haute qualité triés sur le exemple Bayer) dispensent une formation profession-(52) De nombreuses grandes entreprises (par

(53) Chaque année, jusqu'à 700 000 diplômés du secondaire âgés de plus de 16 ans demandent à s'inscrire à l'un des 420 stages annuellement en vue de l'apprentissage d'un métier. La formation dure de trois ans à trois ans et demi en moyenne, à raison de deux jours par semaine en milieu scolaire et de trois jours en milieu de travail.

stagiaires subissent un examen et reçoivent un stagiaires subissent un examen et reçoivent un diplôme d'études professionnelles reconnu nationalement; ce diplôme est décerné par la Chambre locale de l'industrie et du commerce. Ce système d'agrément permet aux employeurs d'être plus au courant des habiletés d'un employé futur (Himmelreich, par. 2). Sur dix étudiants inscrits au stage d'apprentisage, neuf trouvent un emploi après avoir été agréés. La formation dans le système en alternance semble être la meilleure formule pour préparer les jeunes à exercer un métier (Allert et Braun, par. 17).

#### Le recyclage

 $(\xi\xi)$  Alors que pour la formation initiale, il existe des lignes directrices détaillées où sont précisés les

(45) Bien que le système d'apprentissage allemand date de l'époque médiévale, le système de formation en alternance («dual systèm») (par. 42 ci-dessus) n'a été introduit dans as forme actuelle qu'en 1976. Présentement, il fournit 1,8 millions «d'emplois» à des stagiaires qui reçoivent une certaine rémunération. Pour les employeurs, il constitue une source de maind'ocuvre bon marché de même qu'un bassin de futurs travailleurs bien formés.

(46) Le succès du système de formation en alternance est tributaire du haut degré de coopération qui règne entre les gouvernements, les Chambres locales de l'industrie et du commerce, les syndicats et les employeurs. Le système est bien organisé et comporte des rôles très bien définis pour chacun des partenaires sociaux. Notre système canadien n'est pas aussi bien détaillé (par. 144).

(47) La responsabilité pour la sorte de formation dans le système de formation de même que les décisions relatives aux métiers qui seront privilégiés ainsi qu'à la durée et au type de formation qui sera donné à l'entreprise-même relève du gouvernement fédéral.

(48) Par contre, l'administration du système de formation professionnelle en alternance incombe aux Chambres locales de l'industrie et du commerce.

(49) Les provinces (Lander) s'occupent de l'orientation du programme d'études ainsi que de l'administration de la portion de la formation qui n'est pas donnée dans l'entreprise mais dans les écoles et dans les centres de formation.

sionnels notamment pour alimenter la discussion et données sur l'enseignement et la formation profestion des employeurs et du public en général, des en matière de formation. L'Institut publie, à l'intenformation et est habilité à négocier seul les exigences che et de développement dans le domaine de la ment. Il voit à la mise en oeuvre de projets de recherl'Equcation; son pudget est approuve par le Parlesyndicats. Il est finance par le ministère fèdèral de liaison entre le gouvernement, l'industrie et les formation professionnelle, créé en 1970, assure la l'industrie et du commerce. L'Institut fédéral de la sont préparés et administrés par les Chambres de fédéral, les employeurs et les syndicats. Les examens commerce en collaboration avec le gouvernement ces établies par les Chambres de l'industrie et du (50) La formation doit respecter les lignes directri-

## DALLEMAGNE TA RÉPUBLIQUE FÉDÉRALE

(37) La République fédérale d'Allemagne avait un taux de chômage de 8,9 p. 100 en avril 1987. L'Allemagne de l'Ouest est réputée pour l'excellence de son système d'apprentissage et pour son attachement au principe voulant qu'il vaut mieux donner une formation quelconque que n'en pas donner du tout.

(38) Les employeurs, les syndicats et les gouvernements en Allemagne sont tous fermement convaincus de la valeur de la formation et ils croient tous que le fait d'avoir une main-d'oeuvre très compétente et très expérimentée est la clé de la prospérité économique (Schmidt, par. 14). Au Canada, il n'y a pas ce même niveau d'engagement.

(39) Comme il est impossible de prévoir les besoins précis du marché du travail et comme le changement est partie intégrante de la réalité d'aujourd'hui, le système de formation est suffisamment souple pour permettre aux individus de s'adapter aux exigences nouvelles et de répondre aux besoins des employeurs.

(40) La formation développe des notions de base (par. 7 ci-dessus) et des «aptitudes clés», telles la capacité de travailler en équipe, de prendre des décisions, et s'adapter aux circonstances nouvelles et de faire preuve de créativité.

(41) Les étudiants inscrits au système d'éducation allemand reçoivent d'abord une formation primaire jusqu'à l'âge de 9 ou 10 ans. Ensuite, ils doivent décider de la voie qu'ils privilégieront pour compléter leurs treize années d'études.

(42) Ainsi, l'étudiant peut poursuivre des études secondaires, jusqu'à l'âge de 16 ans, et s'inscrire ensuite à un cours de formation en alternance («dual system»), où il acquerra des notions théoriques en milieu scolaire et une expérience pratique dans une entreprise.

(43) D'autres étudiants (à l'âge de 16 ans) choisissent d'aller à l'école supérieure technique jusqu'à l'âge de 19 ans, après quoi ils peuvent poursuivre des études professionnelles plus spécialisées dans des écoles supérieures techniques ou à l'université.

(44) Enfin, 25 p. 100 des étudiants âgés de 16 ans font des études générales supérieures qui les mènent à l'université.

d'affaires et des travailleurs. Les syndicats y sont très actifs, car ils sont convaincus que la formation est importante. Le problème, nous a-t-on dit, consiste à convaincre les milieux d'affaires que la formation répond à une logique et peut augmenter les profits (Holland, par. 27 et 28; Cassels, par. 10 à 12).

(31) La mise sur pied, il y a deux ans, du Youth Training Scheme (YTS) illustre le nouvel engagement de la Grande-Bretagne à l'égard de la formation.

(32) Le YTS a pour objectif de permettre aux jeunes de devenir compétents dans des domaines techniques, d'acquérir des connaissances de base, (voir par. 7), de s'acclimater et d'adapter leurs propres connaissances aux nouvelles méthodes, et d'améliorer leur efficacité au travail. Cette conception de la formation a stimulé le réseau d'éducation et l'a amené à réviser ses programmes d'études (Hayes l'à amené à réviser ses programmes d'études (Hayes l'a remain par. 6 à 21).

(33) Le YTS offre aux jeunes qui ont quitté l'école à 16 ans un programme de deux ans qui allie formation scolaire et expérience pratique en milieu de travail. Les stagiaires reçoivent une petite allocation qui équivaut à environ la moitié du salaire minimum canadien. Le YTS part du principe que la meilleure formation s'acquiert au travail (Hayes et Fonda, par. 14).

(34) En plus du YTS, un projet pilote, le Technical and Vocational Education Initiative a été mis en oeuvre dans les écoles il y a quatre ou cinq ans. Il ne vise pas à enseigner aux étudiants la façon dont ils programme d'études en fonction des besoins du programme d'études en fonction des besoins du professeurs qui participent à ce projet essaient de mettre moins d'accent sur les cours magistraux, préférant enseigner aux étudiants comment apprendre et acquérit eux-mêmes les connaissances recherchées (Hayes et Fonda, par. 21).

(35) Ces projets semblent accroître la capacité concurrentielle des industries britanniques, car ils leur permettent de disposer d'une main-d'oeuvre plus qualifiée (Hayes et Fonda, par. 17).

(36) Le but visé est d'améliorer la compétitivité des entreprises au plan international en investissant dans l'éducation et la formation (Holland, par. 12; Cassels, par. 7 et 8).

que de lui verser des prestations d'assurancechômage. En Europe, on se demande pourquoi les taux de chômage sont de modérés à élevés et on tente de déterminer par quels moyens on pourrait réduire le nombre de chômeurs. Toutefois, la formation et le recyclage des travailleurs sont considérés comme hautement prioritaires dans tous ces pays. Cette populations respectives, comme l'illustre la préférence accordée aux programmes de formation destinée à améliorer les chances d'emploi (Holland, par. 9).

#### LA GRANDE-BRETAGUE

(25) Le taux de chômage en Grande-Bretagne était de 10,9 p. 100 en avril 1987. Plutôt que de mettre l'accent sur les mesures de création d'emplois pour résorber ce chômage, la Grande-Bretagne (comme le Canada, par. 77) a adopté une politique qui donne priorité à l'éducation et à la formation de la population active (Holland, par. 10).

(26) Traditionnellement, l'éducation en Grande-Bretagne a été surtout axée sur la formation d'une élite savante capable d'exercer les «professions nobles»: droit, fonctionnariat, médecine, enseignement universitaire, comptabilité. Le système d'éducation était structuré de façon à éliminer et à déprécier la majorité des étudiants pour former une élite minoritaire (Holland, par. 19 à 21).

(27) En Grande-Bretagne, la valeur accordée à l'application pratique des connaissances et des compétences a diminué progressivement depuis la Deuxième grande Guerre mondiale.

(28) Les employeurs britanniques ne jugeaient ni nécessaire ni rentable de former un travailleur en fonction de leurs besoins futurs (Holland, par. 27; Cassels, par. 11, 12, voir également le par. 142 de ce rapport).

(29) Le gouvernement et les organismes gouvernement et les organismes gouvernement (la Manpower Services Commission [MSC], le Vational Economic Development Office attitudes à l'égard de la formation, parce qu'ils attitudes à l'égard de la formation préalable au succès sociaux constitue une condition préalable au succès de la formation et du recyclage.

(30) Le National Economic Development Office (NEDO) est au service d'un conseil tripartite formé de représentants du gouvernement, des milieux

(19) Dans un système qui croit en la libre entreprise, ce sont ceux qui sont les plus prêts à se confronter qui sortent gagnants. L'entreprise a laissé aux gouvernements le soin de veiller à ce que les groupes défavorisés — les jeunes, les femmes, les autochtones, ceux qui sont moins aptes au travail et les personnes handicapées — aient des chances égales.

(20) Comment le secteur privé et le gouvernement peuvent-ils le mieux remplir leurs rôles respectifs? Qui devrait décider des programmes d'études et des critères régissant l'éducation et la formation? Qui devrait s'occuper de l'administration, de la conception et du financement de ces programmes?

(21) Les gouvernements, les syndicats, les gestionnaires (entreprises), les éducateurs et les individus eux-mêmes devraient tous faire leur part. La définition des rôles de chacun diffère d'un pays à l'autre et, au Canada, d'une province à l'autre.

(22) Au Canada et dans d'autres pays, l'éducation, la formation et le recyclage sont perçus comme étant des facteurs importants dans l'amélioration de la santé économique, bien qu'à des degrés divers. Les quatre pays européens que nous avons étudiés (Grande-Bretagne, Allemagne de l'Ouest, France et Autriche, par. 25 à 76) insistent maintenant davantage pour que tous les partenaires sociaux participent aux décisions. L'employeur du secteur privé est vu comme un intervenant important, capable d'assurer une formation initiale adéquate dans son domaine d'emploi et de pourvoir au recyclage de ses employés. En Grande-Bretagne et en France, l'engagement du secteur privé à cet égard est encore un objectif, alors secteur privé à cet égard est encore un objectif, alors nu'en Allemagne et en Autriche, il est une réalité.

(23) En général, dans ces pays européens, on semble considérer, à l'instar des Allemands, qu'il vaut mieux donner une formation quelconque que de n'en pas donner du tout, et ce, que le stagiaire ait ou non accès à un emploi à la fin de son stage.

(24) Par ailleurs, de récentes études menées en Grande-Bretagne et dans les pays de l'OCDE nous portent à croire que le fait de maintenir des chômeurs sous la dépendance de prestations quelconques ne coûte pas moins cher, économiquement parlant, que de les mettre au travail: en Grande-Bretagne, par de les mettre au travail: en Grande-Bretagne, par exemple, on a constaté qu'il n'en coûtait que 200 \$ de plus par année pour garder un concierge à l'emploi

économique d'une entreprise ou d'un pays et libérer des ressources pour mettre sur pied d'autres programmes de formation ou pour créer des emplois.

(15) Cependant, ce processus exige du temps. Il peut requérir de longues périodes d'ajustement, notamment de la part des chômeurs. Le maintien d'une forte partie de la population dans l'inactivité pas à en douter, une économie est beaucoup plus souple, efficace et équitable lorsque la plus grande partie de la population est au travail et qu'elle produit des biens et des services qu'elle consomme.

(16) Ce n'est pas d'hier que les pays membres de l'Organisation pour la coopération économique et le développement (OCDE, par. 1 à 3)\* discutent intensément de l'incidence de l'éducation sur la ceux qui sont le plus instruits ou qui ont la formation la plus adéquate ont plus de chances d'être gagnants dans la course aux emplois. L'éducation favorise ceux qui la possèdent. Mais elle ne crée pas d'emplois.

privé à offrir lui-même plus de stages.) nautaires pour les stagiaires, afin d'inciter le secteur tion du nombre de places dans les collèges commusalariales accordées à l'égard des stagiaires; diminucer et à dispenser cette formation (subventions nombre d'entre eux à inviter le secteur privé à finannécessité de réduire leurs dépenses budgétaires oblige effectivement, créent des emplois. Par ailleurs, la programmes de formation en cours d'emploi qui, formation. Cependant, certains de ces pays ont des facilitant l'accès aux études et aux programmes de améliorer la capacité de travail de l'individu en lui techniques spécialisées). Au lieu de cela, ils préfèrent cours intensifs visant l'apprentissage de certaines tance sociale, création d'emplois de courte durée, l'aide aux sans emploi (assurance-chômage, assis-Canada songent à ne plus axer leur politique sur (17) Néanmoins, de nombreux pays dont le

(18) La croyance voulant que les milieux d'affaires et ceux qui y sont le plus directement intéressés soient les mieux placés pour déterminer quels emplois doivent être comblés et, partant, quelles compétences sont requises, semble être le moteur des nouvelles orientations qu'entendent adopter le Canada et les autres pays.

<sup>\*</sup> Dans le reste du texte, une parenthèse renfermant un nom et un numéro de paragraphe renvoie aux résumés figurant à la fin du rapport.

acquis techniques et les notions plus affectives ayant trait par exemple à la façon de gérer sa vie, qui sont nécessaires pour pouvoir réussir dans des études plus poussées ou au travail (c.f. par. 7).

plan d'action, pp. 43 et 44) programmes d'études en conséquence. (Jeunesse: Un lacunes en matière de formation et d'ajuster les allait être possible de prévoir spécifiquement les était alors plus forte. Les employeurs croyaient qu'il l'autorité. La demande de travailleurs peu spécialisés lité, de l'obéissance aux consignes et du respect de l'employeur en faisant l'apprentissage de la ponctuacompter mais aussi à se conformer aux besoins de étudiants devaient apprendre à lire, à écrire et à aux besoins des employeurs du secteur industriel. Les nes d'accéder aux études et de répondre davantage était de permettre à un plus grand nombre de personcomme dans les autres pays. L'objectif des réformes sion considérable dans les années 60, au Canada (11) Le système d'éducation a connu une expan-

marché du travail ou advenant qu'il perde son emploi. abattre devant la concurrence qui s'exerce sur le vègèter, s'interroge davantage et se laisse moins ment s'adapte plus facilement, a moins tendance à Celui qui est habitué à se confronter intellectuellefavorisant la recherche fondamentale et la discussion. traditionnel et continuer à cultiver les esprits en ment et avec une vigueur renouvelée, leur rôle travail, mais elles doivent également remplir assidûde s'adapter aux nombreuses mutations du monde du pour devenir immédiatement employables et capables d'acquérir les notions de base dont ils auront besoin modèles de formation qui permettront aux individus senjement doivent-elles contribuer à concevoir des universités qui ont un rôle essentiel à jouer. Non cela est nécessaire. C'est là qu'interviennent les s'adapter aux nouveaux besoins et d'innover lorsque recherchent des candidats souples, capables de bouctualité et de l'obéissance aux consignes: ils nouvelles. Les employeurs ne se contentent plus de la ces connaissances et de s'ajuster aux situations étendu. Ils doivent en outre être capables d'appliquer et d'un bagage de connaissances générales plus maintenant besoin de plus de compétences techniques (12) Il n'en est plus ainsi. Les travailleurs ont

(13) Le Document d'étude sur la formation demande aussi: «Y aura-t-il des emplois?»

(14) Par l'éducation et la formation, on peut améliorer l'efficacité, la productivité et, partant, la compétitivité des travailleurs, accroître le rendement

n'ont augmenté que de 179 p. 100 (Étude du secteur tertiaire de l'Ontario, p. 10).

(6) En résumé, de nombreux emplois traditionnels sont appelés à disparaître. Ceux qui les remplaceront exigeront très souvent des connaissances et des compétences supérieures, notamment sur le plan humain, mais vu qu'

«on ne peut prédire quelles seront les compétences requises par le marché du travail dans cinq ans ... nous devons en conclure qu'un employé possédant une se trouvera sûrement plus désavantagé que celui ayant appris à étudier, à penser et à apprendre rapidement». (A.R. Dobell, président de l'Institut de recherche des politiques publiques, Étude du secteur tertinire de l'Ontario, p. 23.)

créer un emploi. les appliquer lorsqu'ils auront à trouver, maintenir ou jet des données, à les transformer en connaissances et ments. Bref, il faut apprendre aux individus à assimifaut, d'être innovateurs et de s'adapter aux changecapables de travailler en équipe, de diriger lorsqu'il le aux individus une formation pour qu'ils puissent être apprendre à apprendre. Par ailleurs, il faut donner fonctionnent la société et le monde. De plus, il faut mathématiques et informatiques et savoir comment nelle; à maîtriser un certain niveau de connaissances complexes; à communiquer dans sa langue materaptitude à lire, à écrire et comprendre des sujets bont cenx dni bossèdent déjà les habiletés «de base»: d'éducation et de formation seront les plus appropriés (7) Il reste à se demander alors quels genres

(8) Si nous prenons pour acquis que l'éducation et la formation peuvent donner aux individus les habiletés nécessaires pour obtenir les emplois qu'ils convoitent, devrait-on leur permettre de poursuivre davantage l'«éducation» ou la «formation»?

(9) Par «éducation» on entend davantage l'apprentissage des notions générales de base que l'étudiant doit posséder pour poursuivre d'autres études; la «formation» a habituellement un caractère technique des compétences plus directement liées à l'emploi. De fait, il est aussi nécessaire d'acquérir des habiletés liées à la formation que celles liées à l'éducation. Mis ensemble, ces «acquis» font partie d'un bagage de connaissances compréhensif.

(10) Ces deux «voies» permettent d'accumuler les connaissances générales de base aussi bien que les

## IL N'Y A QUE LE TRAVAIL QUI VAILLE

Trèsor et de l'Economie, décembre 1986, p. 14.) (Etude du secteur tertiaire de l'Ontario; Ministère du gestion de projet, planification commerciale, etc..» ture: services de santé, éducation, technologie agraire, abondants, dans le développement d'une instrucqes bays en voie de développement de plus en plus beaucoup de matière grise, afin de répondre au besoin plusieurs autres domaines des services requérant rie et les logiciels informatiques, mais aussi dans négociables tels que les opérations bancaires, l'ingénieseulement à l'intérieur de services traditionnellement dans le vaste marché croissant du savoir-faire, non supérieur. Nous devons offrir une concurrence forte population très éduquée et à notre degré d'expertise dons un avantage potentiel relatif grâce à notre nouvellement en voie d'industrialisation, nous possénombreuses dans un monde à prédominance de pays sociétés «postindustrielles» encore relativement peu

mie, décembre 1986, p. 10). tiaire de l'Ontario; Ministère du Trésor et de l'Econoble de 72,4 p. 100 du PNB (Etude du secteur teroccupe 75 p. 100 de la main-d'oeuvre et est responsasecondaire et 2 millions dans le secteur tertiaire, qui nouveaux emplois ont été créés dans le secteur de place. Entre 1976 et 1986, seulement 154 000 transition où les services occuperont de plus en plus dèlà massivement engagée dans une grande phase de entré dans l'ère de l'information. Notre économie est croissance, est révolue. Notre pays est maintenant la fabrication en usine était le principal moteur de la tondée sur l'exploitation des richesses naturelles et où laquelle notre économie était presque exclusivement spècialisée ou non. L'ère industrielle, au cours de domaines qui font appel à une main-d'oeuvre très plus en plus marque du secteur tertiaire, dans les (4) Au Canada, on assiste à un envahissement de

(5) Et ce sont les emplois qui requièrent un haut niveau de connaissances qui enregistrent la plus forte croissance (par. 3 ci-dessus). Entre 1941 et 1981, les services fournis aux fabricants ou aux entreprises commerciales, qui font appel à une main-d'oeuvre spécialisée, ont connu une progression de 789 p. 100 en Ontario, tandis que les services aux consommateurs (restaurants, teintureries ou salons de coiffure)

tion industrielle. constater depuis notre entrée dans l'ère de la révolurythme de plus en plus rapide, comme on a pu le monde du travail continueront de se produire à un des tendances passées, c'est que les mutations dans le dans la meilleure hypothèse, en extrapolant à partir égard. La seule prédiction que nous puissions faire demande. Nous sommes de piètres prophètes à cet rèussi à prédire quels emplois seront les plus en Jusqu'à maintenant, du moins, personne n'a encore trouver des réponses, c'est une toute autre histoire. celui de la formation, mais de là à permettre de lancer le débat sur un thème aussi important que comme celle-là est certes une bonne à poser pour Document d'étude sur la formation. Une question (1) «Former pour quels emplois?» demande le

(2) Bien que nous ne soyons pas en mesure de préciser quels emplois auront cours dans le monde de demain, nous sommes un peu plus conscients des emplois qui disparaîtront, notamment dans des industries où l'on fabrique des produits standardisés en série. Les pays nouvellement industrialisés adoptent les technologies les plus modernes et, comme ils disposent d'une main-d'oeuvre bon marché, ils nous enlèvent des emplois dans le secteur manufacturier à moins que nous n'adoptions des mesures protectionnistes, avec tous les dangers qu'elles comportent. Il faudrait faire appel uniquement à des robots, et non à des personnes, pour pouvoir les conserver. Nos fravailleurs devront peut-être bientôt se limiter à travailleurs devront peut-être bientôt se limiter à

«... la production de biens complexes, qui demande beaucoup de flexibilité, de savoir-faire et de sophistication, et dans celui de l'innovation dans le développement de nos produits ou l'amélioration de ceux qui existent déjà. C'est ici que, en vertu de notre expertise et de nos niveaux d'éducation supérieurs, nous pourtons maintenir un avantage relatif sur notre concurtence avec les pays nouvellement en voie d'industrialisation...

(3) «Ce qui s'applique au secteur secondaire, s'applique davantage au secteur tertiaire: une des caractéristiques clés de notre économie de services est notre haut niveau de connaissances. Considérés comme une des



## ABRÉVIATIONS UTILISÉES DANS LE RAPPORT

Immigration Canada, 1987. La Planissication de l'emploi: Hier, aujourd'hui et demain, Emploi et PE Document Organisation de la coopération et du développement économique OCDE Industry-Education Council de Hamilton-Wentworth IEC Fédération canadienne des étudiants **ECE** de l'Ontario mie, décembre 1986. Etude du secteur tertiaire de l'Ontario, ministère du Trésor et de l'Écono-Etude du secteur tertiaire oeuvre, Ministère de la Formation professionnelle de l'Ontario, 1987. Outario Document de travail sur la Planification de l'emploi: politique et mise en Document de travail de Comité national d'action sur le statut de la femme au Canada CNY Commission de l'emploi et de l'immigration du Canada CEIC Conseil économique du Canada CEC Congrès canadien pour la promotion des études chez la femme **CCbEE** Certificat d'aptitude professionnelle CVb Association canadienne pour la formation professionnelle **VCFP** 

«Youth Training Scheme»

**STY** 

l'application d'un programme en vertu duquel pour produire des biens ou des services essentiels les chômeurs recevraient en moyenne autant que ce qu'ils gagnaient lorsqu'ils travaillaient. On a jugé que qu'il n'accroissait pas l'inflation, le déficit ou les taux adaire moyen de 14,040 \$ est très peu. Cependant, ce chiffre représente ce qu'a gagné un chômeur en chiffre représente ce qu'a gagné un chômeur en moyenne en 1985 avant de perdre son emploi. Bien que ce montant soit insuffisant, il est supérieur de 75% à ce qu'il toucherait en bénéfices d'assurance-chômage (8 100 \$).

Grâce à un programme semblable, nous pourrions, sans que cela n'entraîne de frais supplémentaires pour les gouvernements, lancer un programme national de garderies ou de soins à domicile pour les personnes miser sur les frais d'hospitalisation; une campagne pour enrayer l'analphabétisme; ou un programme pour revitaliser les quartiers pauvres. Les participants travailleraient quatre jours par semaine et recevraient une formation le cinquième jour pour se perfectionner dans leur domaine ou leur permettre de se familiariser les avec de nouveaux emplois.

L'infrastructure nécessaire au programme de création d'emplois et de formation professionnelle existe déjà: aux niveaux régional et provincial, il existe des mécanismes administratifs — gouvernementaux — qui génèrent pon nombre des données essentielles; il faut éviter de créet une infrastructure parallèle. L'utilisation de ces mécanismes à petite échelle dans une province constituerait un excellent projet pilote en vue de l'établissement d'un programme national de formation et de création d'emplois auquel les autres provincion et de création d'emplois auquel les autres provincion et de création d'emplois auquel les autres provinces pourraient participer selon leur gré.

Il ne manque plus que la volonté politique de créer ces emplois et de changer les attitudes.

permettre de réduire le taux de chômage à 4 p. 100 d'ici 4 ans, sans accroître les impôts, l'inflation ou le déficit. Il coûte plus cher de garder une personne au utiliser l'argent actuellement affecté au versement des prestations d'assurance-chômage et de bien-être social pour financer un programme de formation et de création d'emplois.

En 1985, chaque chômeur gagnait en moyenne 14 040 \$ par année avant de perdre son emploi. Chacun d'eux, une fois au chômage, coûtait aux trois paliers de gouvernement 14 645 \$ par année, en moyenne, en prestations d'assurance-chômage et de bien-être social ainsi qu'en pertes de recettes fiscales. Mon seulement chaque chômeur coûtait 14 645 \$ par année, mais il ne produisait plus les biens et les services qu'il produisait lorsqu'il occupait un emploi. 14 040 \$ et il nous donne en retour pour l'équivalent de 14 040 \$ en biens et services; lorsqu'il ne travaille de 14 040 \$ en biens et services; lorsqu'il ne travaille de 14 040 \$ en biens et services qu'il ne travaille de 14 040 \$ en biens et services; lorsqu'il ne travaille donne quoi que ce soit en retour.

Depuis 1968, le coût du chômage est égal à la dette nationale. Aucune solution n'est vraiment parvenue à rogner notre taux de chômage ou à accélérer notre croissance économique — ni l'aide gouvernementale aux entreprises, ni la technologie, ni l'accroissement des exportations, ni la réduction de la taille du gouvernement.

C'est seulement en donnant du travail aux chômeurs que nous allons parvenir à réduire le déficit et à stimuler la croissance sans accroître l'inflation. Il produire un bien ou un service nécessaire que de les laisser à ne rien faire. De cette façon, nous leur redonnons un rôle à jouer dans la société et, par le fait même, une certaine dignité.

À l'aide des modèles informatisés du Conseil économique du Canada et d'Informetrica, on a simulé

### Le rapport abrégé

#### Former la main-d'oeuvre canadienne et créer des emplois sans accroître le déficit, l'inflation ou les taux d'imposition

sances de base nécessaires. La formation en fonction d'emploi donne de meilleurs résultats lorsqu'on allie l'expérience pratique à la théorie. La formation en alternance, les projets de parrainage d'écoles et les programmes d'apprentissage sont tous les exemples d'initiatives qui jusqu'ici se sont avérées fructueuses. Nous pourrions en répandre l'application.

Nous n'avons pas mais devrions avoir des mécanismes de consultation pour établir conjointement des programmes d'études de nature à satisfaire aux besoins des employés et des employeurs, à l'échelle régionale et nationale. Nous n'avons pas non plus mais devrions avoir des normes uniformes pour devrions avoir un mécanisme de «contrôle de la devrions avoir un mécanisme de l'enseignement, qualité» de la formation ainsi que de l'enseignement, afin de s'assurer que le Canada retire le maximum de chaque dollar investi dans l'éducation.

La décentralisation de la formation pour accommoder notre système politique fédéral et satisfaire les besoins des employeurs et des employés en région n'exclut pas l'établissement à l'échelle du pays, de normes certifiées, pour vérifier le degré de réussite scolaire et professionnelle.

Ceux qui quitteront des régions moins bien nanties pour s'installer dans des régions plus riches auront plus de facilité à trouver du travail si leur formation respecte les normes certifiées reconnues à l'échelle du pays.

Le processus de formation et de recyclage peut comporter le passage à de nouveaux emplois et l'adaptation à une nouvelle technologie. Cette transition se fait beaucoup plus facilement lorsqu'il y a plus d'emplois disponibles.

Les programmes de formation et de création d'emplois vont aider les Canadiens à s'adapter au progrès technologique constant et à l'évolution du monde du travail en général. Un tel programme va

Note: Ce sommaire traite de la façon d'améliorer l'enseignement et la formation en général, de créer des emplois et d'offrir de la formation afin de réduire le taux de chômage à 4 p. 100 sans accroître le déficit, l'inflation ou les taux d'imposition.

En plus d'être essentielle à notre évolution future et à notre bien-être matériel, une main-d'oeuvre bien formée et bien instruite constitue la ressource la plus importante de notre économie de services exigeant des connaissances complexes. La véritable richesse de la société aujourd'hui réside dans le savoir.

Vingt pour cent de la population canadienne ne lit pas suffisamment bien pour s'assurer une place dans notre économie moderne. Ces analphabètes fonctionnels n'ont pas accès à un enseignement de base ou supérieur et ont peu de chances de se trouver du travail. Il faut donc enrayer l'analphabétisme.

Pour que l'information puisse se transformer en savoir, il faut certaines connaissances de base: l'aptitude à lire, à écrire et à comprendre des textes complexes; à communiquer dans sa langue maternelle; à démontrer un certain degré de connaissances comprendre le fonctionnement de la société et du monde; et à apprendre comment apprendre. De même, il faut permettre à la population d'acquérir les connaissances nécessaires pour: travailler en équipe; s'adapter au changement; assimiler l'information; la transformer en savoir; s'en servir à bon escient pour trouver, garder ou créer un emploi; et, au besoin, faire preuve d'initiative et de créativité.

Nos établissements d'enseignement élémentaire et secondaire doivent permettre aux élèves d'acquérir ces connaissances de base. Il faudrait s'entendre sur des normes nationales/provinciales et prévoir des examens de fin d'études pour en vérifier l'application.

Les connaissances particulières a un emploi s'acquièrent mieux lorsqu'on possède déjà les connais-



### Avant-propos

Le Sous-comité sénatorial de la formation et de l'emploi a été créé le 30 octobre 1986 pour étudier deux documents: l'un intitulé Document d'étude: Formation et l'autre Occasions d'emploi: Préparation pour l'avenir. Ces deux documents s'interrogent sur la situation de notre économie, sur le genre de formation dont ont besoin les Canadiens et sur le genre d'emplois que le Canada aura à offrir d'ici quelques années.

Ces questions — et d'autres relatives à la formation et à l'emploi — ont été posées à maintes reprises ces dernières années et continueront à l'être, puisque notre économie est en constante évolution. C'est pourquoi notre rapport se penche sur l'évolution de notre économie, puisque la politique actuelle en matière de formation ne constitue en rien une solution définitive et s'inscrit plutôt dans le cadre d'un processus continu.

Le Sous-comité a posé ces mêmes questions à des spécialistes du monde des affaires, de la maind'oeuvre, du secteur public et de l'enseignement de tout le Canada, de quatre pays européens et de divers organismes internationaux, à l'occasion d'audiences publiques tenues à Ottawa au milieu de 1987.

Nous avons exploré le lien existant entre la formation et les perspectives d'emploi pour les Canadiens. À quelle vitesse évolue le marché du travail? De quel genre de formation et de recyclage ont besoin les Canadiens pour être en mesure de s'adapter plus facilement aux nouveaux emplois ou domaines d'études qui remplacent leurs champs d'activités traditionnels?

Que fait le Canada pour préparer les Canadiens «pour l'avenir»? Qu'est-ce qui devrait être fait? Comment pourrait-on améliorer les programmes existants?

La société industrielle des années 60 s'est transformée en une économie de services exigeant des connaissances complexes — une société vivant à l'ère de l'information. Le principal défi de la société des années 80 et 90 est de faire en sorte que ses membres soient bien instruits et bien formés. À cette fin, il leur faut des connaissances «de base» ainsi que des connaissances spécialisées. Nous devons aider notre population à réaliser son potentiel en lui offrant l'éducation et la formation nécessaires à sa réussite. Par dessus tout, nous devons enseigner aux Canadiens de tous les âges «comment apprendre» et s'adapter au changement.

Le Sous-comité s'est posé la question suivante:

«Pouvons-nous nous permettre de faire mieux?». Nous y avons répondu par l'affirmative. En fait, nous ne pouvons nous permettre de ne pas faire mieux. En outre, nous avons constaté qu'il est possible de prendre les mesures nécessaires sans accroître les taux d'imposition, l'inflation ou le déficit.

Tout au long de notre étude, au Canada et à l'étranger, nos témoins ont été presque tous unanimes à affirmer que lorsqu'il est question de formation, la méthode qui donne les meilleurs résultats est celle qui consiste à faire alterner la théorie et la pratique. Ce qui revient à dire qu'en matière de formation, il n'y a que le travail qui vaille.

Philippe D. Gigantès Président Sous-comité de la formation et de l'emploi

LE7	 
	 riste des témoins
233	
677	 Wilkinson, Bruce
228	 Weldon, Jack
526	 Walker, Michael
	 Valli, Paul-Pierre
774	
223	 Stewart, lan
122	
220	
218	Schmidt, Hermann
714	 Scarfe, Brian
213	 -Q110 Q
212	 Rehn, Gösta
717	 Ramoff, Dr (François et Ornon)
117	 Québec — Michèle Jean
210	 Puethmann, Dr.
	 Pribich, M.
708	 Piskaty, Georg, Dr
700	 Peters, Doug
700	Peitchinis, Steven
203	The state of the s
707	Parizeau, Jacques
707	 Paquet, Gilles
661	 OCDE
284 -	
Page	

#### TABLE DES MATIÈRES

961	Meltz, Noah (Morley Gunderson)	
961	McCracken, Mike	
561	Lutz, B., Dr	
761	Lübke, Oliver	
661	Kummerlein, Sigrid	
761	John, Dr et Aigner	
761	Jennesse, ministère de la, Bonn	
161	Institut de recherche en pédagogie industrielle	
681	Holland, Geoffrey	
881	Himmelreich, Dr.	
L81	Helliwell, John	
581	Hayes et Fonda	
181	Ginden, Bob	
183	Oillespie, Itwin	
185	Geyer, Dr	
180	Gerard, Chriss (R. Lucas)	
941	Fortin, Pierre	
ELI	Dobell, Rod	
ELI	de Larminat, M.	
	Debeine, Pierre	
171	D'Aquino, Tom (Todd Rutley)	
170	Coûts sociaux du chômage	
891	Courchene, Tom (David Laidler)	
991	Confédération des syndicats nationaux	
991	Colardyn, Danielle	
591	Cohen, Marjorie	
162	Cassels, John	
191	Carmichael, Edward (Paul Matthews)	
158	Carcenac, Yves	
951	Congrés du travail du Canada	
951	Bonn, Ambassade du Canada	
122	Bellemare, Diane	
125	Bayer (Herr Richter)	
151		
120	Allert et Braun  Bauer et Wagenhofer	
051	THE TALL A	
671	Sésumés des entrevues	
7.5	уэхэгиү	
77	sənpidarī	
LE	apimonosè sbutë	
L	EN FORMATION, IL N'Y A QUE LE TRAVAIL QUI VAILLE	
ς	Liste des abréviations utilisées dans le rapport	
2	e Rapport abrégé	
3	yant-propos	
I	sodord-tnsv.k	
∂8vd		

#### Personnel du Sous-comité sénatorial de la formation et l'emploi

Greffiers du Sous-comité
LINE GRAVEL
Andrew N. Johnson

Conseils sur le fond du rapport, recherches, rédaction, organisation.

CHRISTINE DEARING

Des remerciements particuliers s'adressent à Hélène Bouchard, Janelle Feldstein, Lucie Gaulin, Kathleen Ippersiel, Marie Claire Jak, Jennifer Joseph, Elizabeth Macaulay et Kathleen Schade. Leur application souriante, leur patience et leur compétence ont rendu le travail du Sous-comité plus facile et meilleur.

Le Dr Gerry Goldstein et M. Basil Zafiriou de la Direction des recherches de la Bibliothèque du Parlement, contribuèrent leurs connaissances et leur sagesse.

#### MEMBRES DU SOUS-COMITÉ DE LA FORMATION ET DE L'EMPLOI

Président: L'honorable Philippe D. Gigantès Vice-présidente: L'honorable Brenda M. Robertson

19

Les honorables sénateurs:

- \* Bonnell, M. Lorna Marsden, Lorna Rousseau, Yvette
- \* Tremblay, Arthur
- \* Membres d'office

(Quorum 3)

L'honorable sénateur Yvette Rousseau a été ajoutée à la liste des membres du Sous-comité au mois de juin 1987.

Autres sénateurs qui ont participé aux affaires du Sous-comité en tant que membres suppléants: Les honorables sénateurs Paul David, Jacques Hébert, Mira Spivak.

# VEEVIBES SOCIVIES' DES SCIENCES EL DE TV LECHNOFOCIE WEWBBES DO COWILE SENVLOBIVI BEBWANENL DES

L'honorable sénateur Arthur Tremblay, président L'honorable sénateur M. Lorne Bonnell, vice-président

19

Les honorables sénateurs:

Austin, Jack
Cottreau, Ernest G.
Flynn, Jacques
Gigantès, Philippe D.
Hébert, Jacques
\* MacEachen, Allan J.
\* Marsden, Lorna

Marshall, Jack

\* Murray, Lowell

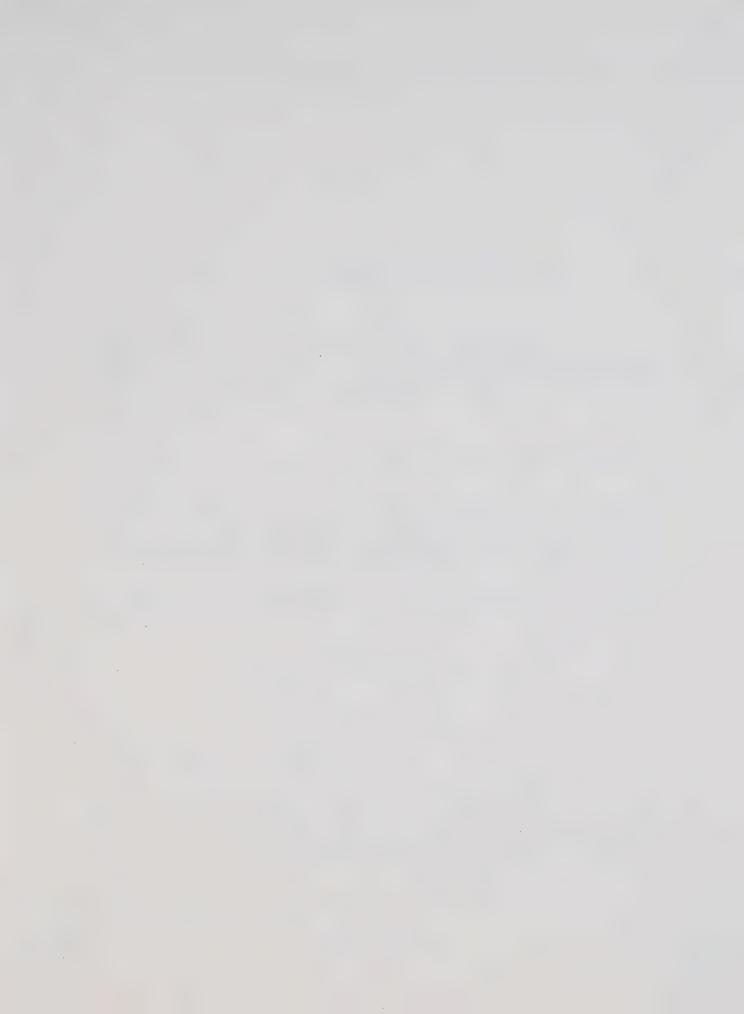
(ou Doody, C. William)

Robertson, Brenda M.

Rousseau, Yvette

Spivak, Mira

\* Membres d'office



#### OKDKES DE KENAOI

Extrait des Procès-verbaux du Sénat du 30 octobre 1986:

L'honorable senateur Gigantès propose, appuyé par l'honorable sénateur Nurgitz:

«Que le Comité sénatorial permanent des Affaires sociales, des sciences et de la technologie soit autorisé à faire enquête et rapport sur le Document d'étude sur la formation, émis par le ministère de l'Emploi et de l'Immigration, déposé au Sénat le 11 décembre 1984 et le document intitulé: «Occasions d'emploi: Préparation pour l'avenir», déposé à la conférence des premiers ministres sur l'économie, tenue à Régina (Saskatchewan), les 14 et 15 février 1985;

Que les documents et témoignages recueillis à ce sujet et les travaux accomplis au cours de la le session du 33º Parlement soient déférés au Comité; et

Que le Comité fasse rapport au plus tard le 1er décembre 1987.

La motion, mise aux voix, est adoptée».

Le greffier du Senat Charles A. Lussier

Extrait des Procès-verbaux du Comité sénatorial permanent des Affaires sociales, des sciences et de la technologie du mardi 4 novembre 1986:

«Le Comité prend connaissance de la motion que le Sénat a adoptée le 30 octobre 1986 autorisant le Comité sénatorial permanent des Affaires sociales, des sciences et de la technologie à faire enquête et rapport sur le Document d'étude sur la formation émis par le ministère de l'Emploi et de l'Immigration, déposé au Sénat le 11 décembre 1984 et le document intitulé: «Occasions d'emploi: Préparation pour l'avenir», déposé à la conférence des premiers ministres sur l'économie, tenue à Préparation pour l'avenir», déposé à la conférence des premiers ministres sur l'économie, tenue à Régina (Saskatchewan), les 14 et 15 février 1985;

L'honorable sénateur Marshall propose, — Qu'un Sous-comité de la formation et de l'emploi soit établi à cette fin.

La motion, mise aux voix, est adoptée».

L'honorable sénateur Bonnell propose, — Que le président et le vice-président du Comité, ainsi que les honorables sénateurs Gigantès, Robertson et Marsden soient membres dudit sous-comité et que les honorables sénateurs Gigantès et Robertson en soient les président et vice-président respectivement; et que ledit sous-comité soit autorisé à faire rapport à l'occasion au Comité général.

La motion, mise aux voix, est adoptée».

Le greffier du Comité Denis Bouffard





EN FORMATION,

# SI SUD A Y'N JI JIAVART GUI VAILLE

Former la main-d'œuvre canadienne et créer des emplois sans accroitre le déficit, l'inflation ou les taux d'imposition.

Rapport du Sous-comité de la formation et de l'emploi du Comité sénatorial permanent des affaires sociales, des sciences, et de la technologie.

décembre 1987









EN FORMATION,

# IL N'Y A QUE LE JIAVART QUI VAILLE

Former la main-d'œuvre canadienne et créer des emplois sans accroître le déficit, l'inflation ou les taux d'imposition.

Rapport du Sous-comité de la formation et de l'emploi du Comité sénatorial permanent des affaires sociales, des sciences, et de la technologie.

décembre 1987







